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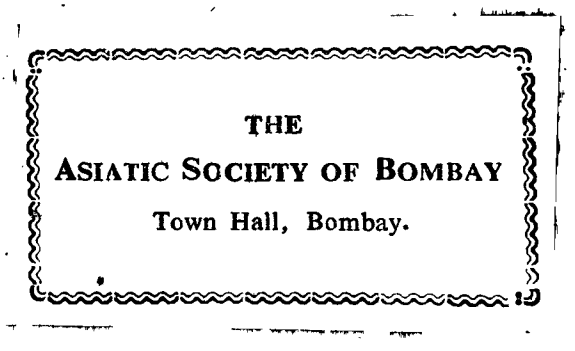

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EIGHTEEN

ORIGINAL JOURNALS

(EACH BY A GENERAL OFFICER,)

OF THE

CAMPAIGNS

OF

The Emperor Napoleon.

(BEING THOSE IN WHICH HE PERSONALLY COMMANDED IN CHIEF.)

TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH.

TO WHICH ARE ADDED

ALL THE BULLETINS, NOW FIRST PUBLISHED COMPLETE.

31275 ac

VOL. II.

LONDON:

PRINTED BY AND FOR J. DAVIS, MILITARY CHRONICLE AND MILITARY
OFFICE, 14, CHARLOTTE-STREET, BLOOMSBURY, AND TO
BE HAD OF ALL THE BOOKSELLERS.—1817.

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ORIGINAL JOURNALS

OF THE

Campaigns

OF

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON.

J. M. MIOT's NARRATIVE
Of the French Expedition to Egypt and Syria.

BOOK THE FIRST.

Voyage of the Expedition to Egypt—Debarkation at Alexandria, and Transactions in Cairo till the Expedition to Syria.

THE troops intended for this expedition were for some weeks secretly assembled. The ports of Toulon, Genoa, Civita Vecchia, and Corsica, were the scenes of active preparation. Bonaparte, already celebrated for his campaigns in Italy, Kleber, and Desaix, were at the head of regiments from whom France had a right to expect every thing glorious in arms.

On the 10th of May, 1798, Bonaparte arrived at Toulon, and immediately issued the following Proclamation.

"SOLDIERS,—

"You are one of the wings of the Army of England. You have made war on mountains, plains, and before fortified towns. There remains to you only a maritime war. The Roman legions, whom you have often imitated, but not as yet equalled, fought their Carthaginian enemy alternately by land and sea. Victory never abandoned them, because they were always brave, patient in supporting fatigue, disciplined and united.

"Soldiers,—Europe has her eyes upon you. You have great duties to fulfil, battles to give, and dangers to incur; you have

done much, but you have a deal more to do for the good of your country, the happiness of mankind, and your own glory.

"Soldiers, sailors, warriors of whatever branch of the service, be united. Remember, that in the day of battle you have need of each other."

How vast a field was opened to our agitated and impatient spirits! Here were speculators looking greedily on to increase their fortunes; some of them are dead of grief and vexation; others, whose hardier nature *(le moral)* has resisted disgusts and privations, think themselves fortunate in having returned safe and sound. Every one founded the most brilliant hopes upon this important expedition, and the general-in-chief frequently let drop words which were equally flattering to the ambition of glory and to the love of riches. As for the regret at quitting France, full of enthusiasm, and drunk as it were with the tumult which usually accompanies the departure of an army, we conversed at table in our mirth of the dangers and privations which awaited us: dangers presented us a means of acquiring promotion; and for privations,—we should have no wine,—but were drinking it now; perhaps we should have no women,—but as yet we had no lack of them. All would not see their country again,—but every one hoped that he himself might be fortunate enough to rejoin his family. We were hurried along, seduced by that appetite for glory or for change, which makes us always seek the better, sometimes only to gain the worse.

On the evening of the 19th of May, the whole armament, to the sound of martial music, and amidst the loudest acclamations, sailed out of the harbour, passing successively before the L'Orient, on board of which were Bonaparte and Admiral Brueys. The road was covered with ships. At the departure of the Admiral his wife and his son, a fine boy, came on board; the lady wept bitterly; at the raising of the anchor they quitted the ship; the Admiral, with too true presentiment, thus addressing his son;—"Farewel, my dearest boy,—it is perhaps the last time, my beloved, that I shall press you to my heart."—Alas, he spoke but too truly.

The Genoese convoy effected its junction with us immediately out of the roads; that from Ajaccio joined us immediatley afterwards; and on the 9th of June that of Civita Vecchia under General Desaix. The weather was most delightful; there was music on every deck, and Hope, Glory, and Conquest seemed to wave us forwards with their purple flag. Our fleet spread terror and dismay wherever it was descried; Corsica felt no other emotion

than what belonged to so sublime a spectacle; Sicily was appalled, and Malta in a state of stupid consternation.

On the same day Bonaparte sent an Aide-de-Camp to demand provision, water, and anchorage, of the Grand Master of Malta. The surrender of this place had been preconcerted with the French Knights of the Order, and the appearance of attack and defence were only so many idle formalities. The Grand Master required certain precautions with respect to the number of vessels which should enter the road at a time; Bonaparte affected to consider this as a refusal, and ordered an immediate descent. The landing was made, and was followed by a negociation, in which Dolomieu, one of the chevaliers, Junot, and Poussielgue, were the negociators. The Grand Master now opened the gates,—the French entered, and General Vaubois was appointed commandant.

On the 13th of June the whole fleet saluted the tri-coloured flag, which had now replaced the Maltese banner. Such was the fall of a government, which had so long, and so strenuously, been the bulwark of Christendom. I must not here omit a happy saying of General Caffarelli, when Bonaparte and himself, walking round the walls of Valetta, were admiring its strength. "General," said Caffareli, "it was lucky for us that there were people in the town to open the gates for us."

We were much delighted with the picturesque appearance of the town and houses. Almost all of them had terraces at top, and court-yards ornamented with orange trees in front. The houses are built with stone, and looked fresh, gay, and comfortable. The fruits and flowers and the beautiful sky added to these charms.

Bonaparte wrote a letter to the Bishop of Malta in which these expressions were worthy of notice, "I know no character," said he, "more worthy of the veneration of men than a priest who recommends obedience to civil government. Return, Sir, to the city of Malta, and assist in maintaining the public tranquillity." Bonaparte proceeded to the due organisation of the government. He instituted a national guard, abolished the slavery known by the name of *Bonni vagli*, and proclaimed the extinction of the Orders. He disarmed the inhabitants, and ordered the formation of a list of all the young people of the richest and principal families, who were to be sent to Paris to be educated in the republican schools. The priests, who were not natives of the island, were ordered to depart from the island; convents were suppressed, and religious vows nearly prohibited. He ordered the raising of a civil revenue of 25,000 francs, instituted fifteen primary, and one central school, and ordered that the priests should withdraw all obe-

dience from the Pope or any foreign Prince. To keep up his respects to the Directory, he sent General Baraguay d'Hilliers with the Grand Ensign of the Order of Rhodes. He likewise sent them by the same messenger a Chinese table cloth. It is in fact a splendid trait in the character of Napoleon (and let no one deny it), that he has always displayed a love, and as it were a feeling, of the arts and antient learning.

On the 19th of June, the fleet quitted Malta, and in four days crossed what our sailors call the Great Sea,—that open part of the Mediterranean, which lies between Malta and Candia. Admiral Brueys detained all the vessels which he met, and compelled them to follow the expedition, lest they should carry any information to the English. The westerly winds now blew us directly towards Alexandria. And at day break on the 29th of June, the forty-third day after our departure from Toulon, and the seventh after we had left Malta, we came in sight of the minarets of Alexandria, and of the Tower of the Arabs.

The Juno frigate, which had been sent forwards to Alexandria, now arrived with the French Consul on board, he related that the sight of the fleet had produced great sensation in the city, and that Admiral Nelson had looked into the port the preceding day, but having seen nothing had sailed towards the north west. Bonaparte saw that no time was to be lost in effecting the landing, and though the wind blew a fresh gale and it was nearly nine miles to the shore, ordered an immediate debarkation. In this critical moment a sail appeared; every one feared it was the English, and Bonaparte exclaimed,—"Fortune, dost thou abandon me! What, only five days." The event soon dissipated the terror; it was one of our own frigates,—the Justice.

The landing now commenced; it continued during the day and part of the night, and was attended with many dismal accidents. General Menou first effected his landing near Marabou. Bonaparte and Kleber joined him during the night. The following Proclamation was distributed through the fleet.

"PROCLAMATION.

"*Bonaparte, Member of the National Institute, and General in Chief of the Army in Egypt.*

"SOLDIERS,—You are about to undertake a conquest whose effect upon the civilization and the commerce of the wourld will be incalculable. You will inflict upon England the severest stroke —a stroke which she will feel most, till you can give her her death-blow. We shall make some fatiguing marches, we shall fight some battles, we shall succeed in all our enterprizes; the destinies

are for us. The Mameluke Beys, who favoured English commerce, who loaded our merchants with arbitrary imposts, and tyrannized over the unhappy inhabitants of the Nile, a few days after our arrival will exist no longer. The people with whom we are about to live are Mahommedans; their first article of faith is this---There is no other God than God, and Mahommed is his prophet. Do not contradict them. Act towards them as you have done towards the Jews and the Italians. Treat those Muftis and Imams with respect, as you have Rabbis and Bishops. Have the same toleration for the ceremonies which the Koran prescribes and for the mosques, as you have had for convents and synagogues,—for the religions of Moses and of Jesus Christ. These people treat women otherwise than we do---but in every country the ravisher is a monster. Pillage enriches only a few---it dishonours us, it destroys our resources, it makes the people our enemies, whom it is our interest to have for friends. The first town which we shall enter was built by Alexander. At every step we shall find great recollections worthy to excite the emulation of the French."

The army was now within ten miles of Alexandria: it was about six in the morning, and not more than four or five thousand men were as yet landed; but neither horses nor artillery, nor from the roll of the sea was it possible to land them. Bonaparte would not wait, but giving orders that the troops should follow him in columns as they landed, began his march for Alexandria. The road was across the desert; but all seemed animated by the ardour of novelty, and General Caffarelli, who had a wooden leg, performed the march on foot, rather than wait for a horse. Upon reaching the city, it was attacked. The Turks made a brave but ineffectual resistance. The city was taken by assault, and men, women, and children, suffered for some time an indiscriminate massacre.

It is not easy to judge of the impression, which all the new scenes and images made upon our minds.---Imagine a city composed of houses with grated windows,---imagine a silence, a solitude as profound as that of a remote wilderness,---imagine a tribe of camels, dogs, and women holding veils of blue stuff between their teeth, and you have the scenery of this city before you. The traveller by land arrives gradually at new scenes and usages; and becomes prepared for them by the transition from the less to greater shades. The traveller by sea changes his scene as in a theatre. Without any preparation, without any gradation of changes, he passes from the magnificence, the cleanliness, the

business, the bustle, of Europe, to the silence, the sleep, the solitude, of the Asiatic desarts.

Having admitted into his presence the Imams, the Cheiks, and the Sheriffs of the city, Bonaparte assured them of his amicable dispositions, and commanded them to make public the following proclamation in Arabian characters.

"PROCLAMATION.

"*Alexandria, July 1st.*—It is now a long time that the Beys have insulted the French nation and oppressed its merchants. The hour of their chastisement is come.

"It is now a long time, that these slaves of Caucasus and Georgia have tyrannised over the finest part of the globe, but God, who orders every thing, has now destined their end.

"People of Egypt,—they tell you that I come to destroy your religion,—do not believe them. Answer to them that I come to restore your rights, and that I honour, more than the Mamelukes, God, his Prophet, and the Koran.

"Tell them, that all men are equal before God, and that wisdom, talent, and virtue, are the only just grounds of distinction.

"But where is this wisdom, these talents, and these virtues, in the Mamelukes, that they should exclusively seize all that makes life valuable. Is there a beautiful region; it belongs to the Mamelukes. Is there a beautiful slave, a fine horse, or a magnificent house, whose is it, but the Mamelukes.—And why so.—If Egypt be their farm, let them show the lease by which God has given it to them. There are in your region great cities, great canals, and a great commerce; and who has destroyed them all, but the avarice, the injustice, the tyranny, of these Mamelukes.

"Cadis, Cheiks, and Imams, tell the people that we are true Mussulmen. Is it not we, who destroyed the Pope, the Christian enemy of Mussulmen. It was this army, who destroyed the Chevaliers of Malta, the antient enemy of your faith. Have we not always been the friends of the Grand Signor, (whose designs may God accomplish,) and the enemies of his enemies.

"Thrice happy are they who shall be with us; they shall prosper in their fortunes. Happy those, who shall be neuter; they will have time to know us, and they will join us also. But thrice woe those who take arms for the Mamelukes; there shall be no hope for them; they who shall take arms against the French army shall be burned. Let every one return thanks to heaven for the destruction of the Mamelukes; let them exclaim, glory to the Sultan; glory to the French army his ally. Curse upon the Mamelukes, and happiness for the people of Egypt.

"BONAPARTE."

Before I follow the army in its road through the desart to Cairo, let me briefly name the Generals who conducted it.

Napoleon Bonaparte, *Commander in Chief.*

General Alexander Berthier, *Chief of the Staff.*

1st Division, the Avant-Garde, General Desaix. 2d Division, General Regnier. 3d Division, General Bon. 4th Division, General Menou. 5th Division, Kleber, but who being wounded in Alexandria, was temporarily replaced by General Dugua. Dumas was General of Cavalry; Daumartin of Artillery, and Caffarelli of Engineers. The Generals of Brigade (all whom have since become memorable names) were Murat, Junot, Marmont; Rampon, Beliard, Lanusse; Davoust, Damas, Andreossy, Leclerc: Muireur, Lannes, Friant, Fugieres, Verdier, Zayoncheck, and Veaux. The Aides-de-camp of the General in Chief were Duroc, Louis Bonaparte, Crosier, Sulkowski; Julien, Eugene Beauharnois, and Merlin.

On the 5th of July, Desaix and his division commenced their march from Alexandria to Damanhour, on the borders of the Nile, in the line of Cairo. The other divisions (excepting that of General Dugua, which was sent to occupy Rosetta) followed the route of Desaix; and the road was soon to be traced by men, horses, and broken wheels. It was now that our sufferings commenced.

In the short passage from the tower of the Arabs to Alexandria, the soldiers, believing themselves in Europe, carelessly marched at a distance from their divisions; they instantly paid the penalty, being seized by the Arabs and massacred on the spot. They shortly became more careful, but not until two or three heads were cut off, and thrown in the way of our march.

On the 7th of July, at five in the evening, Bonaparte and staff quitted Alexandria. Being attached to the commissariat in chief, I followed the head quarters, and resolved to keep a daily journal of the route and events of the expedition. The army marched during the night, and rested in the day. We passed many dead bodies of our soldiers, maimed and decapitated by the Arabs. Bonaparte examined one of them attentively. Seeing the difficulties of our march,—"Let us heed nothing," said he, "the virtues at least are for us." He marched through the night with his head wrapped up in a handkerchief; and frequently touched Berthier upon the shoulder, saying, *Eh bien, Berthier, nous y sommes enfin.* About half an hour before day light, being near a hillock, we were saluted in passing with a sharp discharge of musquetry; it wounded only the horse of our guide; it was from our own troops, who mistook us for Arabs.

The sun shortly appeared, and we still continued our march, the sands being shortly like a sea of fire under our feet. Our thirst now became intolerable, and all of a sudden was mocked by that appearance of distant water, which is known by the name of the Mirrage. It at first deceived us, and by cruel mockery added to our sufferings.

After a march as long as it was painful, we arrived at Damanhour, forty-five miles from Alexandria. It is merely a village, having a few wells to diminish our thirst, and a few palm trees to afford a shade.

It was here that we lost General Muireur; he had just bought a horse and was trying him in front of the column of march; some Arabs suddenly arose from behind a small hill, and having seized him massacred him in the instant. Our flanks were greatly annoyed by their outrages; no precaution was sufficiently secure.

Some of our commissaries searched the Sheik's house for grain, and broke all the jars to satisfy themselves that they contained none. In the course of their search they found three black women, the wives of the Sheik, who had crept into a loft to hide themselves. Our men of course began to take the usual liberties, but they discovered that the Sheik had secured his women better than his house, for the lower part of their bodies was cased in iron girdles.

On the 11th, the army put itself in march for Rhamanieh, Desaix's division being still in advance. Bonaparte and staff went last, and his fortune again saved him by these means from an imminent danger. A small elevation of the surface concealed us from the Mamelukes, who were on the immediate flank of Desaix's division. If they had seen us, our situation would have been exceedingly critical, Bonaparte having no escort with him. Upon their arrival at Rhamanieh, the whole army, as if by one impulse, rushed by thousands into the Nile; it was not enough to drink of its water; they did not stop to take off their clothes; but ran in as fast as they arrived, that every limb might partake of the refreshment, and that they might drink at every pore. No sound of drums, no command of their officers could restrain them. At Rhamanieh we formed a junction with the division of General Dugua, and on the next day, the flotilla under General Perree likewise arrived.

The Mamelukes made their appearance while we were at Rhamanieh, and in their way ranged themselves in order of battle in front of the village. Murat, at the head of a squadron of cavalry,

offered them an engagement. They contented themselves, however, with galloping and curvetting around us.

Having reposed at Rhamanieh during the 11th, we resumed our march on the 12th, and in the evening arrived near the village of Chebrisse, where the Mamelukes had taken a position. We made the necessary dispositions to secure us from surprise during the night, and then in full confidence retired to repose. The harassed army was soon buried in a profound sleep. Let me here mention the delightful refreshment which we owed to the water melons. In excess however they are very dangerous, and many of our soldiers died of the dysentry which they caused.

At break of day on the 19th of July, Bonaparte, having reconnoitred the position of the enemy, formed his army for battle. The army, consisting of four divisions, was formed into as many squares, presenting a front of six deep: the artillery was placed in the angles; the cavalry and baggage in the centre. The grenadiers of each division formed platoons which flanked the squares, and were intended to reinforce the points of attack. The Mamelukes made a show of charging us. They galloped towards us with much force, but satisfied themselves with firing their pieces, and then wheeled away with the same rapidity. A few shells totally dispersed them. Upon the river the flotilla was more severely engaged, but an advance of the troops rescued it, when it was beginning to be sorely pressed. The Mamelukes fled towards Cairo; and we continued our march, drawn up in a square, to a village about ten miles in advance of Chebrisse. Here we bivouacked for the night.

Our sufferings had now greatly increased. All the villages were deserted, and the soldiers had not bread to eat, though we actually lay upon heaps of corn. We were totally without animal food, though there were fruits in abundance. The Arabs, always hanging on our flanks, cut off all stragglers. In some melon grounds, on the banks of the river, and at a little distance only from our bivouac, I saw the bodies of many Frenchmen, naked and headless, and stretched out with their breasts towards the ground; an atrocious murder being the last outrage they had suffered from an enemy, who publicly gratify propensities which nature abhors. Desaix narrowly escaped. Denans, one of Bonaparte's staff, a young officer of high promise, was taken by the Arabs, and only spared from immediate death, because the Arabs imagined, from his epaulettes and embroidery, that he was a person of much greater importance. They carried him to the Sheik, and Bonaparte sent a sum of money to ransom him. A dispute arose in

sharing it, and the Sheik, to terminate it, blew out the prisoner's brains, and then honorably sent back the ransom.

On the 17th, we bivouacked at Terana, and Desaix's division at Ouardan. I was in a deep sleep in my bed, when I was suddenly awoke. There was an order to depart in an instant. Never had order arrived more mal-a-propos, and I received it with ill humour enough. But I got up; and one recollection consoled me. It was that my toilet required little trouble. Since leaving Alexandria my bed was the earth, and my bed clothes military clothes. The General in Chief had issued an order, that all the administration of the army,—the commissaries, bakers, butchers, &c. should immediately put themselves in route to join Desaix at Ouardan. We accordingly mounted in haste,—some on horses, and some on asses. An Adjutant General led and commanded us.

Scarcely had we passed Terana, when the moon set, and left us in the most profound obscurity; except indeed that the clearness of the atmosphere (in this region always pure) rendered a kind of doubtful light, which like a fog enabled us to see masses without distinguishing them. Our imaginations represented to us every moment the Arabs and Mamelukes about to surprise and massacre us. We had no guides, the General in Chief had simply said, "Ouardan is on the bank of the Nile. You have only to follow your course, till you fall in with the advanced posts." We obeyed this command. Our escort after many murmurs, threw their muskets on the ground,—exclaiming they were overwhelmed with fatigue, and could not move their legs. It was in vain to harangue, to reprimand, to persuade them. We were compelled finally to put their musquets into the hands of the butchers and bakers. We now continued a kind of loose march in silence, fatigue, and depression. Every one seemed possessed by a common feeling,—no one spoke except the escort, who now and then broke the silence by their murmurs at this unreasonable march.

After having continued this kind of march for some time, one of our comrades dropt a word which instantly excited a panic amongst us. "We have certainly missed the road," said he "and are in march upon the Mamelukes' position." This apprehension seemed reasonable, as we had been four hours on the march, and had not reached Ouarden. A kind of council of war was immediately held amongst us; the result was that we should return to the camp. Two peasants fortunately fell in our way in this instant; they were probably robbers, but on that account were better suited as guides. We bound them, and then promised

them their life if they conducted us in safety to Ouarden, and menaced instant death if they deceived us. We now resumed our march under their direction, and after about half an hour reached Ouardan, which we had accidently passed, not being situated exactly on the bank of the river.

On the 19th, the army, being collected at Ouardan, halted there on the 20th, and 21st. The soldiers prepared their arms. Every thing was prepared for battle, Murad Bey, at the head of 5000 Mamelukes, and a crowd of peasants and Arabs, was reported to be encamped at Embaba, a position on the left bank of the Nile, opposite Bouloo.

On the 21st, we discovered the Pyramids at some leagues on our right. It was in front of these monuments, the witnesses of so many centuries, that the fate of Egypt was about to be decided. The army marched, as heretofore, with its five divisions formed in squares of battalions. At the end of about two hours, we began to distinguish some horsemen, whose number gradually increased; they fell in upon their main body as we advanced. At two o'clock in the afternoon we halted in a field of water melons, which we soon ravaged. We had been on the march since four o'clock in the morning, but Cairo was on our right, and this spectacle made us forget our labours. The Mamelukes were extended before us in a long and splendid line. The novelty and splendour of their appearance, their glittering colours and standards, excited a general admiration amongst us.—Never was displayed a more impressive scene. On the right was the Nile; and Cairo beyond it, with all its hundred minarets and domes; on the left were the Pyramids, the highest, the oldest, the most durable of the works of men. Bonaparte pointed to them when he gave the word, and exclaimed—"Remember that from the summit of yonder monuments forty ages are beholding us!"

The Mamelukes, at the moment when we were on the point of moving, rushed forward as if they meant to attack our centre, but suddenly sweeping round they fell upon Desaix and Regnier's division, which formed the right. The attack was impetuous beyond any thing that we had ever before beheld; our divisions, however, with all admirable discipline, stood firm, and reserved their fire till the enemy were within half musket-shot; and the effect, seconded as it was by some discharges of artillery, was tremendous. For a moment it confounded them, and they had nearly fallen upon the bayonets of Desaix's division. A fire by files was now well kept up against them. Thinking to turn us, they now passed between the two divisions, and in so doing

received the fire of both. Part of them returned to the intrenchment at Embaba, the rest got into a grove of palms, and being dislodged from thence by the riflemen, fled towards the Pyramids and the desert. The divisions of Bon and Menou meantime advanced against Embaba, and, while they attacked the position in front, two battalions under Rampon and Marmont were detached on the flank to turn the valley. Here the Mamelukes had thirty or forty pieces of cannon, which they knew so little how to use that they had not time to load them for a second discharge. They were routed at the point of the bayonet; some of them had their clothes set on fire by our muskets, and were in this dreadful manner burnt as they lay mortally wounded. The guns and the position were soon in our possession. There remained a body of 1,500, with about as many of the armed inhabitants; their retreat was cut off by Marmont and Rampon, they defended themselves bravely, but perceiving that all resistance was vain, and receiving as little mercy as they would have shewn, they rushed into the Nile, and they who escaped the sword perished in the river. Ibrahim Bey, who was on the right bank to cover Cairo, having witnessed this total defeat, retreated with his troops towards Syria, while Murad took the road of Upper Egypt. Their loss was undoubtedly very great in proportion to their numbers, which was from four to six thousand Mamelukes, with a considerable body of Arabs and Fellaps.

Such was the battle of the Pyramids, a battle which for the time completed the conquest of Egypt, and destroyed the power of the Mamelukes.

On the next day, July 22d, the principal men of Cairo came to the camp to surrender the city. Bonaparte received them in his head-quarters at Gizeh, assured them of his friendship, and required them to make public a proclamation of which the principal passage was as follows.

"People of Cairo, I am satisfied with your conduct. You have done well in taking no part against me. I am come to destroy the race of the Mamelukes, and to protect commerce and the natives of the country. Return in peace to your houses, and if any of your citizens have withdrawn, let them return likewise. Resume your ordinary prayers and ablutions; fear nothing for your property, your families, and above all, for your religion. I love and honour your prophet."

The troops having entered Cairo, I walked to Embaba. I passed many of our soldiers, who were amusing themselves with fishing up, by means of a rope and a heavy iron hook, the dead bodies of

the Mamelukes, who had been drowned in the flihgt after the battle. Their carcases were so numerous as almost to choke the river. The heat of the weather had swelled the dead bodies on the field of battle, so as to render them a horrible sight. It was necessary for me to ride over many; my horse felt a repugnance to this task, and endeavoured to step aside. Had not the spectacle been so horrible, the contrivances of the horse would have amused me. On the 25th ol July, Bonaparte made his public entrance into Cairo. With the exception of Desaix's division, the army was cantoned in the city and neighbourhood.

I remained in the city some days, and was beginning to feel refreshed by the repose, when it was necessary for me again to depart. General Leclerc, had left Cairo on the 2d of August to reconnoitre on the route to Belbeis, where Ibrahim Bey had retired with his Mamelukes. It was five in the morning when we quitted Cairo; we traversed the city of the tombs, and arrived at Lacoube, where the division of Regnier was in bivouac. We continued our route, leaving Mount Mokattam to the right. On the 3d we arrived at El Hanka without having met the enemy. We here took a position, and encamped in some orange gardens. We hoped to remain for at least some days, and I had begun to have ovens constructed, when on the morning of the 5th (August) we were vigorously attacked. Our assailants were a mixed mob of Mamelukes, Arabs, and peasants; they seized and murdered our stragglers, and attacked us rather like so many wild beasts than soldiers. They would soon have overwhelmed us, had not General Murat, who was at Kelioub, between the Nile and our position, heard our cannonade; Murat immediately marched to our aid, and the enemy disappeared. But they had only concealed themselves in the shrubbery or herbage which was in front of the village, where they reassembled their numbers, and prepared to repeat their attack in the morning.

We were now in a condition of some embarrassment; our numbers were comparatively few,—that of the enemy very great and momentarily increasing. Our position moreover was bad. The result of a deliberation was that we should quit our bivouac in the night without drum or trumpet. This we accordingly commenced at nine at night. We had scarcely retreated a mile, when we perceived some horsemen approach, and in a few minutes recognised Bonaparte's Aid-de-camp colonel Sulkowski with thirty guides. His mission was to announce to us the approach of succours. Bonaparte, having been informed of our urgency, had detached Regnier to our aid; he joined us a few hours afterwards. We passed the night in a village about six miles from El Hanka.

Very early on the following morning, we resumed our former position at El Hanka. The Mamelukes again advanced upon us; but Regnier forming his division into a square of battalions, they satisfied themselves with curvetting around us. But their numbers and confidence hourly increased.

On the following day, August 7th, Generals Lannes, and Dugua, and the head quarters arrived at El Hanka. We halted two days; and on the night of the 9th we moved forwards, and arrived in the morning at Belbeis. The Mamelukes, retiring before us, halted in Salahieh, the last village in Egypt, before entering the desart which separates Asia and Africa.

On the 10th, we slept at Coreid. On the 11th, Bonaparte, puting himself at the head of our cavalry, which might exceed three hundred men, advanced before the infantry. Arriving at the palm grove which surrounds the town of Salahieh, he halted himself near a cistern, and sent a detachment to reconnoitre. General Murat, who had quitted Kelioub, joined us in this march. Bonaparte learned from the reconnoissance, that the Mamelukes were now in the act of putting their baggage-camels in the rear. Bonaparte, impatient to attack, was compelled to await his infantry; he sent an order to the divisions to hasten their march. They soon came up, and Bonaparte hastened them to assist the cavalry against the enemy. Upon coming up, we found our cavalry already engaged, and very sorely pressed. The Mamelukes' horses and weapons and appointments were, in fact, too heavy for our light cavalry; it was the contest of heavy dragoons and cuirassiers against hussars and light horse. Our horses, which were mostly French, had not yet been accustomed to the food of the country; they were therefore out of condition, and fatigued not only with the march, but with the unaccustomed burthen of the provisions and water which they were now obliged to carry. The Mameluke horsemanship had likewise great advantages, and had here room to act. Standing erect in their short stirrups, they aimed their blows with all the advantage which their height and firm footing gave to them, and it was truly horrible to see, on many occasions, the effects of their Damascus blades. They cut through every thing; if they fell upon the head, they cleaved our horsemen from the head to the pummel of the saddle; if they fell upon a limb, they completely severed it from the body at a single stroke.

On the following day, August 13th, Bonaparte, leaving General Regnier at Salahieh to guard that frontier, and sending Dugua to Damietta, set out himself for Cairo; but we had scarcely commenced our march, when we were met by an Aid-de-Camp of

General Kleber, with intelligence that Admiral Nelson had come up with our fleet at Alexandria, and had entirely defeated and destroyed it. It may be easily conceived how great was the general panic and terror at a misfortune, which in the first moment appeared to cut us off from all hope of seeing our beloved France any more; and render us a tribe of military exiles, having no dependence but our sword, and no country but the most barbarous of nations. The greater part of the reports, and certainly the best founded of them, imputed this calamity to the temerity of Bonaparte. It was said that the Admiral himself had been desirous to return to France immediately after the debarkation of the troops, but that Bonaparte had detained him upon the coast. Bonaparte had ordered him to carry the fleet, if possible, into Alexandria; the Admiral, in obedience to these orders, had offered 10,000 francs to any pilot who would take the squadron in; but none would venture it. In the mean time Admiral Nelson arrived; the battle was fought, and the fleet destroyed. Our Admiral perished in the fight.

On the following day, August the 14th, we re-entered Cairo. Bonaparte, in order to dissipate the chagrin of the loss of our fleet, and in order to divert the minds of the army and himself, immediately applied himself to improving the administration of the capital and country, and amongst other things, formed the Egyptian institute. He divided it, in imitation of the French institute at Paris, into the four sections of mathematics, natural philosophy, literature, with the fine arts, and political economy. He ordered it to occupy itself with dispersing knowledge throughout Egypt, and with researches into the history, civil, and natural antiquities, and geography of the country. And for the sake of improving the comforts of the army during their residence in the capital, he encouraged the establishment of those arts of life and trades which are found in European capitals. Under this encouragement, the city soon assumed a kind of European appearance and activity. We had upholsterers, who shortly made us chairs, tables, and beds. A tannery was established, and produced us saddles and bridles in the best and completest taste. Shoemakers, and hatters, soon made their appearance; they were followed by restaurateurs and distillers, so that liquors, viands, and pastry, à la mode Francaise, were soon seen in the streets of Cairo. Nor were European ladies, and some Greek females, wanting for the amusement of our Generals and Officers; those who could not find white or brown ladies were satisfied with black. These ladies taught us Arabic, and we instructed them in turn in French. Our evening

entertainments were enlivened by the dancing girls. We endeavored to make the best of the country; and what with the women, the music, and the fine weather, we were gay, happy, and full of hope for the future.

Every street in Cairo had its gates, which were open during the day, and shut at night-fall. But as these would have rendered every street defensible in the event of an insurrection, Bonaparte ordered their removal.

Bonaparte extended his care to the foreign relations of Egypt. He wrote to the Sherif of Mecca to inform him of his arrival. "You will be pleased to inform me," said he, "whether you wish me to send an escort to your caravan from my own troops, or from the country of the country. But at all events assure your merchants and all the faithful, that the Mussulmen have no better friends than myself and the French; and that I will always be the protector of their priests and religion."

I must here quote another letter. It is from Bonaparte to Madam Brueys, the Admiral's lady, and is dated August 19th, 1791.

"Your husband, Madam, has fallen under a cannon-shot, fighting bravely on board his vessel. He died a death without pain, the least that a brave soldier.

"I can easily enter into your grief. The first moment of our separation from those we love is terrible; it renders us solitary upon the earth; it shakes us in body, and in mind. The faculties of the mind are annihilated; it sees, it hears, nothing in the external world but through a medium which communicates to every thing the colors of its grief.* In having lost all that we deem it worth while to live for, we lose all relish, all care of life. We become indifferent, even indignant, with the world, because it does not seem to feel with us. But when on the subsiding of this emotion, we fly to our friends, to our relations, to our children, for comfort, we find other sentiments in competition with our grief; we find that we have not lost every thing; we yield ourselves to love, to tenderness, to natural affection, and we become consoled before we are aware of it. This is my advice, Madam, Embrace your children, weep with them, and soften your grief at first by indulging it. In a short time inform them of the loss which they and their country have sustained; then devote yourself to their education, and replace the loss of one brave man by giving us

* It is impossible to read this letter without acknowlegding the extraordinary talents of this man. This observation is as true as it is profound. And the whole letter is eloquent, manly, and yet simple. It is impossible to read it without feeling that he was a most extraordinary man. EDITOR.

others in his children. And do me the justice, Madam, to believe, that no one in the present instance feels your loss more than myself; and when you reflect upon what friends yet remain to you, do not forget Bonaparte."

The anniversary of the liberty of the republic, the 20th of September, was celebrated on the parade of Yourbekyeh, in Cairo. Bonaparte here reviewed his troops, and pronounced the following speech in front of a pyramid of wood, on which were inscribed the names of the officers and soldiers who had fallen in the several battles.

"SOLDIERS,—

"We are now celebrating the anniversary of our liberty.

"It is now five years since the independence of our country was threatened; but you took Toulon, and thus firmly laid its fundamental stone.

"A year afterwards, you fought and conquered the Austrians in the battle of Dego.

"In the year following, you were at the summit of the Alps.

"In the next year, you fought at Mantua, and carried the memorable victory of St. George.

"Last year, you reached the sources of the Drave and the Isonso.

"Who would then have said, that you would this year have been on the shores of the Nile.

"From the English, celebrated in arts and commerce, to the hideous and ferocious Arab, the eyes of the world are upon you.

"Soldiers, your destiny is one of glory, and you are worthy of it. Like the brave whose names are inscribed on yon pyramid, you will die with honour, or in glory return to a country which is proud of you.

"On this day, comrades, in our beloved native country, forty millions of citizens are celebrating the æra of their representative government; forty millions are thinking of their countrymen in Egypt. They are all saying with one voice; it is to their labours, to their blood, that we shall owe peace, plenty, and civil liberty."

Whilst we were thus passing our time at Cairo, Desaix ascended the Nile, and traversed Upper Egypt in pursuit of Murad Bey. He frequently overtook him, but could never entirely destroy him. On the 7th of October (1798), he found him in position at Sedyman, with three or four thousand Mamelukes, and a body of infantry. Desaix, forming his division into a square of battalions, and defending its angles by two smaller squares of 200 men in each, marched directly on him.

The Mamelukes, hesitating for a few moments, at length resolved, and raising their usual shouts, charged one of the smaller squares with their accustomed valour and ferocity. Desaix, with that self-possession which formed his characteristic, exclaimed to the square thus attacked to throw themselves upon their breasts. He then fired, and continued it so briskly, and so well maintained it, in all directions, as compelled the enemy to fall back. The Mamelukes exhausted all the resources which rage and fury could suggest; they fought even when wounded and dying. They now learned by fatal experience how formidable was that infantry which they had hitherto despised.

Whilst at Cairo, Bonaparte in a visit to the Pyramids, seated himself on the Soros, and held a long conversation with the chief priests. "Glory to Allah," said he, "there is no other God but God. Mahommed is his prophet, and I am his friend. Mufti, the divine Koran is the delight of my soul, and the object of my contemplation. I love the Prophet, and I hope ere long to see and honour his tomb in the holy city. But my mission is first to exterminate the Mamelukes. If Egypt be their portion, let them shew me the lease which God has given them of it. But the angel of death has breathed upon them: we are come, and they have disappeared. The days of regeneration are come. He that has ears to hear, let him hear! The hour of political resurrection has arrived for all who groan under oppression. Muftis, imams, mullahs, dervises, and kalenders, instruct the people of Egypt; encourage them to join in our labours to complete the destruction of the Beys and of the Mamelukes. Favour the commerce of the Franks in your country, and their endeavours to arrive at the ancient land of Brama. Let them have storehouses in your ports, and drive far from you the English, accursed among the children of Jesus! Such is the will of Mahommed. The treasures, industry and friendship of the Franks shall be your lot, till you ascend to the seventh heaven, and are seated by the side of the black-eyed houris, who are endowed with perpetual youth and virginity." The Mahommedan priests in return called him the envoy of God, the favourite of Mahommed; the successor of Iskander, the most valiant among the children of Jesus. "May the prophet," said one of them, "cause thee to sit at his left hand on the day of resurrection, after the third sound of the trumpet." "At length" said another, "the dawn of happiness breaks upon us; the time destined by God has arrived; an atmosphere of felicity surrounds us; the resplendant star of victory, which guides the French warriors, has shed upon us its dazzling light; fame and honour go before them;

fortune and honour accompany them. The chief who marches at their head is impetuous and terrible; his name terrifies kings. Princes bow their haughty heads before the invincible Bonaparte."

We had now been at Cairo some time, and every thing had been very tranquil, but this quiet was suddenly interrupted. Bonapart and Staff, and myself amongst others, had left the city early in the morning of the 22d of October (1798), our purpose being to visit old Cairo, and the Isle of Rhoda. Junot was the only General officer left at the head-quarters in Cairo. Having seen enough of Old Cairo, I was returning at a brisk trot upon an ass, my guide holding the animal by the tail. Upon entering the first street, I was alarmed at the unusual silence. The doors of the houses were all shut; the streets were deserted, and when entering some indistinct clamours were heard at a distance. I was now certain that all was not right; I stopt my progress, and hesitated whether to proceed or return. I at first decided to make the best of my way to the post of the 32d regiment. I succeeded in reaching it, and found General Dupuis issuing from his quarters, preceded by his orderlies and followed by a detachment of dragoons. He ordered the infantry to be in readiness to march; and then proceeded towards a cemetry, where a tumultuous populace was assembled. Unfortunate man! he left me only a few minutes, before he was surrounded and assassinated. The insurrection was now general. Bonaparte, informed of it by a dispatch from Junot, hastened from Old Cairo; he arrived at the gate of the city, where he was compelled to make a detour, and enter at another gate near the residence of the institute. Upon his arrival, he gave Junot the command of the city; ordered the troops to bivouac in the great square or place, and placed cannon at the mouth of all the principal streets.

Upon the following day, October 23d, the number of the insurgents augmented. The Arabs and peasants, entering the city, had joined the inhabitants, with clubs, pikes, sabres and fusees. Many of the French, living in the remote quarters were already assassinated; and their houses pillaged and burned. The institute considered itself in the state of siege, and the philosophers (according to the wish of all) were compelled to take arms. Bonaparte, after making due provisions for the city, sent orders to all the troops in the adjacent provinces to march up.

The engagement now commenced; and the massacre of the populace was horrible. The populace, in an instant, fled to the great mosque; a building as strong as a fort or citadel, and as it were fortified themselves. The chief commissary, Ney, and my-

self, went to head quarters. Bonaparte had just received the intelligence of the massacre of the young and brave colonel Sulkowski; he had been sent to reconnoitre the insurgents, but was seized and murdered. In a few hours, Kleber arrived from Alexandria; and General Daumartin opened a cannonade from the citadel upon the mosque. The bombardment continued during the night, the loss of the insurgents was dreadful, and in the morning the chiefs of the city came to solicit pardon and mercy. It was granted, and peace was thus restored.

The priests and heads of the law addressed a proclamation to the inhabitants, in which the following passages are characteristic.

"We supplicate the Almighty to preserve you from sedition and discord, and to remove you from those who seek to do evil upon the earth.

"An unhappy sedition has arisen in the city and has caused the death of many Mussulmen. But we have interceded with the General Bonaparte, and have procured him to save the city from the fury of the soldiers, for he is beneficent, and full of kindness and compassion towards all Mussulmen."

"Mussulmen, hereafter respect the laws, and avoid sedition, remember that authority belongs to God; who gives or withdraws empires as suiteth his wisdom. Sedition, says one of the best of our prophets, is asleep; woe to those who shall awaken it.

"Murad and Ibrahim Bey are nothing to us."

To prevent the recurrence of such attempts, Bonaparte ordered several forts to be erected in and around the city, two of which were named after Sulkowski and Dupuis. He then issued the following proclamation.

"Sheriffs, Ulemas, and Orators of the Mosques."

"I command you to understand, and to make the people understand, that they who are my enemies shall neither have refuge in this world nor in the next. Is there any man so blind as not to see that Destiny itself directs all my operations? Is there any one incredulous enough to doubt that every thing in this vast universe is subject to the empire of Destiny? Make the people know how, since the world has been the world, it was written, that, after having destroyed the enemies of Islam, and beaten down the cross, I should come from the farthest part of the west to fulfil the task which has been assigned me. Make them see that, in more than twenty passages of the sacred Koran, that which happens has been foreseen, and that which is to come has been equally explained. I could call each of you to account for the most secret thoughts

of your hearts, for I know every thing, even that to which you never gave utterance; but a day will come when all the world will see it proved, that I am guided by superior orders, and that all human efforts will avail nothing against me."

Bonaparte a few days afterwards set off for Suez to reconnoitre the Isthmus, I did not accompany him, but attended General Dumas, who went to disperse some Arabs assembled in the deserts. We left Cairo at break of day, and took the road to the Pyramids, of which I had thus a momentary view. We bivouacked for the night, and resumed our reconnoissance on the following day. We were under some surprise what could have become of the Arabs, when suddenly one of our officers, being a few paces before us, discharged his pistol. We rode up, and beheld a groupe of Arabs couching under a small hill. They dispersed at our approach, but fled no farther than about musquet-shot from us, when they again couched. We pursued them; they repeated the same kind of flight and the same halt, and continued it till they had wearied us. In the evening, I demanded the necessary provisions of the Sheik of the village. He was rather slow in his obedience,---I reported him to the General, "kill him," replied the officer, "and the next Sheik will obey you better." I told the Sheik that I had it in orders to kill him; he took this gentle hint, and obeyed me with more alacrity. But perhaps this severity of ours was carried too far, perhaps we should have had better success in Egypt, had we been more conciliating.

Upon our return to Cairo, we found Bonaparte, according to his known characteristic, occupied in improving his residence, and in making the best of the bad circumstances around him. The gardens and grounds of the Mamelukes abound, indeed, in beautiful trees and flowers; but they were all in mass, there were no paths,—no borders,—no tasteful dispositions of trees, shurbs and flowers. Under the hand of Bonaparte, every thing soon assumed a new air and a new taste; the gardens rivalled those which travellers report to be English; the citron, the orange, and the banana, afforded their fruits and flowers, and we took our coffee and pipes under a rich and flowering shade. Insenisbly we now fell into all the usages of the country. We found a most delightful refreshment in the bath, which we now used as frequently as the Turks. We were gradually induced to try their pipes; the habit grew on us, and it became a lively gratification; the tobacco had not the acrimony of that of Europe; and the elegance of the apparatus added to our enjoyment. We burnt perfumes; we drank sweet wines and honey, and we realized the luxury of the Arabian

tales by the sides of fountains, and under the shades of orange groves. The warmth of the climate induced us to lay aside our tight dress for the loose robes of the east; and having once tried them, and found the comfort of the change, we became complete Turks. The Turks themselves were more reconciled to us, and invited us to their entertainments.

One day, the chief commissary was invited to the house of Ismael, a principal merchant; the intendant general and other officers were included in the invitation, and I procured myself to be added. We set off from our tents about noon; some mounted on horses, some on asses. On our arrival we found that we had been some time expected. Having dismounted, and left our horses to the care of slaves, we were conducted into a long hall, where was a covered table, and chairs in the manner of Europe. The Turks intended us an honour by this imitation of our mode. Having passed through this dining room, we entered another apartment, where we found the company. We exchanged salutes, and then extended ourselves upon the ottomans. The Turkish guests were all most richly apparelled. The musicians, in a raised gallery, began their symphony, which I must be allowed to say was not in the French taste. Opposite to us were trays covered with liqueurs and sweetmeats. The pipes were brought to us by slaves, who first lighted them at brasiers, and then brought them in their mouths. Every one spoke and laughed. But much of our French wit was thrown away from the Turks being ignorant of our language. A domestic now came to announce to us that the dinner was on the table; we gladly followed him and entered the room; at the farther end of which, over the door, was a gallery of gilt railing, behind which we saw that the women were assembled. We now took our seats. The first service consisted of rice and soup. In several parts of the table were bottles of cyprus wines. After this course, the slaves brought to each of us plates of beef roast and boiled. In a short time there followed such a rapid succession of meats, fowls, fish, herbs, sweetmeats and confectionary, that I found it impossible to keep an exact account. The last course was more singular. Two trays, each having a tall glope upon it, were brought to the commissary in chief, as principal guest, the master of the feast at the same time giving him a gilded baton, and desiring him to strike the globes. The commissary obeyed; the globes divided, and two pigeons, of the kind called carriers, issued forth, bearing favours and compliments upon their necks.

On the conclusion of the dinner, we returned to the former room, resumed our seats, our pipes, our coffee and liqueurs; the music recommenced, and the sherbet was handed around. We now arose to depart, upon which a groupe of slaves entered, and sprinkled us with water of roses. This ceremony concluded the feast, and we returned home.

The chief commissary, a short time after this, obtained permission to return to France; I implored him to ask the same leave for me to accompany him; he asked it, but was refused, as I was appointed to his place. This refusal, which extremely annoyed me at the time, saved my life. The chief commissary sailed,—stopt in Sicily, and was there massacred with all on board.—A truly noble people these Sicilians!—A nation of beggars and banditti.

On the 26th of December, 1798, Bonaparte, accompanied by his staff and Messieurs Monget and Bertholet, members of the Institute, departed a second time from Cairo for Suez, to reconnoitre the antient canal of that name. On the 2d of January, 1799, he wrote to the Divan at Cairo, "that he should return in a few days; that he was at present occupied with tracing the line of the canal by which the Nile formerly communicated with the Red Sea; that he had discovered this line, and in process of time would restore the communication." It is truly impossible not to lament, that a man of this truly magnificent mind had not virtue corresponding with his talents.

Before quitting Suez, Bonaparte ordered admiral Gantheaume to proceed to Cosseir on the Red Sea, and to try to put himself in in communication with General Desaix, and the cities of Yambo, Jedda, and Moka. He wrote likewise to the Sherif of Mecca, assuring him of his respect. He then returned to Cairo; and having learned that Djezzar had seized El Arish, proceeded in the instant to assemble his troops for an expedition to Syria. The divisions were soon on their march; and (Feb. 10th, 1799,) the head quarters left Cairo to follow them. I accompanied the latter. The Syrian army was composed of four divisions under Kleber, Regnier, Lannes, and Bon; Murat commanded the cavalry; Daumartin the artillery; and Caffarelli the engineers.

BOOK SECOND.

The Expedition to Syria.

WE are now about to enter a country in which the crusades have already immortalized the French name,—we were now going to traverse a country already memorable in antient history; we

are about to march through regions which gave birth to the religion of the greater part of Europe. Before I begin the recital of what I saw, and that in which I bore a part, let me endeavour to bring the details of the country before the imagination of the reader. The knowledge of the field of great events adds greatly to their interest.

Syria, in Arabic Barr-el-Cham, (including Palestine,) is that square of country, which is contained between the Mediterranean on the west, the desert of Arabia on the east, a line drawn from Bir on the Euphrates to the port of Alexandretta on the north, and on the south by a line from Kan Jouness in Palestine to the Arabian desert. Its extent may be about five thousand square leagues; and the population is about five hundred for the square league. In ancient times it greatly exceeded this rate. The surface, as respects the soil, may be considered as consisting of three bands, or long strips, lying parallel to the sea. The first, which is upon the coasts of the Mediterranean, is a warm and rich valley, about thirty English miles in breadth; this was the line of march, and field operation and encampment, of our army. The second band or strip, is more mountainous, rude, and healthy, and about the same width. The third, being on the other side of the mountains, is a valley, as warm and rich as that of the Mediterranean, but less humid and unwholesome. The air is in general hot and heavy; and the dews of night very dangerous, and the more particularly as the custom of the country is to sleep upon the terraces. There are many mountains in Syria, the principal of which are Lebanon, Anti Lebanon, and Mount Aquar. Lebanon is the most lofty mountain in Syria, and the source of many rivers, and branches of other mountains. It is equal to the Alps and Pyrenees, but its surface is less rough, and its climate even delightful. It begins to the east of Tripoli, and terminates below Damascus. Anti Lebanon rises near the ruins of the antient Sidon, and extends to the mountains of Arabia. These two mountains are separated from each other by a valley, called formerly Cœlo-Syria, and now the valley of Beoquaa. The rivers of Syria are the Orontes, the Jordan, the Barade, and the Kasamiech. The productions of the country are wheat, barley, tobacco, dates, vines, sesame, olives, and cochenille.

The inhabitants of Syria may be distributed into three classes. The first is the posterity of the people conquered by the Arabs, that is to say, the Greeks of the lower empire. The second the posterity of the Turkish conquerors. The third the Ottoman Turks. The class of the Greeks is subdivided into Greeks proper,

into Latin Greeks, and the Maronite Greeks. The Arab class is likewise subdivided into four sects, the pure descendants of the first conquerors, the Motuales; the Druses, and the Ansaries or Nazareens. The wandering tribes have three sects, namely the Turkamans; the Kurds (or assassins), and the Bedouin Arabs. The Greeks proper and the Latin Greeks live in the towns and on the sea coast. The Maronite Greeks form a small republic to themselves in the mountains of Kesrouan. The Druses chiefly occupy Cœlo-Syria; they reject circumcision, regular prayers and fasts; drink wine, eat pork, and marry with their sisters. They are called Druses from the leader of their sect. The Nazareens are the most extraordinary of all these people; and more particularly as they call themselves Christians. They are subdivided into three sects, the Kelbs, the Quadmusians, and the Chanisies; the first sect worship the dog; the second the private parts of a woman, and the third the sun. The wandering tribes are sufficiently known from the numerous travels universally read in Europe.

Syria is distributed into the Pashalics of Damascus, Tripoli, Acre, Aleppo, and Palestine. But to return.

Any delay before El Arish would have been fatal to us. Provisions were already beginning to fail, and we were compelled to eat our camels and asses. Happily, however, the garrison did not understand their advantage, and being summoned (on the 10th of Feb. 1799) in a peremptory tone by General Berthier, surrendered. Many of the Maugrabins entered into our ranks.

On the 22d of February, Kleber and his division, as the advance of the army, put themselves in march for Kan Jouness, the first village of Palestine. Losing their way, they wandered about the desert for forty-eight hours, during which they suffered horribly from heat, fatigue, and burning sand. Kleber had the guide shot on the spot for his error or treachery. Bonaparte, having seen all his divisions clear of El Arish, followed himself to Kan Jouness; he expected to find Kleber and his division already arrived, but to his momentary confusion found no one there but the Mamelukes. Bonaparte was in extreme danger; he had only his guides and staff with him, and beheld the whole enemy's army within musket shot of him. His escort, for the purpose of covering his escape behind them, drew up with an undaunted front; the enemy were deceived, and the usual fortune of Bonaparte again saved him. The Mamelukes fled before the staff and guides.

Kleber did not reach Kan Jouness till the 24th; he was followed by the divisions of Bon and Lannes, who in following his traces, had likewise lost themselves.

Having remained with General Regnier at El Arish, I did not arrive at Kan Jouness till all the army had left it, and were again on their march. A league beyond it, I passed some columns of granite, which we supposed to be the limits of Africa and Asia. It was now that a new verdure began to salute and delight our eyes. An April sky, half sunshine, and half vernal moisture, cheered our spirits; the heat was moderated, and with open mouths, and up-raised faces we received some drops of rain. There were even trees, meadows and groves. Our soldiers, sinking beneath the heat, and perspiring beneath their heavy blue stuffs, received with rapture the first rains; but when these rains, during the night, became torrents, and wetted them to the skin, they again wished for the calm, serene, and brilliant nights of Egypt. The expedition, indeed, now changed its character. In Egypt we had suffered horribly during the day, but nothing could be more divine than our nights; the vault of Heaven was studded with innumerable stars, and the moon rose in a concave worthy of the Queen of Heaven. In Syria, the dews of night wetted us through in an instant, though the country was greatly improved in beauty and fertility.

A short way from Gaza, I fortunately fell in with General Junot, and dismounting from our horses we enjoyed ourselves with a short repast and a glass of wine on the grass. Upon entering Gaza I found the tent of the commissary in chief raised in the middle of tombs. The head-quarters were in a pleasant garden, a little to the right of the cemetry, and opposite to the gates of the town. Gaza, situated about a mile from the sea, has a population of about two thousand. It is composed of three villages, of which the castle, situated upon a small eminence, separates the first from the other two. Some ruins of white marble prove that it was formerly a place of more opulence and luxury. Its name of Gaza signifies in Persian, a jewel, or treasure, and it is said to be so called from having been the depôt of Cambyses in his war upon Egypt. It was afterwards called Minoa, Iona, and the sea the Ixonian sea. This city was in the Land of Promise of the Holy Scriptures, and became the patrimony of the tribe of Judah. It was formerly a sea port, which, like that of Askalon, has been gradually lost in the accretion of the sea coast. It is a place of much beauty; is surrounded by gardens, which produce all the fruits of the east, and with a little care, many of the flowers of Europe.

In the night of the 26th of February the rain fell in torrents. I was in a deep sleep in the midst of my tent, dreaming perhaps of France and French ladies, when I rose,—saw my table and chest

afloat, and saw that it was necessary to fly. The soldiers broke open the tombs, and sought shelter in them. On the following day we kindled innumerable fires to warm and dry our clothes. We now found ourselves in the climate of France. But our difficulties would have been very serious had it not been for the folly of the Mamelukes. They were kind enough to leave us plentiful magazines in every town through which we marched. This was the more acceptable as the English had intersected all communication by sea.

On the 28th, the army resumed its march. What an interesting country we were now entering,—the scene of the Holy Scripture, and the land of Tasso. How delightful was it to traverse these regions with the Bible in the one hand, and the Jerusalem Liberata in the other. How superior, thought I, are the enjoyments of the enlightened to those of the ignorant man. The ignorant man thoughtlessly passes over places the most memorable in the history of mankind; whilst the accomplished officer, who unites knowledge to his military talents, finds his recollections awakened on every spot, and feels the delight of the great actions of former ages with the more energy as he is himself present upon the scene of them.

We halted at Esdoud, the antient Azoth, which, as mentioned in the Holy Scriptures, sustained a siege of 29 years. Here our soldiers, wetted through by the continual torrents of rain, cut down the palm and olive trees to make fires; their cheerful blaze revived us, and served likewise to keep the insects at a distance. In going from Gaza, we left the antient Askalon on our left; it was formerly a sea-port, but is now half a mile from the water-side.

On the two following days we continued our advance to Jaffa; and on the night of the fifth of March, we invested the town, and opened our trenches. Jaffa is surrounded by a strong wall, flanked with towers, on which some cannon were mounted. The enemy, having evacuated Ramleh, a town on our march, supplied us with magazines during the siege from that depôt. Ramleh is the antient Arimathea, and the country of Joseph. Whilst we were labouring at the trenches, a fever began to appear amongst us, which was fatal in three days to all seized with it.

On the 7th at break of day, General Berthier summoned the garrison of Jaffa in the following terms.

"God is clement and merciful. The General in Chief, Bonaparte, has commanded me to make known to you that Djezzar Pacha has commenced hostilities against Egypt by entering the

fort of El Arish, but that God, always favouring the just cause, has given victory to the French army ; that this army has thus retaken El Arish ; and in the progress of this operation has now entered Syria to expel Djezzar Pacha. That Jaffa is thus invested on all sides by French troops; that in two hours not a stone will be left upon another; but that in pity of such sufferings, he is willing to accept the submission of the garrison. For this purpose, he will retard the assault till seven o'clock this morning."

The Turks believing themselves invincible gave no other answer but by cutting off the head of the Turk who brought this summons.

Our battery now commenced ; it continued till half past three, when it was pronounced to be practicable ; Bonaparte now gave the signal, and the assault was given. It was just four o'clock when I came opposite to the trench, where I found Bonaparte directing the assault in person, and saw Colonel Le Jeune, being mortally wounded in the breach, brought on a pallet. The division of Lannes, having now penetrated into the streets, was massacreing all that they met ; the division of Bon, entered by another part, received the fugitive garrison in their efforts to escape, and covered the streets with their carcases. All was now a most horrible and murderous slaughter. Every street, and house, and chamber, was now the scene of the cruel outrages of a town taken by assault, Women, and girls were thrown on the floor,—on the stones, and even in the public streets ; and successively ravished by every ruffian, who preferred lust to murder. The husbands and fathers had their throats cut in the effort to relieve their wives and children. The streets flowed with blood ; and there was no end to the horrors, but when the soldiers were satisfied or exhausted.

Whilst the whole army were rushing through the breach, General Berthier ordered me to take a detachment and to remove the wounded whom I might find there. I obeyed, and upon entering it found many of my brave comrades yet living, though unable to move. A young grenadier of the light brigade more particularly impressed me ; a ball had gone directly through him from his breast to his back. He asked me if the ball was still within him. Upon a slight inspection, I replied that it was not, and that his wound was not mortal. He thanked me, but requested me to suffer him to die,—only that he might not be trodden to death. I was about to remove him when a soldier, leading a high spirited horse, was conducting him directly over his body, and even striking the horse from behind, because the beast was unwilling to trample upon a living man. I was about to menace the wretch

for his inhumanity, when a whole crowd of our soldiers and their horses pressed at once upon the breach, and thus pushing the horse forwards, and themselves following him, at once finished the sufferings of the wounded man by treading him to death. I saw that I could do nothing in the service assigned me; I accordingly retired, and at the bottom of the breach found Bonaparte and General Lannes in conversation.

The garrison, who had sought refuge in a mosque, were now visited; they laid down their arms, and were marched to a bivouac in front of the head-quarters. They amounted to from two to three thousand; and were composed of Turks and Maugrabins. They were given over to a strong detachment.

On the following day, Bonaparte issued the following proclamation to the inhabitants of Gaza, Ramleh, and Jaffa.

"God is clement and merciful,—I have made war upon Djezzar because he provoked it by first attacking me.

"I command you all to submit as you value yourselves. Know that all opposition against me is useless. It is in fate that I should conquer Egypt and Syria. All my friends shall prosper in this world and in the next. All my enemies shall be unhappy in both. Learn from the examples at Jaffa and Gaza how terrible I am to my enemies,—how clement and merciful to my friends."

The same day he addressed a similar proclamation to the inhabitants of Jerusalem.—"Do you desire war or peace. If peace, I will give it you,—be tranquil and happy. If war, I will bring it to you."

Under the same date he wrote to Djezzar.—"It is not my wish to make war against you but you provoke it, and will fall beneath it. What purpose of mine will it answer, if I should shorten the few years which yet remain to an old man like you. Dismiss the Mamelukes, and take peace and pardon.

"BONAPARTE."

Here it is that I must make a most painful recital. The frankness, I will venture to say the candour, which may be observed in these memoirs, make it a duty that I should not pass over in silence the event which I am about to relate, and of which I was witness. If I have pledged myself in writing this work not to judge the actions of the man who will be judged by posterity, I have also pledged myself to reveal every thing which may enlighten opinion concerning him. It it just therefore that I sould repeat the motives which were enforced at the time, to authorize a determination so cruel as that which decided the fate of the prisoners at Jaffa. Behold then the considerations which seem to have provoked it. The

army, already weakeaned by its loss at the sieges of El Arish and of Jaffa, was still more so by diseases, whose ravages became from day to day more alarming. It had great difficulties in maintaining itself, and the soldier rarely received his full ration. This difficulty of subsistence would augment in consequence of the evil disposition of the inhabitants towards us. To feed the Jaffa prisoners while we kept them with us, was not only to increase our wants, but also constantly to encumber our own movements; to confine them at Jaffa would, without removing the first inconvenience, have created another—the possibility of a revolt, considering the small force that could have been left to garrison the place; to send them into Egypt would have been obliging ourselves to dismiss a considerable detachment, which would greatly reduce the force of the expedition: to set them at liberty upon their parole, notwithstanding all the engagements into which they could have entered, would have been sending them to increase the strengh of our enemies, and particularly the garrison of St. John of Acre; for Djezzar was not a man to respect promises made by his soldiers, men also little religious themselves as to a point of honour of which they knew not the force. There remained then only one course which reconciled every thing; it was a frightful one; however it appears to have been believed to be necessary.

On the 10th of March, in the afternoon, the Jaffa prisoners were put in motion in the midst of a vast square battalion formed by the troops of General Bon's division. A dark rumour of the fate which was prepared for them, determined me, as well as many other persons, to mount on horseback, and follow this silent column of victims, to satisfy myself whether what had been told me was well founded. The Turks, marching pell-mell, already foresaw their fate; they shed no tears; they uttered no cries; they were resigned. Some, who were wounded, and could not march so fast as the rest, were bayonetted on the way. Some others went about the crowd, and appeared to be giving salutary advice in this imminent danger. Perhaps the boldest might have thought that it would not be impossible, for them to break through the battalion which surrounded them: perhaps they hoped that in dispersing over the plains which they were crossing, a certain number might escape death. Every means had been taken to prevent this, and the Turks made no attempt to escape. Having reached the sand-hills to the west of Jaffa they were halted near a pool of stagnant and dirty water. Then the officer who halted the troops had the mass divided into small bodies, and these being led to many different parts were there fusilladed. This horrible

operation required much time, notwithstanding the number of troops employed in this dreadful sacrifice: I owe it to these troops to declare that they did not without extreme repugnance submit to the abominable service with was required from their victorious hands. There was a group of prisoners near the pool of water, among whom were some old chiefs of a noble and resolute courage, and one young man whose courage was dreadfully shaken. At so tender an age he must have believed himself innocent, and that feeling hurried him on to an action which appeared to shock those about him. He threw himself at the feet of the horse which the chief of the French troops rode, and embraced the knees of that officer, imploring him to spare his life, and exclaiming, Of what am I guilty? What evil have I done? His tears, his affecting cries were unavailing; they could not change the fatal sentence pronounced upon his lot. With the exception of this young man, all the other Turks made their ablutions calmly in the stagnant water of which I have spoken, then taking each other's hands, after having laid it upon the heart and the lips, according to the manner of salutation, they gave and received an eternal adieu. Their courageous spirits appeared to defy death; you saw in their tranquillity the confidence which in these last moments was inspired by their religion, and the hope of a happy hereafter. They seemed to say, I quit this world to go and enjoy with Mahommed a lasting happiness. Thus the reward after this life which the Koran promises supported the Mussulman, conquered indeed, but still proud in his adversity.

I saw a respectable old man whose tone and manners announced a superior rank. I saw him coolly order a hole to be made before him in the loose sand, deep enough to bury him alive; doubtless he did not chuse to die by any other hands than those of his own people: within this protecting and dolorous grave he laid himself upon his back; and his comrades addressing their supplicatory prayers to God, covered him presently with sand, and trampled afterwards upon the soil which served him for a winding sheet, probably with the idea of accelerating the end of his sufferings. This spectacle, which still makes my heart palpitate, and which I paint but too feebly, took place during the execution of the parties distributed about the sand hills. At length there remained no more of all the prisoners than those who were placed near the pool of water. Our soldiers had exhausted their cartridges; and it was necessary to destroy them with the bayonet and the sword. I could not support this horrible sight, but hastened away, pale and almost fainting. Some officers informed me in the evening that

these unhappy men, yielding to that irresistible impulse of nature which makes us shrink from death even when we have no longer a hope of escaping it, strove to get one behind another, and received in their limbs, the blows aimed at the heart, which would at once have terminated their wretched lives. Then was there formed, since it must be related, a dreadful pyramid of the dead and of the dying streaming with blood, and it was necessary to drag away the bodies of those who had already expired, in order to finish the wretches who, under cover of this frightful and shocking rampart, had not yet been reached. This picture is exact and faithful; and the recollection makes my hand tremble, though the whole horror is not described.

On the 14th, the divisions put themselves in march upon Zeta. About noon we saw some horsemen upon a hill on our right flank. Our divisions, formed in square battalions, advanced against them. They retreated as we advanced, but occasionally fighting as they receded, and drawing up in grand order when they were out of reach. Nothing could be more picturesque than their colours waving in the winds, and the magnificent apparel and equipages of the Mamelukes and their horses.

The next day, we bivouacked at the entrance of the plain of St. John of Acre. Our route had been rendered the more difficult by reason of the abundant rains which had destroyed the roads, if so they could be called. Our horses, asses, and camels, already exhausted, could not extract their feet from the mud into which they sunk.

On the 16th we perceived the two vessels of Sir Sidney Smith enter the port of Acre. Kleber this day took possession of Caiffa, a town at the foot of mount Carmel, and its magazines. Mount Carmel is exactly opposite St. John of Acre. On the following day we passed the mill and river of Kerdanne, and on the next day invested the town of St. John of Acre.

On the next day, March 18th, Bonaparte addressed a proclamation to the inhabitants of Acre. "God, the respecter of no person, gives victory to whom he will. It is the duty of men to submit to his will. This will has determined the reign, and life of Djezzar. I am come to punish him."

The first works were scarcely commenced, when the inhabitants of all the surrounding villages came in crowds to assist us against the common enemy. The Druses, informed of our arrival, descended from the mountains, and came to assist and congratulate Bonaparte. He received them with distinction, encouraged them, and promised their chief the government of Acre.

On the 17th the breach was so forward that it was resolved to make the assault on the following day. On the evening, as I was taking a solitary walk, I came up with Adjutant-General Mailly, who was silently smoking his pipe, whilst he was pensively looking on the walls of the city. "You seem melancholy," said I, "And not without reason, my dear friend," said he, "for I bear in my pocket what will be either my brevet of promotion or my death-warrant. The assault is to be given to morrow, and here is a letter of General Berthier, which commands me to lead it."

On the following day, after a cannonade from day light to three in the afternoon, the order was given for the assault; Mailly instantly appeared at the head of the grenadiers, and rushed to the breach. In an instant they passed the deep fosse, applied ladders to the breach, which was at least eight feet above them, and many of them reached the glacis. The Turks were panic-struck, and fled. In this critical moment Djezzar appeared; fired two pistol shots with his own hands, and thus rallied his men. "Why do you fear," exclaimed he, "a flying enemy." Mailly now fell bravely fighting; he received a shot which disabled him from walking, and requested a grenadier to bear him off upon his back. The man consented, but in a few minutes, finding that he was putting his own life to risque in this effort to save his officer, he threw him down and betook himself to flight. The Turks, rushing off, seized the unhappy Mailly; and cut off his head. Whilst we were thus carrying on the operations of the siege, the enemy, assembling behind the mountains on our right, had attained great strength, and it became necessary to attend to them. General Murat was therefore sent to make a reconnoissance, and I had the pleasure to accompany him. We departed on this service on the last day of March, 1799. We crossed the plain of St. John of Acre, and entered the mountains, and their defiles. Our tour was delightful; the weather was divine; the hills covered with flowering shrubs; the ground was fresh and verdant as with Europe, and flowers of a thousand hues saluted our eyes. As we rode along, we congratulated ourselves on what Syria might be made under European cultivation. In this discourse,—and in reminding each other of the ladies of Paris, the General and myself rendered this military reconnoisance a perfect party of pleasure. We saw no enemy, however, and returned to the camp on the following day. Nothing astonished me more than the *sang froid* of Murat even when he deemed the enemy near. He always put off his clothes, and slept as if in Paris. "What would you do, General," said I, "if the enemy were to come down upon us

in the night." "Why mount my horse in my shirt," replied he, "my own troops would only see me the better." On the 7th of April, the garrison of Acre made a vigorous sortie, headed by English officers. We repelled them; but they did us much injury.

On the 13th, Bonaparte received intelligence that the enemy had again assembled on the Jordan on our right. Kleber was immediately ordered to march to the support of Junot, and Murat (whom I again accompanied) was commanded to proceed to the banks of the Jordan, and to disperse any enemy he might there find. We passed over the same ground as in our former reconnoissance, and at day light on the 16th came up to the river, and found the army of Damascus (a motley mob,) prepared to receive us. We immediately attacked them, routed them, and possessed ourselves of all their tents, baggage, and stores. The spoil was plentiful and truly splendid, and our soldiers spent the night which followed the victory, in feasting and dancing.

In the meantime, the service of General Kleber had been more difficult. Upon reaching the plain of Esdron, he saw the enemy in immense force and numbers; he prepared to receive them, and sent intelligence to Bonaparte of his position and purposes. Bonaparte, upon learning it, deemed it necessary to march to his aid; accordingly he began his march on the 15th. On the following morning, April 16th, having gained the heights whence Fouli and mount Tabour might be seen, he perceived that Kleber was actualy engaged with the enemy at the distance of eight miles. He was perfectly surrounded by their immense numbers, but having drawn up his troops in two squares, and having taken a good position in some ruins, he was bravely defying all his efforts. The cannonade of Bonaparte, as a signal, and the arrival of such a reinforcement, necessarily determined the fate of the enemy; they were routed and slaughtered at all points. It was ludicrous, however, to see what kind of an army the Syrian army was. Whilst some were fighting, others were feeding their horses; some smoking, some eating, and some sleeping.

We returned to the camp before Acre on the 22d.—We learned on our arrival, that Rear Admiral Perée was fortunate enough at this time to land some battering pieces at Jaffa, which were brought from thence with infinite difficulty. Never could any troops regard their artillery with more delight; even the peasantry shared our joy, and exulted in the promised victory which was to punish Djezzar for his cruelties. Bonaparte pointed to the place, and said to Murat, "the fate of the East is in that paltry town; its fall is

the object of my expedition, and Damascus will be the fruits." I was now in Murat's tent. Being in the cavalry he had little to do, and we lived as luxuriously as we could. We rose between six and seven; *la toilette prenoit peu d'instans;* we breakfasted about ten, and the morning was consecrated to service. About noon we went to the camp to learn the news, or to pay visits; about three we returned, and dined between four and five, preserving the customs of our country. General Murat's table was in great request because of the wine which we had collected in our different incursions. After dinner we took Mocha coffee, and smoaked Latakia tobacco, lying *al fresco* under the great tent which we had taken at the Jordan. It was not made like other tents; its walls did not touch the ground, and might be opened on different sides, so as to create a current of air while it shielded us from the sun; there we lay, our conversation almost always turned, as I have already said, upon women, pleasure, and France, these three were then synonimous with us, and one or other sufficed to chase away the idea of our disagreeable position. At evening we retired into the closed tent, and often during the night we had the majestic but afflicting spectacle of the fusillade which was going on under the walls of Acre; the shells which were traversing the air, and the fire-pans which the besieged every moment threw down the ramparts to throw light around the fort and preserve themselves from any surprise. At last, after having examined the interior of our dormitory to drive out the scorpions who introduced themselves there during the day, we both lay down in the sweet hope of seeing Acre taken, and our labours terminated.

Three attacks had now been made upon the accursed tower of Acre, the one upon our arrival, the second before the battle of Esdron; and the third a few days afterwards. The same tower was still the object of attack, and always with the same ill success. The engineers now began a new mine; Caffarelli, going to inspect it, leant his right arm upon the top of the trenches; the soldiers on guard begged him instantly to remove it, for they assured him that the enemy were alert in seeing and expert in aiming at the smallest mark which presented itself. The general did not attend to the warning, and presently his elbow, which was all that he exposed, was shattered. It was immediately amputated; this was the second limb which he had lost, and he bore it with extreme courage, *et peut-être avec trop de concentration, car il ne proféra pas une seule parole.* He died on the nineteenth day after the amputation.

The sufferings of the army had now become so great, and the putridity of the dead and unburied bodies in the trenches so offensive and so contagious, that a most frightful mortality began to appear in the camp; it was the plague, and the knowledge of it spread terror, and despair, throughout the army. It was in vain that the officers of health asserted that it was only a common malady, it spoke for itself.

From this day, till the 7th of May, Bonaparte made almost daily attacks; they all failed, and their ill success began sensibly to depress the spirits of the army. We began now to believe that Bonaparte was not infallible, and the opinion became universal that the place could not be taken. A disappointment added to our depression of spirits. Having breakfasted with Murat on the 7th of May, I discovered on going out of the tent a sail on the horizon. I pointed it out,—in a few minutes a second and third appeared, and we were all gaiety and spirits in the expectation that it was a French squadron. Alas, so much the greater was our disappointment, when we discovered it to be the Turkish fleet on its way to the relief of Acre. This circumstance rendered it a matter of imperious necessity to make an assault the same night; Bonaparte accordingly ordered it, and the commanders immediately prepared for it.

The attack was to be made at ten at night; an hour or two before I saw Colonel Boyer, who was to lead the assault, walking with Bonaparte, and receiving his instructions. At ten precisely the assault was made; Colonel Boyer, at the head of his grenadiers, forced the trenches, and lodged himself in the tower. But he was again attacked by an overwhelming force; Colonel Boyer and many of his officers were killed, and the assault of course failed.

This was followed, on the next day, by another assault still more desperate, but which equally failed. On the 10th, Kleber having arrived at camp, Bonaparte said to him,—"The victory will belong to the most obstinate," and accordingly resolved to make another effort. It had the same ill success as the preceding. Colonel Venoux, of the 25th of the line, happening to pass Murat, pressed his hand,—saying, "Either Acre will fall to night, or I return no more." Acre did not fall, and the Colonel kept his word. This last business was indeed most desperate. General Bon was mortally wounded with a ball which passed immediately through his body. Eugene Beauharnois, Lannes, Duroc, and Arroghi, were wounded. Under these fatal circumstances the assault not only failed, but even Bonaparte's obstinacy was overcome, and it was at length resolved to abandon the siege.

Immediately all the War-commissaries received orders to remove to Tentoura the wounded of their divisions, from which they must take such means of transport as were required. But how difficult was it to procure them! I have already said that selfishness is the feeling which predominates in an army. The officers shewed little readiness to give up their horses; and to fulfil these instructions it was necessary to take away, by main force, the cattle of the suttlers and the asses of the soldiers, who could not make their property be respected, and who revenged themselves for the violence which was practised upon them by uttering a thousand reproaches. After all, these means were insufficient; for there were in our hospitals, and particularly in Mount Carmel, sick and wounded not in a state to perform the journey in any other manner than in a litter. The greater number were attacked with the plague, and their removal required at least eight men to relieve each other upon the road. I know that at the time of our departure the report ran that medicines, composed expressly to accelerate their end, were administered to the patients who were despaired of, in order, by a death thus adroitly prepared, to avoid that more cruel one which awaited them upon falling into the hands of the enemy. I know also, it was said, that, for the uncertain preservation of a single and plague-stricken subject, we must expose eight, or even twelve men to the almost inevitable effects of a scourge whose progress was so rapid. I was a witness to the horror which this fatal resolution inspired; a resolution which foresight might certainly have spared. Nevertheless it belongs to the recititude of my feelings; it belongs to the frankness, to the simplicity with which I have hitherto related all that I saw, to declare that I have no other positive proofs of the poisoning our wounded, except the innumerable conversations which I heard in the army. But if that public voice must be believed, which is too often the organ of slow truth, which the powerful in vain may hope to stifle, it is a fact too well established that some of the wounded at Mount Carmel, and a great part of the sick in the hospital of Jaffa, perished by means of medicines which were administered to them.

At Tentoura, which the army reached in retreat, May 21st, (1799), I first saw the plague in its most frightful character. Our sick and wounded were brought here from the hospitals at Kerdanne and Mount Carmel. From Tentoura they were carried in small vessels to Jaffa, and from thence to Damietta. There were still in the cabins upon the shore some poor wretches who were waiting to be removed. Among them, a soldier was seized with the

plague; and in the delirium, which sometimes accompanies the agony, he imagined, without doubt, upon seeing the army march at beat of drum, that he was to be abandoned; his imagination made him perceive the extent of his misery if he fell into the hands of the Arabs. One may suppose that it was this fear which put him into so great an agitation, and suggested to him the idea of following the troops. He took his knapsack, upon which his head was resting, and placing it upon his shoulders made an effort to rise. The venom of the dreadful malady, which was circulating in his veins, deprived him of strength, and, after three steps, he fell again upon the sand, headlong. The fall increased his terror; and after having lain some moments looking with wild eyes at the tail of the columns who were on the march, he rose a second time, but with no better fortune: in his third effort he sunk, and falling near the sea, remained upon that spot which fate had destined for his grave. The sight of this soldier was frightful: the disorder which reigned in his senseless speech,—his figure, which represented whatever is mournful,—his eyes staring and fixed,—clothes in rags,—presented whatever is most hideous in death. The reader may, perhaps, believe that his comrades would be concerned for him; that they would stop to help him; that they would hasten to support him, and help his tottering footsteps. Far from this: the poor wretch was only an object of horror and dérision. They ran from him as from the disease which he was enduring, and they burst into loud laughter at his motions, which resembled those of a drunken man. He has got his account! cried one. He will not march far! said another. And when the wretch fell for the last time, some of them added, See, he has taken up his quarters! This terrible truth, which I cannot help repeating, must be acknowledged:—indifference and selfishness are the predominant feelings in an army.

On the 17th of May, happening to go to the trenches, I found a proclamation of Sir Sidney Smith, which the besieged had thrown into the trenches, in order that it might become public among our soldiers. It was an appeal to them against Bonaparte, and the government of France, and is therefore to be regarded as contrary to the usages of war and nations. The same day, Bonaparte issued the following order of the day to the army.

"SOLDIERS,—You have traversed the desert which separates Asia from Africa with greater rapidity than even an Arabian army.

"The enemy's army, which was on its march to invade Egypt, is destroyed; you have taken its General, its field equipage, its baggage and its water.

"You have possessed yourselves of all the wells and waters of the desert.

"You have dispersed those wild tribes of Mount Tabor who had assembled to pillage Egypt.

"Having thus maintained a war during three months in the heart of Syria, having taken forty pieces of cannon, and fifty colours; having made six thousand prisoners, and razed the fortifications of Gaza, Jaffa, Caiffa, and Acre, we are about to return to Egypt, —the season of debarkation recals us there.

"Could we wait here only a few days, we might take the Pacha in the middle of his palace: but the capture of this ruined fort is not now worth the delay. I might probably lose some of those brave men whom I require for more essential services.

"Soldiers, you have a still career of danger and fatigue to run. Having so bravely repelled all the collected efforts of the East, you are now called to repel those of the West.

"You shall find again new occasions of glory, and if, in the midst of so many combats, every day is marked with the death of a hero, new heroes must arise beneath their example; and must take their rank among that illustrious few who command fortune, and compel victory, by overawing them."

The next day the army bivouacked for the night at Cesarea, called formerly the tower of Strato, and afterwards Flavia Augusta Cesarea. Some marble ruins announced its antient importance. Bonaparte here bathed in the sea. The next day we continued our march towards Jaffa, having to fight almost hourly with the Nablousians, who, descending from the mountains, continued to harass our rear. We continued our retreat during the night; we dozed upon our horses, and I fell twice. We burned the villages and houses and corn as we proceeded; the scene was certainly horrible, the beasts and the inhabitants escaping through the flames.

We reached Jaffa May 25th, and halted there till the 27th. On the 28th we resumed our march, and on the next following day re-entered Egypt. And thus terminated this horrible Expedition into Syria.

BOOK THE SECOND.

Stay of the French in Egypt.—Convention of El Arish.—Return to France.

During the invasion in Syria many interesting events occurred in Egypt, one of which I shall proceed to relate in the words of the General in chief.

"In the beginning of May, a most singular scene, which caused the revolt of the province of Bahreh, was presented. An adventurer, from the centre of Africa, disembarked at Derneh, and immediately on his arrival, announcing himself to be the angel El Mahdy promised by the prophet, reunited the Arabs. A few days afterwards, there arrived two hundred Maugrabins, who likewise placed themselves under his orders. The angel El Mahdy was expected to descend from heaven, the impostor accordingly pretended that he had descended from heaven into the midst of the desert. On the naked or destitute he lavished the gold which he had the art to conceal. He every day dips his fingers into a bowl of milk, and afterwards passes them over his lips: this is his only nourishment. He proceeded towards Damanhour, surprised sixty men of the marine legion, who had been imprudently left there instead of being placed in the redoubt of Ramanieh, and massacred them. Encouraged by this success, he elevated the imagination of his disciples to the utmost; by casting a little dust against our cannon he pretended to be able to prevent their explosion, and cause the balls to fall harmless before the true believers. Many attest the truth of hundreds of miracles of this description which he performed.

"Colonel Lefebvre left Rahmanieh with four hundred men to proceed against this angel; but seeing every instant the number of the enemy increase, he felt the impossibility of reducing so large a body of enthusiasts. He formed his men into square battalions, and thus continued, during the whole of the day, the slaughter of these senseless men, who fearlessly precipitated themselves upon our cannon, unable to recover from their delusion. It was not until night, on counting their killed (of whom there were upwards of a thousand), and their wounded, that they comprehended that miracles had ceased." I now resume the course of events up to our return to the capital.

Bonaparte was not unacquainted with the rumours which had been circulated concerning the fate of the army now returning from Syria, and it was undoubtedly with the intention of destroying the sad impressions which these exaggerated reports had occasioned, that on his arrival, he published, through the Divan of Cairo, the proclamation from which I am about to give the most singular passages, but upon which it is not my purpose to form any reflections which they might naturally excite.

"The councils are ordained by the law.

"He is arrived in Cairo, the well attended, the Chief of the French army, the General Bonaparte, who loves the religion of

Mahomet. He rests with his soldiers at Kubbe, safe and in perfect health, thanking God for the many favours which he has heaped upon him. We entered Cairo by the gate of Victory, on Friday the 10th day of the month of Mohharram, and in the year 1214 of the Hegira, with the greatest splendour and attendance: the excellent appearance of the troops was a most delightful spectacle. This has been a great day; never had we seen its equal. All the inhabitants of Cairo are gone forth to meet him; they have seen and know him to be indeed the same general in chief Bonaparte himself; they are convinced that all the reports concerning him were false. The inhabitants of Upper Egypt have expelled the Mamelukes to insure their own safety, that of their families, and their children,—for the chastisement of the wicked sometimes affects the righteous, their neighbours.

"We now inform you, that the Pacha Djezzar (or Butcher), thus named on account of his atrocious cruelties, making no choice of his victims, had collected together a great number of disaffected subjects, purposing to seize upon Cairo and the provinces of Egypt, and encouraged them by the promises of plunder and violation. The General in chief Bonaparte departed, and beat the soldiers of Djezzar. He took the fort of El-Arish and all the supplies of provisions which were found therein. He proceeded afterwards to Gaza, and beat the troops of Djezzar which he found there, who fled before him as birds and mice fly before the cat. Arriving next at Ramleh, he again seized the supplies of Djezzar, and two thousand leathern bottles of excellent workmanship, which were there on their route to Egypt: but God ordered otherwise. From Ramleh he proceeded to Jaffa, which place he besieged during three days. The thoughtless inhabitants, refusing to submit, and despising his protection, in his wrath he gave them up to the fury of his troops,—to plunder and to death; thus perished nearly five thousand of the inhabitants. He has destroyed their ramparts and pillaged all that was found within the city; this is the work of God, who says, and all things are. He has spared the Egyptians which were found therein,—honoured them, and fed and clothed them. He found in Jaffa about five thousand men of the troops of Djezzar; they were all destroyed,—few saving themselves by flight. From Jaffa he proceeded to Kakun, a place on mount Nablous, where he burnt five villages.—What was ordained has been fulfilled: the Master of the universe ever acts with the same justice. Afterwards he destroyed the walls of Acre,—the castle of Djezzar. At Acre he has not left one stone upon another, he has made of it a heap of rubbish, so that it may be asked if a city

existed in that place. Such is the termination of the edifices of tyranny. Two motives have induced his return to Egypt,—the first, that he might observe the promise which he made to the Egyptians to return to them in four months,—for his promises are the most sacred engagements; the second, from having learnt that many disaffected, both of the Mamelukes and the Arabs, had sown trouble and sedition during his absence.—His arrival has dispersed them. His highest ambition is the destruction of the wicked, and his only desire to confer favours on the righteous. Return then to God, you his creatures, submit yourselves to his decrees, for to him alone belongeth the earth; obey his will, and know that he only disposeth of power and might, and bestoweth it on whom it seemeth him meet; this he has ordained that we should believe. When the general in chief shall arrive in Cairo he will make known to the divan the love he bears to Mussulmen, and to their holy prophet; and he will instruct himself in the Koran, which he always reads with the most constant attention. We also know that he purposeth to build a mosque which shall have no equal in all the world, and that he will embrace the Mahometan religion."

During the expedition to Syria, order was established in all the branches of the administration at Cairo. Money was in active circulation, and the Institute pursued undisturbed its interesting researches. On all sides the French had displayed their industrious activity, and our wants of every kind, presented to dextrous speculators a thousand means of acquiring riches.

I have already said, that the rarity of Frenchwomen had rendered precious the the small number which had followed the army. The want of a companion with whom we might converse, and whom we could understand, lent charms even to the least handsome. Thus the wives of soldiers and sutlers had become the mistresses of many generals and superior officers.—It was necessary to be content with what could be obtained. Others had taken to their homes the females abandoned by the Mamelukes, some of whom were beautiful; and all, in giving us lessons in Arabic, learnt to pronounce words of French; however, it did not always happen that they retained the most decent. In this manner we formed societies, and sometimes exchanges which were sufficiently extravagant. Entertainments were given, in which we enjoyed our punch, we laughed, we became giddy in talking of Paris, and we no longer remembered Egypt; sometimes the female dancers of the country were introduced for the diversion of the assembly; their lascivious movements pleased our imagination by their grace-

ful figures; or the expert jugglers of the country, who displayed, to our great surprise, all the cunning of their science,—they caused even the most hideous and disgusting serpents and insects to dance in measured steps before us.

The Turks, on their part, enriched themselves by us. They readily imitated all the works of French manufacture; they were excellent embroiderers, and luxury, which our residence in Egypt might have been expected to destroy, re-established itself by their labours.

All the army had the finest bread and flesh of the Buffalo. This flesh was not, perhaps, equal to that of the ox, still however it was not bad, and custom soon reconciled us to the difference of colour. The mutton was much superior, its enormous tail contained a great quantity of fat; I have seen some of these tails, which weighed from twelve to fourteen pounds each.

Bonaparte, scarcely arrived in Cairo, occupied himself in new clothing the army. Of this the troops returned from Syria had the greatest need. The difficulty of procuring a sufficient quantity of blue cloth caused all colours to be adopted. One regiment was in red, another in green, another in yellow, &c. &c. In a word, he took all the dispositions necessary to put the army speedily in a state to fight new battles. He foresaw the storms which were gathering in Asia and Europe;—a residence in Egypt would justly alarm the English, and we could not imagine that they would quietly leave us to form an establishment so dangerous to their commerce.

I was beginning, after so many fatigues, to enjoy that repose at Cairo, which had been so dearly purchased, when, on the morning of the 24th of June, I received orders to hold myself in readiness to accompany General Murat. I accordingly waited upon him; it was simply an excursion against the Arabs, who had established themselves to the south of Cairo, on the right bank of the Nile. The instructions of the General in chief were that we should turn the hill of Mokattam, and combining our march in the desert, arrive at the first dawn of day upon the camp of the Arabs, situated near a village which was indicated to us. We took with us some cavalry, and a small detachment of infantry to escort our convoy of camels, which carried our water and provision.

We commenced our march in the afternoon, and passing through the gate of Lacoube, we turned the hill or Mokattam, following the route which was pointed out to us by an Arabian guide. We thus marched all the evening. Before we halted we passed through a valley of sand, in the middle of which I perceived pieces of

petrified wood of an uncommon magnitude. These were the trunks and branches of trees almost entire. I never before saw any thing equally surprising; and the quantity of these astonishing fragments plainly indicated that there had formerly existed in this place a forest of considerable extent. Further on was the appearance of the ancient bed of a river. I made a note of these singular discoveries, which a few days afterwards, on our return to Cairo, I transmitted to M. Monge.

It need not be a subject of surprise, that travellers have not mentioned this petrified forest, which is situated at about three leagues distance in a direct line, south-east from Cairo; for from the frequent well known local changes in the deserts, an object discovered this day, will be in a short time engulphed in the sand, whilst another, sunk to a profound depth, may by a very simple and common cause in Egypt return again to the surface.

The hills move with the least wind, and the light sand, driven as it were on the surface of the earth or raised in the air, fills up the vallies, or heaps against the first obstacle that it encounters. By this continual fluctuation of the soil the desert incessantly encroaches upon the productive and cultivated part of the country on the banks of the Nile. It happens frequently enough in Egypt that whole villages in the vicinity of the desert are abandoned by their inhabitants, the houses or rather huts being with difficulty distinguishable under the sands in which they are swallowd up.

We marched during the night, and in proportion as we approached the end of our little expedition, the ground changed, and we passed in the midst of precipitate and very unequal hills. The moon disappearing at an early hour, leaving us in darkness, our guide misled us. The next morning at the break of day, we were greatly surprised to find ourselves in the middle of the deserts, and no longer able to perceive the banks of the Nile. There could be no risk in proceeding upon our right, but the object of our excursion was already lost. We arrived by day at the village occupied by the tribe of which we were in chase, but we did not, however, find them there. We halted in this place during the night to refresh our troops.

General Rampon, who had re-ascended the Nile with some troops to pass into one of the provinces of Upper Egypt, had given the first alarm to the Arabs, and the villages, by the means which they habitually employed, had successively announced to each other the news of the arrival of the French. The means which these villages employed for this purpose, or to indicate the moment of assembly for an engagement, were these. The country being

level, the minarets of one village are easily perceived from those of the other villages in the vicinity; a sufficient quantity of dust cast from the summits, at one or more times, forms a small cloud which is distinguished from the next minaret; and these signals, thus repeated from village to village, serve them instead of telegraphs.

The next morning we again threw ourselves into the sands, in the expectation of coming up with the enemy, who, obliged suddenly to decamp, had not been able to proceed to any considerable distance, on account of their cattle and their camels. In effect, after having marched some hours, we discovered a number of women, abandoned in the ravines with the flocks and children. The men had not feared to leave them to our discretion, persuaded probably, that we should not injure them. Having thus succeeded in dispersing the tribe of the enemy, the object of our excursion was in some measure accomplished. The same evening, we reapproached the Nile to pass the night, and on the 28th of June, at an early hour, we again entered Cairo. I have only spoken of this excursion that I might relate the discovery of the *petrified forest*, a discovery which appeared to me as singular as interesting.

Scarcely had we resumed our usual mode of life at Cairo, when General Murat was again ordered, July 10th, to put himself in march with a column of cavalry and infantry. General Lagrange departed the same day to surprise a party of Mamelukes at Sebabiar.

The occasion of the movements which preceded the battle of Aboukir, was as follows. The Mamelukes of Upper Egypt had separated. Murad-Bey had descended the left bank of the Nile, whilst another corps, descending the right bank, sought to give assistance to Ibrahim-Bey, who was returned to Gaza. The Mamelukes expected every moment the debarkation of an army, whose succour they had reckoned upon, and which they were to follow up by new efforts.

General Lagrange had it in charge to follow the Mamelukes upon the right bank, and General Murat, if possible, to overtake Murad Bey. The two Beys, perhaps, were about to from a junction and to give battle; this, however, did not take place. Murad Bey, who had directed his march upon the lakes of Natron, having learnt that they were already occupied by the French, retired upon the great Pyramids, where Murat followed him. In the mean time, General Lagrange had arrived at Sebabiar, and obliged the Mamelukes to retreat into the desert.

Bonaparte, informed of the retrograde movement of Murad Bey, left Cairo, July 14th, with his guides and different troops, and

advanced towards the Pyramids, where he joined General Murat. The General in Chief here received a letter from Alexandria, which announced, that a Turkish fleet of one hundred sail had anchored off Aboukir. He comprehended at once the plan of the enemy, and to take the necessary dispositions, he immediately returned to Gizeh. From hence, during the night, he dispatched orders to the Generals of the army. Desaix reapproached Cairo in all haste; and a strong moveable column observed the motions of Murad Bey, to prevent his throwing himself upon the side of Aboukir. Kleber, with a part of his division, quitted Damietta to repair to Rosetta; General Regnier received instructions to observe with increased vigilance, the entrances of the desert which separated him from Ibrahim Bey.

The intelligence of this debarkation disturbed our tranquillity, and although confident in our means, we were unable to await, without the liveliest impatience, the result of an affair which would decide our fate. Measures were taken at Cairo to ensure the French, in case of a revolt of the inhabitants, a safe retreat to the citadel, which had been put in a state of defence. We even transported there immediately a part of the papers concerning the administration of the army. General Dugua had the command of the city. His prudence and wisdom, during this crisis, preserved to us the most perfect calm.

Bonaparte, with his head-quarters, quitted Gizeh on the 16th of July, and arrived on the 20th at Rahmanieh, where all the troops united on the 21st and 22d.

On the 21st he wrote to the Divan of Rosetta; "I write to you this letter to inform you, that I am arrived at Rahmanieh, and that I am preparing to proceed against those who wish to disturb the tranquillity of Egypt. God has submitted it to my power, to the end that I might restore it to its ancient splendor. To accomplish his decrees, he has given me a force sufficient to annihilate my enemies, &c."

On the following day, the 22d, he dispatched the following to the Divan of Cairo. "Twenty-four vessels, small and large, presented themselves to attack Alexandria; but having been received with balls and bombs, they have anchored off Aboukir, where they commence to disembark. I shall permit them to do this, because my purpose is, when they all shall have disembarked, to attack them, to slay all those who do not surrender, and to give quarters to others, that I may lead them prisoners, which will be a most delightful sight to the city of Cairo. On board this fleet there are Russians, who abhor those who believe in the unity

of God, because, according to their lies, they believe that there are three; but they shall not wait to see that it is not the number of Gods which gives power. The Mussulman, who is embarked on a vessel that hoists the cross, he who continually hears the only God blasphemed, is even worse than an infidel. It is my desire, that you make known these things, &c."

Bonaparte learnt from General Marmont at Rahmanieh, that the Turks disembarked at Aboukir, at first to the number of three thousand men, had attacked the fort, which capitulated, and that in following up their success, the rest of the enemy's army, in all about fifteen thousand men strong, had established themselves in the peninsula of Aboukir, where they had intrenched and fortified themselves. Bonaparte concluded from this intelligence, that the Turks expected the arrival of the Arabs and Mamelukes, and that there was not a moment to be lost to destroy so dangerous a coalition. He immediately put the army in motion and repaired himself to Alexandria, which he quitted on the evening of the 24th of July, to take up a position at the wells, between Alexandria and Aboukir. This point became the rendezvous of the army.

In the night, Bonaparte had an interview with General Murat; they discoursed on the result of the battle which was to take place the next day; and in the course of this conversation Bonaparte exclaimed, "*This battle will decide the fate of the world.*" General Murat, astonished, and whose ideas were entirely fixed upon the important affair, which the sun would soon enlighten, replied to him, "At least the fate of the army; but I must assure you, General, that there is not a soldier in the army who does not feel the necessity of conquering,—and we shall conquer. The enemy has no cavalry, yours is brave, and I engage to you, that if ever infantry were charged by cavalry, the Turks shall be charged by mine."

This anecdote, a new proof of the prophetic tone which Bonaparte affected to adopt, and which, perhaps, at length terminated in deceiving even himself, is also an evident proof that he then contemplated his departure. He had, probably, already received the intelligence which determined him, as was afterwards seen, to abandon his army in Egypt; at least it is the only way in which I can account for this exclamation. In effect, the victory which Bonaparte promised himself at Aboukir might ensure the possession of Egypt during an uncertain period; but this possession, however important, *would not decide the fate of the world;* unless Bonaparte, preoccupied with the great changes over which he was about to preside, attached all the interest of the expected event of

the battle to his own person. His lively and ardent imagination placed him at the head of the French government, and rapidly shewed him all those powerful means which he would have at his disposal to introduce a new order of things, and act a more important part in Europe. Being assuredly informed of what was passing in France, he saw the people, agitated, and disquieted with an uncertain government, uniting themselves with ardour around the warrior covered with glory, and on whom alone reposed their hope of safety and prosperity. Once master of the sovereign power, he would have only to direct that military spirit, which the love of a chimerical liberty had inspired. He soon extended his influence to the neighbouring states, with all that unfolding of sentiments which would carry us to glory, and which had already rendered us formidable to the powers vainly coalesced against us. By opening an immense career to ambition, he attached all those to himself, who, in a state which is reforming, push themselves forward and sacrifice all to acquire fortune. In a word, he saw the French, dragged along by the warrior who until then had always led them to victory, decree to him, as the price of his glorious successes, a throne for a recompence, and the finest empire for an heritage. His imagination inflamed with this brilliant picture, without doubt he believed himself the arbiter of Europe, and that thus the battle of Aboukir, as it would decide his own fate, would also decide the fate of the world. Not having been present at the famous day of the 25th of July, and being unwilling to interrupt the course of events, I shall refer my reader to the report of General Berthier.

With what transports we received the intelligence of the fortunate result of this battle; we embraced, we congratulated each other, our joy was unanimous and sincere. Every passion, every interest was absorbed in the splendour of this memorable victory, which had avenged the affront which our navy had received on this same shore!

Mustapha Pacha, and the Turkish prisoners were sent to Cairo. They were the pledge of the prosperity of our arms. Nothing less than their presence was necessary to convince the incredulous Egyptians that we did not deceive them with regard to the extent of the loss of the Ottomans.

The Turks wounded at the battle of Aboukir, and who had escaped the carnage of that day, were sent to Patrona-Bey, the commander of the Turkish fleet. The transport of these prisoners established frequent communications and relations with the English and Turkish ships. One of our officers procured the English

gazettes and those of Frankfort up to the 10th of June. They contained the intelligence of our reverses in Italy. The situation of affairs, without doubt, confirmed Bonaparte in his project of returning to France. He saw France, menaced abroad, disturbed at home, and lulled by chimerical hopes, look anxiously towards Egypt, to recal thence by her wishes the only man whom she deemed capable of repulsing her victorious enemies, of restoring calm, of appeasing discords, and of assuring, by an honourable peace, her greatness and glory. In fine, Bonaparte concluded France to be in the most favourable disposition for the accomplishment of his ambitious views. But whatever were his intentions, the fact is, that before he quitted Alexandria he gave the most pressing orders to Admiral Gantheaume to prepare the two Venetian frigates, which were in that port.

The General in chief slept at Rahmanieh on the 6th of August, and on the 22d he arrived at Cairo. On the 30th he received a letter from Admiral Gantheaume, which announced to him that the English and Turkish fleets had sailed. A journey into the Delta was immediately spoken of at head-quarters. The object of Bonaparte, they said, in this absence, which would be only for a few days, was to visit this fertile island and to promote the re-establishment of the canals, which had been so long neglected.

He wrote to the Divan: "To morrow I set out to repair to Menouf, from whence I shall make different excursions into the Delta, to the end that I may myself witness the injustice which is committed, and acquire a knowledge of the men of the country.

"I recommend it to you to maintain confidence among the people; remind them frequently of my love of Mussulmen, and that my purpose is to confer happiness upon them. Acquaint them that I have two great means to conduct men;—persuasion and force; with the one I gain friends, and with the other I destroy my enemies.

"Let me hear from you as often as possible, and inform me of the situation of things.

Bonaparte had long been aware of the necessity of acting promptly to insure the success of any project. He caused Denon, Monge, and Berthollet, to be informed the same evening. Preparations for so sudden a departure could not be kept so secret as to prevent our divining the true cause. At first it was only in whispers and with precaution that we dared to communicate our thoughts to each other respecting this intended voyage, however, on the 18th of August, in the morning, we learnt that Bonaparte

no longer remained in Cairo; we no longer restrained ourselves and the loudest murmurs arose on all sides.

Whether General Dugua was in the confidence of Bonaparte, or unwilling to persuade himself of the truth of conjectures drawn from so many circumstances, he affected the greatest discontent, and declared that he would punish whoever should advance that Bonaparte was set out for France. These menaces, however, were ineffectual, or rather produced the contrary effect. Our opinions suppressed for some time, acquired by this measure a degree of violence which burst forth in the most abusive terms.

Bonaparte had appointed a meeting with General Kleber and Menou, he saw, however, only the latter, to whom he confided the command of Alexandria. On the 23d of August, Bonaparte, accompanied by the Generals Berthier, Murat, Lannes, and Marmont, embarked on board the frigates La Muiron and La Carere, leaving the following proclamation to his army.

"SOLDIERS,

"The affairs of Europe recal me to France. I leave the command of the army to General Kleber. The army shall soon have intelligence of me. It is painful to me to leave soldiers to whom I am so much attached; but it shall not be for long. The General whom I have left with them possesses both my confidence and that of government."

When Bonaparte embarked, an English cutter was in sight of the two frigates, the officers who accompanied him drew the saddest presages from this circumstance, and that it would be difficult to escape the vigilance of the enemy. "True!" exclaimed Bonaparte," but we shall arrive, Fortune has never abandoned us; we shall arrive in despite of the English." They set sail in the night, and Gantheaume, perfect master of his manœuvres, ranged along the coast of Africa, choosing a longer but more certain route of navigation.

On the 30th of September, 1799, the two frigates entered the gulf of Ajaccio. On the 8th of October, being in sight of the coast of France, they perceived an English fleet of from eight to ten sail; Admiral Gantheaume was desirous immediately to tack about and return to Corsica; "No, no," said Bonaparte, "that manœuvre would conduct us to England,—and my will is to arrive in France." This was the first time since he left Egypt that he had expressed a will of his own; and this was the means of their safety.

October 9th, Bonaparte disembarked at Frejus, after a surprising voyage of forty-one days, and upon a sea covered with the enemies' ships.

We learned at Cairo, at one and the same time, the arrival of the General in Chief at Alexandria, his embarkation, and his departure. This news plunged us all into consternation. It had become habitual to each of us, to repose upon the head of this chief, the favourite of fortune, and commander as it were of events, our individual destinies. We ourselves could perceive no means of quitting Egypt, but were persuaded that Bonaparte possessed a thousand. Our confidence in him was such, that we believed ourselves destined to die in Africa, when we learned that he had sailed from Alexandria. Such was the first impression which the departure of the General in chief made upon the army. Universal ill-humour succeeded to our regrets. On one side they recalled to remembrance what he had said when he learned the loss of our fleet, and reproached him with having separated his fate from that of the soldiers who had done all for his glory; on the other, they endeavoured to excuse him, by assigning powerful motives for so secret and precipitate a departure,—the greatest interest alone could have determined him to leave Egypt,—he was gone to save France; some few, more penetrating, attributed it to his ambitious views; but all, by a return to our own situation, accused him of bad faith. Such is the progress of the human mind, that after having exhausted all the most unfavourable conjectures, all the probabilities of an afflicting futurity, it eagerly attaches itself to the smallest ray of hope, though often deceitful; thus, the hope of a salutary change in France, and the still more flattering hope of an approaching and glorious peace, insensibly calmed the agitation of our minds. Bonaparte had promised us speedy succours, we depended upon them, by calculating upon the importance which he ought to attach to the preservation of his conquest. The name of Kleber, however, succeeded in tranquillising the most alarmed; he possessed both the esteem and the confidence of the troops, and he deserved them.

Kleber was almost six feet high, of a prodigius strength and a stern countenance. His genius and courage were equal to his loyalty and love of discipline. He was uncommonly plain and soldier-like in his dress. His conversation announced a well informed man, profound and knowing-well the human heart. From some remarks of his on Bonaparte, it would appear that he judged differently of that general from many others; Kleber, indeed, was little susceptible of enthusiasm. It appeared that the campaign in Syria had not answered, as he viewed it, to the idea which he had formed of the military talents of Bonaparte. He did justice to his extraordinary activity; but he blamed throughout all that

impatience which never respects the fatigues and life of the soldier. I well remember the following words of his on this subject. "To go is nothing, we should be able to return. To take is nothing, we should know how to keep." Kleber, possessed the qualities of a great general; and what is rare enough, he knew how to obey like a soldier.

The defeat of the Ottomans at Aboukir, in assuring our tranquillity, at least for some time, increased our preponderance in Egypt with all the greatness of a success which deprived the Mamelukes of their last hope. Murad Bey, not having been able to second the descent of the Turks, once more re-ascended the Nile, and again removed from the city so dear to his remembrance. He returned into those distant provinces which Desaix had been obliged to abandon, where he established himself, in the expectation of a more favourable conjuncture, which was not long in offering itself.

Kleber, on his part, not having any more enemies to repulse in the interior, occupied himself with all that could contribute to the well-being of the army. He extended his cares to the different branches of the administration, particularly to the hospitals. He proceeded actively in the completion of the clothing of the troops, and he assigned them cantonments which were contiguous to each other, where they reposed in the expectation of new combats.

He likewise ordered that, in future, the inhabitants of the country should render him those honours which they had decreed to the Beys and the Pachas. Bonaparte did not display any great retinue when in Cairo, unless on occasions of ceremony. He was usually attended by his aides-de-camp, and some guides. To conform to the usages of the country he had taken only two Egyptian domestics, who bore jerides or pikes; they ran by the side of his horse, one holding the bridle, and the other the stirrup when he dismounted.

Kleber caused himself to be preceded, in the manner of the country, by two rows of staffsmen, who, striking the ground with their long staves, cried before him in Arabic; "Behold the General-in-chief, Mussulmen, prostrate yourselves;" I believe this was the formula. The inhabitants made way for him; those on asses or mules dismounted, and all bowing themselves and crossing their arms on their breasts, made the customary reverence. He was frequently accompanied by the Aga of the Janissaries, the Cheiks of the city, or the members of the Divan. The Turks reverenced him because they are fond of represention, and I remember that they found Bonaparte deficient in height. The Turks judge freely

enough of men from their figure and bodily magnitude; this, however unreasonable, is the peculiarity of the country. They said that Kleber was a real Sultan, and the more he required their homage, the readier were they to accord him their admiration.

After the departure of General Murat with Bonaparte, General Davoust took the command of the cavalry. I remained their commissary of war, and as they occupied Bulak, I there took a lodging. The house in which I resided was absolutely washed by the Nile from its foundation, and on raising myself a little in my bed, I was able on my awaking to contemplate the majestic pyramids of Gizeh.

This tranquillity, on which we had reckoned so much, was soon disturbed by the intelligence that new parties were forming in Syria. However, this intelligence, given in great part by the Arabs, appeared at least much exaggerated if not entirely without foundation. It demanded vigilance but not hostile dispositions.

During this momentary repose we celebrated with great pomp, in the plain belonging to Ibrahim Bey, the 23d of September, 1799. Kleber delivered on this occasion an extempore discourse. By firing of vollies, the rising of a balloon, which burnt over the city, and the discharge of some rockets, we marked the first day of a year so remarkable in the records of our revolution.

Whilst I resided at Bulak, I came almost every day to Cairo to divert the gloomy ideas which continually oppressed me. After having visited the citadel, the wells of Joseph, the aqueduct of Old Cairo, the Mekias, and the Cities of the Tombs, I visited the different bazaars, and stopped with pleasure before each little shop, whose merchants sit squatted, smoking their pipes and drinking coffee.

Desirous of instructing myself, I with some of my comrades, visited the bazaar of women. Introduced as purchasers, they proceeded to shew us their merchandise. We were ushered into some dirty and disgusting apartments, at the bottom of which was the fire-place. Some small vessels ranged around contained the simple food of these slaves. They were all black, some with frizzly and others with curly hair, according to their country. They arose on our approach, and on the order of their master, without hesitation, divested themselves of the miserable rags with which they were covered. With the same complaisance they turned themselves that we might examine their persons. We might even have handled them, but their oiled skins, greasy and shining, so much disgusted me that I dared not touch them. I did not remark in the whole number, a single interesting figure. These women

truly resembled animals. Neither their looks nor the sound of their voice, possessed any thing agreeable. What could be done with such companions, who did not redeem by any graces of form the repulsing colour of their skins. It is unnecessary to say, that the merchant did no business with us, and that he retired as much dissatisfied as ourselves. I have, however, seen a handsome negress, but she was not so absolutely black as those of which I have just been speaking. Her eyes possessed a remarkable sweetness; her features were delicate, and her figure might have served for a model in painting. At the period that we were in Cairo there were not held any bazaars for white women; but, as I have already observed, all those whom the Mamelukes had abandoned were at our pleasure, at a very moderate price.

I frequently visited the baths; and although there have already been given many descriptions of the Turkish baths, I wish also to give mine, as there may be different views of the same thing.

The bathers are at first admitted into a vast hall, around which are raised alcoves. The ascent to these is by staircases in the four corners. Under arches of painted wood, elevated upon the alcoves, are placed small mattresses and pillows. Here you undress, and the waiters in attendance immediately wrap a napkin about your loins; they likewise envelope your head, and give you wooden sandals. Thus equipped, you proceed through the corridor to the vapour room. The first impression received in this corridor, where the air is already considerably rarified, was such that I was obliged to seat myself for some minutes, scarcely able to breathe. When used to this atmosphere, which thickens as you advance, you penetrate into a first hall, low and vaulted, where you are surrounded with clouds of vapours. Respiration becomes here so exceedingly painful, that it seems impossible to support the oppression. An abundant perspiration already covers every part. You remain here as long as you deem necessary, and when you have strength enough to proceed, you arrive at a second hall, where you with difficulty distinguish objects. Here the waiters proceed to wash you in a manner that appears singular enough to Europeans. He who takes the charge of your person seats you upon a kind of stool of stone or marble: he at first takes your arms, and rubbing them with a rough glove of thick serge, frees your skin of the dirt with which all your pores were filled. He proceeds in the same manner with all the other parts of the body. Afterwards, extending you upon the floor, if you have patience to support the whole of the operation, he inundates you with water and soap from head to foot. After having well washed and

purified, you, in a manner different from any bath among us, he takes your limbs, and with infinite address makes all the joints crack. Placing his knee upon your loins, he causes without pain but not without surprise, the joints of the spine to crack, with inconceivable dexterity, and always without danger. He next takes your head, which he turns with rapidity in its joints. At last, putting a napkin over your forehead, he properly bites or pinches up the skin with it to give it, as he pretends, more elasticity, and to prevent the head-ache. This is not all, but what remains I do not know whether any Frenchman ever attempted it; as for myself, I confess, that I never dared to undertake it. There is a third hall, in the middle of which is a basin filled with water heated to such a degree, that I could not bear my hand in it. This basin is about five feet in depth; the descent into it is by a flight of steps. The Turks plunge themselves into it when their bathing is finished, and leave it as red as boiled lobsters. Some remain therein during several minutes.

When you are well cleansed, by the perspiration, by the rubbing, and by the water with which you are rinced, you return to the first hall; they having, however, previously wrapped you up in linen, which is always very proper for this purpose. Arrived at your bed, you extend yourself deliciously upon it, and the young boys, who serve here, kneel before you to *mass* you, that is to say, to press your flesh by rubbing it with their hands. They scrape the soles of your feet with pumice-stone, and repeat again the cracking of the joints of the feet and the hands. This operation, which terminates the ceremony, is the most agreeable of all. Coffee and a pipe are afterwards served, and if you are surprised by sleep, no one awakes you to make you give place to another. The expence of these baths is very moderate, for the poor as well as the rich use the same baths. It is also in these baths that the operation of shaving off the hair is performed, the Turks regarding it as slovenly to retain it.

The women have their fixed days; and on the days when they use the bath, a green curtain suffices to indicate to the men that they must not enter. This slight barrier is as much respected as a lady's gown is with us.

The administration of justice in Turkey has often been described; I have myself seen the Aga of justice and his retinue, and am about to relate in what manner he exercises his authority, from which there is no appeal. Mounted on horseback, he marches, preceded by his staffsmen, who are immediately followed by persons bearing in their hands the standard balances and measures.

The executioners of justice walk by the side, and are ready, on the least signal, to fulfil the rigorous and irrevocable orders of the Aga. Some are armed with sinews of animals, for the purpose of giving the bastinado, a very common and frequent punishment; others carry a strong piece of wood, to which is attached an iron chain. The lawyers, mounted on their mules or asses, follow immediately after the Aga. This they do to be ready to assist the Aga in the discussions which sometimes arise, and establish the points on which he ought to pronounce his judgment. In this dreadful pomp he traverses the streets of Cairo, taking cognizance of all offences, and proceeding on the spot, at his pleasure, to prove the weights and measures of the tradesmen.

As it was easy to deceive us, the Aga was attentive whenever he met with any Frenchmen carrying the articles which they had purchased to demand of them what they had paid. The proof was instantly made, and if the price were not equitable or the weight just, the Aga desired them to conduct him to the shop. The shop-keeper being called, and the cause very soon ascertained, sentence was speedily executed. The culprit, brutally thrown on the ground, having on the instant his legs bound with the iron-chain which I have before described, and the soles of his feet thus offered to the strokes of the executioner, receives, without power to move, the punishment prescribed by the Aga, whom neither the cries nor tears of the suffering wretch are able to soften.

There had long been pointed out to him some peasants, guilty of a concerted assassination. I was walking in the principal street of Cairo, when I met him in his customary parade. I had scarcely passed the cavalcade fifty paces, when I was struck with the most piercing cries, succeeded by a great uproar. I saw at the same time the Turks running precipitately to the side where the Aga had stopped. I followed the crowd, and making my way to the centre, I perceived upon the ground a headless corps. the Aga had just met with one of the assassins who had been indicated to him, and the little time it had taken me to walk fifty paces, had sufficed for the accomplishment of his justice. The culprit was identified, condemned, and decapitated.

The Egyptians are great thieves, particularly the Fellaps or peasants. They are uncommonly dexterous and intrepid. You imagine yourself in security in a bark anchored in the middle of the Nile, which is very broad, during the night, however, if you have not vigilant domestics, the thieves will swim to the bark without noise, and despoil you of your effects. In the centre of our camps, even in our tents, the peasants have had the boldness

to steal the portmanteaus from underneath our heads. You see the thief, you pursue him, you overtake him,—he, however, escapes; for he is completely naked, having, moreover, taken the precaution to grease himself all over, that there may be less hold of him, and you cannot stop him by the hair of his head, since he shaves it all off. They arm themselves with only a small knife, to cut the halters of the horses and camels, for which they are uncommonly eager. I have seen I know not how many instances of these singular and audacious thefts.

I have profitted of the momentary calm which the army enjoyed to give some idea of the manners and customs of the Egyptians, I now resume the course of events which preceded the convention of El Arish.

The emperor Selim, roused by the English and the Russians to attend to his interests, at last determined to chase the French from his dominions. Whilst the Turkish fleet under the orders of Patrona-Bey, debarked at Aboukir, the grand Vizir Youssef-Pacha advanced by the east with a considerable army, composed of a crowd of individuals, who had flocked with many Pachas from the interior of Asia and from mount Caucasus.

Patrona-Bey, after being a useless witness of the disaster of his army, retired to the island of Cyprus, where he was massacred in a revolt of the Janissaries, October 18th. Seid Ali-Bey, who had arrived in the meantime from Constantinople with the second maritime expedition, assumed the command in chief. As soon as he had, by his firmness, suppressed the mutiny and re-established order in the army, he concerted with Sir Sidney Smith an attack upon Damietta, with the purpose of attracting the attention of Kleber to this point, and of enabling the Grand Vizir to advance with his army by the desert. In effect, the squadrons of Ali-Bey and Sir Sidney Smith appeared before Damietta at the end of October, but the slowness with which the Turks proceeded in their preparations enabled General Verdier to put himself in a state to give the enemy a good reception, and to re-unite all his disposable forces. Kleber, who easily divined their purpose, was not much disturbed on hearing of this second attack. He confined himself simply to filing a body of troops upon Salehieh, to support Cathieh and observe the route of the desert.

On the 1st of November, the Turks, protected by the fire of the gun-boats, effected their descent near Damietta. Our troops immediately charged them with the bayonet. The Turks, with no less resolution, waited till they were within ten paces, and on the instant, with dreadful cries, rushed upon them sword in hand.

Our first line was obliged precipitately to give way. The victory seemed inclining in favour of the enemy, when Osman Aga, chief of the Janissaries, abandoning himself to his impetuosity, and causing the corps which he commanded to quit the post which had been assigned to them, rushed upon our line, which was about to reform itself under cover of the troops which General Verdier held in reserve. Whilst our troops advanced with firmness to the encounter of the Janissaries, the cavalry by a bold movement, threw themselves upon the rear of the Turks, who sought their safety in an immediate flight. The enemy lost a great number of men in his rapid and embarrassed flight. Their artillery dared not play upon upon a crowd which was equally composed of their own troops and those of the French. The sea itself did not arrest the flight of these faithful allies of the English; they threw themselves into the waves to attain the barks, which were in attendance for them. The shore was covered with spoils and with turbans. It may be remarked, that the Turks owe their defeat at the battle of Damietta, as at that of Aboukir, to their impatience. General Verdier took nearly 1100 prisoners, for whose exchange he treated with Sir Sidney Smith. Sir Sidney, after this unsuccessful attempt went to rejoin the Grand Vizir in Syria, who, he found, had made very little progress in his march.

The discussions between his Highness and the famous Djezzar were abandoned. This Pacha, whose power would have been annihilated by the French army, had he not been succoured and aided in his defence by Sir Sidney Smith, throwing off all fear, and jealous of preserving his independence, had turned his arms against his liberators. The Grand Vizir, the object of whose mission was the extermination of the French army in Egypt, was obliged to employ his forces to reduce an ungrateful and rebellious subject.

At the end of October, the army of the Grand Signor, 60,000 strong, took a position at the camp formed under Jaffa; and it was at this epocha that the correspondence commenced between Kleber and Sir Sidney Smith, the plenipotentiary of the British Government at the Sublime Port. Before I proceed to relate the negociations which led to the convention of El Arish, it will not be improper to take a short retrospect of the situation of our army.

The French, in general weary of their long residence in Egypt, with the exception of a small number of individuals, strongly expressed their desire to return to France. By enumerating the losses which we daily sustained, whether by the plague, which exercised its ravages at Alexandria; by the continual and partial

engagements; or in fine, by the ordinary course of disease in the hospitals, it was easy to foresee the moment, perhaps little distant, when the army would be obliged to treat on honourable terms with the English for its evacuation; or that in which the frightful diminution of its forces would compel them at last to submit to the continually renewed efforts directed against them. It was certain, that Bonaparte, who was not ignorant of the true situation of the army, had, before his departure, entered into some negociation with the Grand Vizir. It would appear to Bonaparte, unable to reckon upon the cares of the directory, who undoubtedly were not over eager to send succours to Egypt, and from the destruction of our fleet and almost negative state of our navy at this period, that the establishment of the colony was an enterprise almost impossible. He had consequently, secretly prescribed to Kleber the conduct he ought to pursue in case the reinforcements which had been promised to him should not arrive at the appointed time.

Kleber, without news from France; uncertain whether Bonaparte, deceiving the English cruisers, had been fortunate enough to reach any of our ports; and assured of pleasing the majority by leading back the army to France, was bound to hope, that the directory, in their present embarrassed situation, would see with pleasure the arrival of an army, brave and still strong enough to aid in repulsing the enemy which menaced our frontiers on the side of Italy.

In these sentiments he wrote to Paris, and as may be believed, represented in strong colours the true situation of the army. It was characteristic of Kleber to say the truth. The state of each division proved the considerable losses which each regiment had sustained, and represented the army as reduced to nearly half of what it was on its debarkation. A calculation pretty near the truth, indicated the number which we daily lost, or the necessary arms rendered useless, by the opthalmia, the plague, and other diseases. Kleber insisted upon the vain promise of succours which had not arrived, and upon the latitude which had been left him, in his particular instructions, to act as he should deem it expedient, when the period fixed for the arrival of the reinforcements should be passed. Moreover, it was certain, that he had never approved of the expedition to Egypt, the presumed results of which had never seduced him. Since the destruction of the fleet, he had affirmed, that sooner or later, this brilliant conquest would be torn from an army left to itself, without the means of recruiting, and at more than five hundred leagues distance from

the mother country. In fine, he rested particularly upon the general desire of the army to return to France the resolution which he had taken to treat for its return. This letter, although exact in its inferences, was certainly exaggerated in some of its details; for it was this weakened army, which under the orders of the same General, soon afterwards chased from Egypt a formidable army, and by treaty became master of the fortified places which defended the passage of the desert and the approach of Cairo. And this same army, further diminished by a memorable victory, would, without doubt, have repulsed Abercromby upon this too celebrated peninsula, had Kleber lived and preserved the command of these courageous troops, so confident in his talents. But at this deplorable epocha, the army, disturbed by its intestine dissentions, without having lost its courage, no longer possessed a chief capable of commanding it.

The vessel charged with the dispatches of Kleber, and of those who had profited of this favourable opportunity to send the most alarming intelligence to France, was met and taken by the English. The packet of letters, to which was attached a cannon-ball, was thrown overboard. The cord broke, the correspondence rose to the surface, and was seized by the enemy. The English captain transmitted these important pieces to Admiral Keith, commanding the British forces in the Mediterranean, who lost not an instant in communicating them to his court, to inform them of our real situation. It will afterwards be seen what were the effects of this event, which seemed at first to be little important even to Kleber.

Kleber, determining to negociate, and deeming the English only auxiliaries of the Sublime Port, addressed himself to the Grand Vizir. Independently of his desire to obtain an honourable retreat, Kleber hoped to draw some advantage from the time which would be occupied by the conferences. He might by prolonging the propositions abate the preparations of the Grand Vizir, and in the meantime perhaps profit of some favourable event, such as the arrival of the reinforcements which had been promised. The Grand Vizir, however, was not deceived, nor did he cease to accelerate the necessary means of transport to the grand army to traverse the desert.

Sir Sidney Smith, on receiving the overtures of Kleber, eagerly explained to him, that England was not an auxiliary as he appeared to believe, but rather the principal in the interests in question, and he proved, by declaring that notwithstanding the intimate union subsisting between the Port and the Cabinet of St. James's, in case the Ottoman court should grant a free passage to the French

army to evacuate Egypt, such an arrangement could not receive its accomplishment but with the consent of England. He moreover positively declared, that his government had in reality no other motive in interfering with the actual affairs than to guarantee the integrity of the Turkish empire. The late events in India, having placed the possessions of the subjects of Great Britain out of the reach of all insult and of all attempts at possession, even though the French should remain in Egypt. He concluded, by laying down as a principle, that peace could not be made so long as Egypt should not be restored to its legitimate sovereign, and that to treat for the evacuation of these provinces would be the most likely means of accomplishing this great work.

Kleber, in his reply to these first explications, deduced the motives which had determined him to address himself exclusively to the Grand Vizir, observing, however, that in his relations with *Mahmed Rachdy*, Effendy, he had himself solicited the intervention of the plenipotentiary of Great Britain, persuaded that his intervention would be an important step towards a definitive peace. In fine, after having drawn a brilliant picture of the state of his army (of course totally opposite from that which he had addressed to the Directory), he refuted a part of the observations which Sir Sidney Smith had made on the actual state of affairs in Europe, and of the change which a new war in Italy would make in the situation of France. Kleber concluded, by informing him that he was about to write to the Grand Vizir to engage him to appoint two plenipotentiaries to meet, at a place indicated, the two commissioners named to represent the General in chief of the French army. He, moreover, assured him, that he had not the slightest objection to the conferences being held even on board the ship of Sir Sidney Smith. The commissioners chosen by Kleber, were General Desaix and M. Poussielgue, administrator general of finances. The commodore, in his answer, dated head-quarters at Jaffa, announced, that after having had an interview with His Highness in presence of the Russian agents, it had been decided by common consent, that the conferences should take place on board of his ship, and for this purpose he should repair without loss of time before Alexandria that he might take on board the persons appointed to treat for the French army.

After some delay, occasioned by the unfavourable state of the weather, the two plenipotentiaries arrived on board the *Tiger*. The first propositions, the object of which was to neutralize the alliance of the three united powers in case of the evacuation of Egypt, were regarded by Sir Sidney as incompatible with the

powers with which he was invested; he let it be seen, however, that he would not be backward to consent to any modification or arrangements which might lead to a definitive agreement, and that none of his dispositions would be contrary to the treaty of the 5th of January, 1798. The counter-project presented by him to this effect, contained four principal articles, of which the three first established, that the Ottoman Port, far from being the aggressor, was not ambitious of aggrandisement, nor had, therefore, any desire to continue the war, and would have no pretention to renew it, from the moment that he should be restored to his possessions, by acquiring security to preserve them; that the French plenipotentiaries, having no mission to treat of peace, this important reconciliation, to which the occupation of Egypt was the only obstacle, should be discussed by ministers appointed for that purpose. The fourth article acknowledged, that the French army, although menaced on every side, was not beaten; that its bravery, its attitude, its reputation, evinced sufficiently that it still possessed powerful means of resistance; and that thus it was not in the case of an army obliged to capitulate; and that it should retain its arms and baggage. The same article provided for the means of transport of the French army to the ports of France, subject to the sole condition of a quarantine, demanded for the safety of Europe.

Whilst these negociations were proceeding to a termination, the Grand Vizir had advanced to Gaza, with the purpose of laying siege to El Arish, and Kleber had proceeded with all his army upon Salehieh, to observe the movements of the enemy and to support by his presence the representations of his commissioners in reply to the counter-project of Sir Sidney Smith. He wished to obtain, in compensation for the evacuation of Egypt, the Venetian islands, Corfu, Zante, and Cephalonia; the guarantee of the possession of Malta to France; the libery of transporting his army on any point of his choice; and finally, the dissolution of the triple alliance between the Port, England, and Russia.

In the meantime the plenipotentiaries had signed an armistice approved by Kleber. The unfavourable state of the weather, however, prevented any vessel dispatched to Jaffa from approaching that coast to transmit the intelligence of it to the Grand Vizir. The Grand Vizir himself had left Gaza on the 10th of October, and was arrived in person at El-Arish, to hasten the reduction of that place. This delay occasioned the massacre of a part of the garrison. After a siege of seventy days, the French troops consented to capitulate, and hoisted upon their ramparts the English

Major Douglas, for the purpose of entering into treaty. The Turks took advantage of this suspension of arms to rush with impetuosity upon the too confident garrison. They massacred 300 men, in despite of all the efforts made by the chiefs and the English officers to prevent so frightful a butchery, which the Turks excused by reminding them of the horrible death of the prisoners at Jaffa. This new disaster, produced by an unforeseen circumstance, did not change any of the dispositions of the commanders of the two armies.

Sir Sidney, having considered the conditions required by Kleber, replied to him (Jan. 1, 1800), by sending to him, as a proof of his sincere desire to do all that depended on himself, the copy of the treaty of the 5th of January. He engaged him to remark the freedom with which he had acted in this affair, and to judge himself, by reading the treaty concluded between England and Turkey, of the ties which restrained him, and of what he was empowered to cede. He could not consequently acquiesce in the last propositions of Kleber by consenting to them, when he was certain that they would not be approved. This would have been to deceive the general in chief, and to compromise himself to no purpose. He added, in continuation, that the Venetian islands were not solely in the power of the Ottoman troops; that Malta was besieged conjointly by the English and Neapolitans; that evidently the cession and guarantee of that island was not at the disposal of the Sublime Port; that the triple alliance being only defensive, its dissolution was not necessary; that it was impossible to consent to the transportation of the French army to any point from whence there was a possibility of their attacking new states; but that their return to France, with arms and baggage, as it had been promised, should be faithfully executed.

In the meantime the plenipotentiaries had debarked at Jaffa, and repaired to the camp of the Grand Vizir, at El-Arish, that they might avoid the delays which frequently occur in relations with the Turks. Kleber, now perceiving that he could not obtain more favourable terms, authorised General Desaix to agree to the definitive arrangement proper for the evacuation. I have already sufficiently indicated the motives which determined Kleber to enter into treaty; but still, however, the following observations may be made, and ought to be of some consequence.

The Ottoman army amounted to upwards of 60,000 men, of whom a great part were already before El-Arish. The remainder were encamped before Jaffa and Ramleh. The ships of the allies

abundantly supplied with provisions this army so difficult to subsist. The Arabs, from different countries, had brought nearly 15,000 camels. The passage of the desert was no longer opposed but by the resistance which we were able to offer on that point. Kleber had to resist the enemy only a disposable force of 10,000 men, divided among the important posts of Cathieh, Salehieh and Belbeis, which he was equally obliged to guard with the utmost vigilance, to preserve his communications with Cairo, and to enable him to march wherever he should be menaced. He had about 1900 men at Lesbeh, to guarantee this side from insurrection; 1100 at Aboukir, Rosetta, and some places of the Delta; 1200 at Cairo and Gizeh; and nearly 2,500 in Upper Egypt, to hold in check Murad-Bey, always active, never beaten, and constantly harassing our troops by his continual appearances. Such was the situation of Kleber at the period when he concluded the convention of El-Arish; to this may be added, that the inhabitants, weary with our residence equally with the Turks, were desirous of our departure.

As soon as Kleber was informed of the ratification of Youssef-Pacha he put himself in route for Cairo. Desaix was appointed to convey the dispatches of the General in chief to the Directory; a commissary in ordinary, and two commissaries of war, were charged to accompany him to make the necessary preparations in France for the reception of the army on its debarkation. The commissary in chief named me to this service, a favour which I shall never forget.

The news of the treaty with the Grand Vizir soon spread throughout Egypt. The officers sold their horses; every one endeavoured to procure a little money, to furnish themselves with the things indispensible for the route. If Kleber had exceeded his powers in treating for the evacuation of Egypt, he was sufficiently excused by the transports of joy manifested by the whole army. Alas, many of those who flattered themselves with the happiness of again seeing their homes, have bedewed with their blood that land which they believed they were so soon to leave.

Generals Dugua and Davoust demanded and obtained permission to return to France.

On the 20th of February I left Bulak with Generals Desaix, Davoust, and Dugua. We embarked on several germs. We had with us nearly two hundred soldiers wounded and maimed of the different corps of the army. They at the same time sailed for France and served as garrison on board. On their return home, their simple narrations in some measure discovered the truth. If

they showed in their sincerity a satisfaction to relate the dangers they had encountered, they destroyed, by the picture of their sufferings, and the privations which they had endured, the alluring and deceitful cunning with which the conquest of Egypt had been attempted to be covered.

I know not why, silence at first reigned amongst us. Nothing attached us to Cairo, but, notwithstanding, we did not lose sight of the high minarets of Bulak, without feeling an impression of sadness. I soon lost the view of my house, to which I bade a last farewel.

Desaix was born at Ayat, in Auvergne, and was now in his thirty-third year; his name had already been long celebrated among the French, and respected and esteemed by the Austrians. It were impossible to unite more modesty to greater abilities, mildness to firmness of character, or more coolness in the greatest dangers. An instructed observer, nothing escaped his attention; he liked to converse with artificers and peasants whenever he met with them. His countenance was prepossessing, his eyes expressive and spirited, and his conversation, always animated and often brilliant, evinced a memory furnished with the best stores of literature, and a solid and profound judgment.

From some he had received the surname of *Bayard*, and he was worthy of the name of the chevalier without fear and without reproach, for he was both. He was easy of access, and his reception was always obliging. He passionately loved glory, abandoning every thing for it. His admiration of Bonaparte was real, and his only fear, in the midst of the numerous obstacles which retarded our arrival in France, was that this General would not leave him any thing to do. Alas! that the blood of Desaix should bedew the laurels of Marengo!

The pleasure of returning to France, and the assurance of performing our voyage without molestation, since, in execution of the 14th article of the convention, we were furnished with passports of the Grand Vizir and Commodore Sir Sidney Smith, who for our great security, had permitted an English officer to accompany us, gave birth to the liveliest gaiety among us, and pleasantries, jests, and the most laughable discussions, evinced the sincerity of our joy.

We arrived at Rosetta without accident, and encamped upon the small island which separates the two branches of the Nile. Here Desaix left us to proceed by land to Alexandria, our mariners having assured us that the contrary winds would continue two days longer. The sea, moreover, was too rough; and we dared

not expose ourselves to the passage of the Boghaze, which is always dangerous when the waves rise upon the sands which obstruct the mouth of the Nile.

Two days after our arrival at Rosetta we happily left the river. We rowed towards Alexandria, passed by the rocks of Aboukir, and very soon came in sight of the Theseus, which was still cruising before the port, but which did not interrupt the communications re-established by the convention. We were only two leagues from the port, when the wind shifted to the west, and freshened considerably. The germs have no decks, we were therefore obliged to tack about and put into Aboukir. We here found several barks, which had likewise been obliged to shelter. They were those of General Dugua. We immediately landed.

We were scarcely arrived, when we perceived a vessel running under its lower sails, not daring to approach too near the fort. After a manœuvre which shewed its indecision, it anchored at a distance from us in the road. Our colours waved at the stern of our germs, and the Osiris, assured, hoisted hers. They then launched the long boat, which, filled with sailors, made towards us to gain intelligence of the English. We awaited the boat with impatience; at length it arrived. A Provençal sailor leaped on land, exclaiming in his dialect, "Bonaparte is first Consul of France."

It was at Aboukir, upon the field still covered with the carcases and the spoils of the Ottomans,—upon that field where Bonaparte had a second time conquered Egypt, that we learned the news of the memorable events of the revolution of the 10th November.

We overwhelmed the sailors with a thousand questions at once; they replied, that Bonaparte had saved France; that he had made peace; that he had beaten the Austrians; that he was about to send us succours; that there was no longer any Directory; but that we had now a Tribunate and a Senate.

General Dugua interrogated the boatswain, who informed him that the Osiris had on board Col. Latour, charged with dispatches for the General in chief. General Dugua afterwards ordered the boats to return to the vessel and fetch this officer. Colonel Latour soon arrived, with the packets and journals. He entered the tent of General Dugua; we surrounded him with the greatest silence, while he informed us, to our great astonishment, of the revolution of the 10th November.

Bonaparte, by overthrowing the Directory, had justified the fears which these weak Five Hundreders had conceived of his rising glories and popular influence. The French constitution, that

prostituted idol to which were renewed without ceasing the most frivolous oaths, was once more about to be fixed on an invariable basis, which the slightest caprice might soon change again. We had now three Consuls, a Senate, a Tribunate, a Legislative Body.—The French, in recovering from anarchy, imagined that they had at length reached the object of which they had so long and so vainly been in search. Berthier was minister of war, and I saw with delight that my brother, of whose fate I had been ignorant for ten years, had been recalled from Holland to Paris, and that he was secretary-general of the minister of war. In great changes men are glad to find any circumstances which flatter their individual interests. I of course was well satisfied with these events.

Bonaparte, from the commencement of his consulate, at once occupied himself to heal the still bleeding wounds of our intestine divisions, and to recal victory to the standards of our army, repulsed on almost every point. His return to France had no less surprised us than the rest of Europe, and counteracted the English. We received the first benefits of it, since scarcely was he at the head of the government, when he proceeded to encourage the army of Egypt, and to send them reinforcements. In effect, Colonel Latour announced to us that Bonaparte was preparing a maritime expedition.

Such good tidings would have occasioned me an agreeable sleep had not the insects, which devoured the dried carcases of the Ottomans on the fields of Aboukir, repeatedly disturbed my repose. The sun rose, I traversed the peninsula; I visited the positions of the two armies. That of the Turks seemed impregnable. The redoubt behind their retrenchment still remained; it was on this redoubt that General Murat was wounded in the cheek on escalading it at the head of his cavalry. Every thing remained as on the day of battle; around the village, in front of the trenches, and near the fort, the eye saw only dispersed limbs. Here I saw an arm starting out of the ground; there feet, heads, and legs, intermixed with long robes, cartouche-boxes, muskets, rusty sabres, turbans, and spoils of every kind. The shore above all was remarkable from the innumerable quantity of bones which the sea had thrown up. What reflections were occasioned by these images! unhappy shores! unfortunate fleet of Brueys! glorious day of the 25th July! Aboukir, thy name is engraven in futurity. What though thy shores received the wrecks of our ships, they are concealed by the dried remains of the Ottomans. Alas their angry manes were soon to be avenged on this same peninsula, already bedewed with so much blood. I left with pleasure this too famous spot.

We departed from Aboukir in the evening, and in a few hours arrived at Alexandria. The Theseus no longer appeared, but, however, did not delay to return to resume the blockade.

Desaix wished to take advantage of the calm to pass the Boghaze of the port of Alexandria; the Ragusian merchant brig, the Santa Maria delle Grazie, and Packet the L'Etoile, accordingly set sail on the 3d of March. I was embarked on the first of these, together with General Desaix and Messieurs Savary, Rapp and Clement.

The Etoile, commanded by captain Roustan, accompanied us as a flag of truce, and had on board General Davoust. We were steered through the pass by Turkish pilots, and soon spreading our sails to the wind we gained the main sea.

Farewel Egypt! Mussulmans farewel! We bear from your country, with the lasting remembrance of the superb monuments with which it is decorated, the painful remembrance of your deserts, your dreary dwellings,—a remembrance to which is attached the many griefs and privations by which we have so dearly bought the glory of having disturbed your repose and stained with blood your shores.

Frenchmen, of whom the manes rest in the plains of Embaba, of Salehieh, of Sedyman, under the overturned walls of St. John of Acre, you are dead to your relations—to your friends;—but you shall live for ever in the records of our history. Can France cease to remember that it is to your valour she owes her greatness,—by the sacrifice of your lives that you have purchased the brilliant splendour of her arms!

The wind from the west blew with force. On the 7th March we perceived land a-head. We concluded it to be the island of Candia, which we vainly endeavoured to double, and on the 8th of March we discovered an error which could only be explained by the rapidity of the currents and the smallness of our vessels, which drew little water. The land was the island of Rhodes. The drive that we had made appeared inconceivable to us. It was, perhaps, owing to this surprising and involuntary course that we were not met by the ships of the English which bore the order of Lord Keith to re-establish the blockade with increased vigilance, and to re-commence hostilities.

As we passed the city of Rhodes, we easily distinguished the tower and the palace formerly occupied by the knights of Malta, and which they had defended against Soliman, as also the two moles which had, without doubt, supported the celebrated colossus of antiquity.

We turned the island, which appears to be about seven leagues long, and three broad.

Near the islands of Carchi and Piscopi we were surprised by a disquieting calm. The horizon became suddenly obscured,—the passage between the two islands seemed closed up by black clouds, which were streaked by the vivid flashes of the lightning. These latitudes are extremely dangerous; on all sides are steep rocks; those on the southern coast of Natolia present only the most frightful breakers to vessels driven by storms. We did not proceed a single league during all the night, which, cheating our fears, passed in tranquillity. The wind arose with the dawn, and we soon passed beyond the two islands of Carchi and Piscopi.

On the 11th of March, we continued our way, leaving the small islands of Nausio *(Anape)* and Santorini *(Thera)* on our right. The north wind blew with such violence during this passage that we were obliged to navigate under our lower sails. We were absolutely compelled to proceed, otherwise we exposed ourselves to be thrown upon the coasts of Candia, which were directly under the wind.

After having passed a part of the day in the most cruel suspence, the fog with which we were surrounded not permitting us to ascertain whether we were cast upon the island of Candia, and apprehending from the violence of the tempest, that our vessel, battered by the force of the waves, would divide in two, we descried another island to the windward, which we knew to be Cerico *(Cythera)*. Sheltered by this island, our navigation was less tormenting, and hope returned with the calm.

We discerned cape Matapan, and mount Teget, which is always covered with snow. Desaix was exhausted by the convulsions and continual efforts of the sea-sickness; we resolved to put into Coronna. We entered the bay which bears its name; some barks put off on the sight of our flag of truce to observe us. We announced that peace was concluded between the Grand Signor and the army of Egypt, and demanded permission to land during the time necessary to repair our hold.

The next day, they permitted us to land; and three Janissaries were appointed to prevent the inhabitants from communicating with us. We here found a Mr. Sauvaise, a native of France, who eagerly offered to General Desaix every thing that might be agreeable to him.

The 14th of March, the Bey desired an interview with us; it took place on the sea-shore. Mustapha was aged, his dress was very rich; Desaix and he conversed for a few moments on peace

and war, and both equally expressed a desire to see the ancient intelligence re-established between the Turks and the French.

On the 16th, after having renewed our provisions, we took leave of the Bey. The Greeks had sold to us different articles, among which were some sacks of almonds, into which they had put about one-fourth in leaden bullets to augment the weight—the Greeks.

We steered for Malta. On this day our commissary of provisions died, and we threw him overboard, together with his mattrass, blankets, and clothes. Fortunately he had not the plague.

The wind fovoured us. We had already passed the island of Malta; without perceiving it, when it shifted to the west, and arose with such violence, shat we were obliged to put into the bay, that we might not loose the way we had already made. In this situation we remained two days. The sufferings of the passengers were inexpressible. On the third day we came in sight of the coasts of Sicily.

Scarcely had we cast anchor before the city of Sciacca, when the batteries fired upon us, although they might easily have distinguished our flag of truce. This was a promising reception, and every one feared the effects of the irritation of the Sicilians at the bare sight of our three coloured flag. We eagerly proceeded to throw out boats from the two vessels, and to dispatch them to the land. The Ragusian captain returned afterwards to inform us that he had been well received, had left the confidential person of Hamelin to procure fresh provisions, and that we should have all that we stood in need of. Towards three o'clock in the afternoon, Hamelin, not seeing the return of the second boat, which had been ashore since the morning, wished to go himself to ascertain what had detained it; I embarked with him, from curiosity to know Sciacca, and to be able to say, "I have been in Sicily." We arrived near a bad mole, which stretched into the sea; it was covered with sentinels, whose costume and figure resembled those robbers whose crimes and vindictive spirits are so well described in romances. The people were mounted upon the roofs of the houses, and covered all the shore.

When we were near the shore, the most frightful fellow of a corporal that I ever saw, roared out to us, "Land, Sirs, land." "This is a very encouraging reception," said I to Hafnelin, "Can we not remain in the boat, if we please," I demanded of the corporal in Italian. "No, Sirs, no, land, such are my orders," replied the ruffian, and we were obliged to land on the mole.

Our situation was becoming extremely embarrassing, when the magistrates of Sicily arrived. The president or mayor instantly demanded our passports. Hamelin eagerly related to him, that we were come from Egypt, that we had quitted it in virtue of a convention made at El-Arish with the Grand Vizir; that, in fine, we were accompanied by an English officer to insure us the respect of the ships of his government, as well as of those of the allies. "Your passports," replied the amiable president. Hamelin engaged me to go and fetch them, and to inform General Desaix of what had passed. I caused the boat to return with all diligence, for I had remarked, that the good people on the tops of the houses, threw stones at us from time to time, every time approaching nearer to us.

They were at dinner when I returned on board. I related all that had passed. Colbert, an aide-de-camp of General Murat, spoke English, he and the English officer returned to Hamelin. Night approached, and no person returned. Desaix ordered the maimed men, who composed the garrison of our two vessels, which kept together, to clean their arms, and to hold themselves in readiness in case of need. Every soldier evinced a zeal which could only be accounted for from the hatred inspired by the Sicilians, and the desire to save Desaix. Whilst we were forming different resolutions, the boats returned. The Ragusian captain had been hit on the head with a stone, and the English officer himself had been insulted. The Sicilians had at length consented to let us go, on receiving a compensation of ninety piastres for some lettuces and bunches of carrots.

The next morning at break of day we set sail, and soon lost sight of Sicily and its inhospitable shores. We proceeded by the western coast of Sardinia as well as that of Corsica. We did not meet a single vessel, and we arrived in the night, after so long a passage, in sight of the loved coast of France. A thick fog enveloped us during the day. This weather was certainly favourable to the French, who wished to deceive the vigilance of the cruisers. At the moment when we were anticipating the pleasure of entering into Toulon, we were encountered by an English frigate. On account of the weather, to see it and be upon it was the affair of an instant. It fired for us to lay to. We imitated its manœuvres. The rain fell, but the pleasure of seeing an English frigate without fearing to meet it caused the sick to forget their pains, and Desaix mounted on deck, although the sea was rough, and our vessel so much agitated that we were unable to manage it.

The frigate dispatched a boat to us; our English officer announced to them by virtue of what convention we were returning to France. The officer of the boat hastily gave us intelligence, that the vessel which had stopped us was the Dorothy; that the Queen Charlotte, a vessel of three decks, mounted by Admiral Keith, had lately blown up near the island of Gorgona; that we were beaten on all points in Italy, and that General Massena was shut up in Genoa. After this discourse, it was agreed between the two English officers, that if the captain of the Dorothy permitted us to continue our route, they would take down the colours from the stern.

The boat departed, and the officer gave an account of the motives of our voyage. A few minutes afterwards they took down the colours, and we, believing it to be the signal of our liberty, spread our sails. Our joy was short, the frigate again hoisted its colours, and arrested us by firing a gun. We again lay to, and the English proceeded to board us.

The captain informed us that the English cruisers had been commissioned by Admiral Keith to stop all French vessels returning from Egypt, and that he should conduct us to Leghorn, to the admiral, which would enable us with more facility to enter into an explanation with him.

In thirty-five hours we were at Leghorn. When the English, who conducted and manœuvred our vessel, had assured us that the Admiral still remained in the port, we conceived some hope, founded upon the confidence which his rank and the powers with which he was invested inspired.

We anchored in the midst of our enemies. The number of merchant vessels which enter and leave this port is inconceiveable. There certainly arrives more than a hundred sail a day into the port of Leghorn.

We had scarcely anchored; when Desaix wrote to Admiral Keith. He remained three days without receiving an answer. Admiral Lord Keith set sail to repair to the coast of Genoa. Desaix became furious on receiving no answer and on not being treated with the respect due to his rank and his distinguished name. General Davoust suggested to him the idea of escaping to Corsica in the long boat. This counsel, althought of difficult execution, flattered the imagination of Desaix, and for a moment he believed himself free. We strongly represented to him how much he would expose us to the ill-treatment of the English, and particularly after having outraged those who had been placed on board us. Our situation was critical, however, these different observations at length

determined Desaix to abandon a project which had at first seduced him, but which, on reflection, was impracticable.

After the departure of Admiral Keith, Desaix received a letter from him. It announced that it was in pursuance of the precise orders of the cabinet of St. James's that we were arrested; that a courier was dispatched to the Court of London, and that in awaiting his return, we should perform our quarantine at Leghorn. The Admiral added, that he should be eager to communicate to General Desaix the instructions which he might receive respecting the fate of the French belonging to the army of Egypt.

The next day we were debarked at the third Lazarretto, where we were shut up during twenty-nine days. The captain who commanded the establishment, informed General Desaix, on his descent, that the English consul had granted him twenty sols per day, without distinction of rank and conformably to our system of *equality*.

Desaix, in anger, charged me to answer the captain of the Lazarretto, that he had only to repeat to the English consul, "that his proposition was the extreme of insolence; that if he was in want of money, we would give him some, and that he had only to occupy himself with the subsistence of our soldiers."

When we were accustomed to our new residence we sought to amuse ourselves. At last, on the twenty-ninth day of our detention, we were astonished by the arrival of the Adjutant-General Cambyse and M. Poussielgue. They were returning from Egypt, and informed us of what had passed since our departure.

Desaix was scarcely departed from Alexandria, when the Theseus, under the orders of commodore Sir Sidney Smith, resumed the blockade of the port and closed all the communications. This manœuvre was in consequence of the dispositions taken by the Court of London after reading the intercepted dispatches of Kleber. They believed that they ought not to consent to the evacuation of Egypt, but on condition of the army surrendering prisoners of war. Admiral Lord Keith was charged to inform Sir Sidney Smith of this strange resolution, and he in consequence addressed a letter to General Kleber.

Although the instructions dispatched by Admiral Keith, destroyed or at least suspended the effect of the convention of El-Arish, the Grand Vizir and Kleber remained agreed, persuaded that the Court of London would not persevere in its determinations. They concerted together different provisionary measures, but difficulties arose even from the effect of their mutual dispositions. During these discussions Kleber decided, to remove his uncertainty,

to dispatch the Adjutant-General Cambyse and M. Poussielgue to Admiral Lord Keith. They were charged to procure an open and precise explication of the vaccillation of the British government; they embarked, with the permission of Sir Sidney Smith, upon the frigate which had brought the last dispatches from Lord Keith. They found him before Genoa, occupied in seconding by sea the efforts of the Austrians to seize upon this place, so valiantly defended by Massena. Lord Keith, to their great surprise, so far from entering into any explication with them, positively announced that the evacuation of Egypt was about to take place without any obstacle on his part, and that, on the contrary, he was about to expedite fresh instructions to Sir Sidney Smith to accelerate the evacuation by all imaginable means. The times had changed,—the army of Youssef-Pacha was conquered.

Thus at length, the French army, in virtue of this tardy ratification, might quit Egypt, and it was permitted to us to return to France.

During these contradictory and successive resolutions, the Grand Vizir, master of Cathieh, of Salehieh, of Belbeis, of Damietta, of a part of the Delta, and of Upper Egypt, evacuated in pursuance of the treaty, wished to oblige the French to quit Cairo, of which he was anxious to take possession. Kleber, who had committed himself to the discretion of the Turks by his dangerous compliance with the convention, refused to give up the only fortified point which remained after Alexandria. This refusal was notified to Youssef-Pacha, with the determination of recommencing hostilities in preference, should he persist in the performance of the obligation. The Vizir, presuming that the French were unable to resist the superiority of his forces, was obstinate in his pretensions. Kleber instantly decided to act, and placing the letter of Lord Keith to the order of the day, he added only the following words, which I believe I have faithfully retained; "Soldiers, we can answer such indignity only by victory; it is at the end of our bayonets; let us march." The drum soon assembled to their colours our animated soldiers, outraged in their honour, preferring a noble death to infamy. The plain of Lacoubbe once more witnessed the forming of our battalions. Every thing was preparing for a great action which would decide the fate of Egypt.

However, to appreciate the battle of Heliopolis, it may be remarked, that Kleber, confident of the execution of a convention which ought to guarantee the advantages resulting from it, had himself opened Egypt to those who pretended to chase him from it; that the enemy was at the gates of the capital; that one day

later and he had no other resource than to retire upon Alexandria. Although his surprise was great,—although he saw in an instant how critical was his situation, his mind remained calm in the midst of the dangers which threatened him. He reflected, that a small number of brave men, accustomed to the dangers of war, might again disperse this cloud of barbarians, who knew not how to manœuvre or to employ their means. Moreover, if ever Frenchman ought to follow this device, *To conquer or to die*, it was in this juncture that it ought to receive its full application.

Kleber, after taking all the precautions suggested by his prudence, to protect the French who could not follow the army from the fury of the inhabitants of Cairo, set out at the break of day from Lacoubbe, March 20th. As an able and resolute general, he felt that he ought not to suffer the enemy to anticipate him, and that he ought in time to direct the first impulse,—that first spring upon the enemy so formidable with our soldiers. He marched, therefore, directly against the enemy. His army was about twelve or thirteen thousand men strong; that of the Grand Vizir, encamped near El Hanka, was more than forty thousand, among which was a numerous cavalry. The immense equipages of this army, happily inexperienced, covered the borders of the desert. As soon as Youssef Pacha had intelligence of the movement of Kleber, he quitted his camp and marched upon Matarieh, a village situated near the ruins of the ancient Heliopolis. Here the two unequal armies came to an engagement. The Turkish cavalry at first attempted, but in vain, to break our infantry and arrest its march. A terrible fire of musketry kept it in awe, and obliged it to recede. After this first success our infantry charged the enemy's lines, already broken by the artillery. The affair was quickly decided. The Grand Vizir wished to fall back upon his camp, but seeing that the French army by a flank movement was about to cut him off from the inhabited country, and throw him into the desert, he determined to make a retrograde movement. This retreat was a complete and bloody route. The whole of their artillery and the greater part of their equipages fell into the hands of the victors, whose loss was very inconsiderable compared with that of the enemy. The Turks on the contrary lost, on this day so fatal to their arms, eight thousand men killed or wounded, without reckoning those who perished in the desert from fatigue and want.

Murad Bey, posted with 600 Mamelukes, upon a height which overlooked the field of battle, was witness of the defeat of the

Osmanlis. He had informed the General in chief that he should not take part in the action, and he kept his word.

Whilst Kleber was chasing before him the terrified cohorts of the Grand Vizir, Nazouf-Pacha, who had been separated in the battle with a body of about 6000 or 8000 men, threw himself between Bulak and Cairo. The Turks made a horrible massacre of all the French whom they met, together with a great number of Cophts and Greeks accused of having shewed an attachment to our army. This movement, inspired by danger, determined the inhabitants of Cairo to rise, and terrified the weak garrisons that remained in the surrounding forts.

Kleber, after having reconquered Egypt by this splendid and complete success, gave no repose to the Ottoman army, which had not yet passed the desert of Cathieh. Youssef-Pacha did not stop till he arrived at Gaza, where he profited of the respite which was permitted him, to occupy himself with the reorganisation of his army. The French army, at last relieved of the mob of barbarians which they had expelled, returned conquerors upon the capital of Egypt.

What was his astonishment on his arrival before the city (March 27,) to see upwards of twenty thousand men, composed equally of Turks under the orders of Nazouf-Pacha, of Arabs, of Fellaps, and of the revolted inhabitants, defending Cairo and Bulak. His situation was critical, it did not, however, destroy the constancy of Kleber. He at first caused Bulak to be carried by main force by General Beliard. A short time afterwards he ordered an attack on the intrenchments which closed the entrances of Cairo; this second effort, however, was unsuccessful, and cost us a number of men. He at last decided to devote the time necessary to form a regular siege. Batteries and mortars were established, which did such damage to the city, that the inhabitants determined to capitulate. On the 21st of April, more than a month after the battle of Heliopolis, Kleber re-entered Cairo, after having granted a free passage to Syria to the detachments of the Ottoman army which remained in the city. By this submission of the inhabitants, which terminated the laborious exploits of the army, Kleber again became peaceable master of Egypt, with the exception however of a province ceded by treaty to Murad-Bey, who, in exchange, bound himself to observe a faithful peace and to pay an annual tribute. But to return.

As soon as Desaix had received his passports from Lord Keith, he re-embarked on his former vessel. We approached the coast near Frejus, when, at the break of day we were chased by three

vessels. Two, being good sailors, soon joined us. They flashed their guns; we lay to, and soon found ourselves between two Barbary corsairs. Our passports and safe-conducts no longer appeared sufficiently powerful. The equipment of the crew was horrible; the sailors performed their different manœuvres holding their sabres in their teeth. The men were at their guns waiting for the signal to thunder upon us. The Ragusian captain went on board; he wished not to go on deck, that we might avoid a second quarantine (the least inconvenience in our minds), they however menaced him in such a way that he speedily determined; he entered the cabin of the commander and shewed him his passport. The Bey, having read it, said that it signified nothing, and that when they should arrive at Tunis, the French who were returning from Egypt might explain themselves with the Regency. Such was the frightful interview, as related by our captain. The prospect was dreadful. The universal silence which reigned on board, sufficiently expressed the anguish which tormented us.

The captain of the packet in his turn repaired on board the zebeck. They compelled him likewise to mount on deck. We awaited his return with extreme agitation. At length he took a speaking trumpet, and called out to us these admirable words: "The captain is my friend, I am taking chocolate with him, and we shall proceed on our route." We leapt for joy, smiles took place of our sorrowful air, and babel succeeded our silence.

Captain Roustan informed us, that having formerly made war upon the coast of Barbary, he had formed an acquaintance with the commander of the two Turkish zebecks, and that he had even rendered him some services, in consideration of which he had consented to permit our departure, especially after learning the details of the convention of El-Arish.

Scarcely had we got rid of the two pirates, when a large English brig of war, which had joined us during our halt, seeing us set our sails, fired a gun at us. We again laid to. We now believed truly that we should never arrive in France.

The commander of the English brig after reading the passports of Lord Keith, declared to us, that he knew us at a great distance, and that, fearing the pirates would take us, he had sunk a small French vessel taken by him the evening before, to come to our aid. He had, moreover, hoisted his largest flag on the main mast, that distinguishing more plainly his colours, we might be induced to hold out some minutes to enable him to come to our assistance. At length, after all these delays we entered the road

of Toulon (April 24), having been absent two years wanting twenty-six days.

We passed twenty-five days at the Lazarretto to perform our quarantine. During this tedious time we received many visits and letters from our friends. Desaix received one from Bonaparte. He was much affected by it. The first consul described the miseries that accompany greatness, and engaged him to repair to him immediately. Desaix, seduced by the sad and moving tone of this letter, said to us, "*He is covered with glory, but he is not happy.*" Afterwards, reading in the journals the march of the army of reserve, he exclaimed, "*He will leave us nothing to do.*"

On the 19th of May, we finished our quarantine. Two days afterwards we were at Marseilles. Desaix set out from thence for Italy, where, by the sacrifice of his life he sealed the peace with Austria. Every one took the route to his own home. In less than eight days I arrived at Paris, and had the happiness to find my family in good health. They had believed me dead, they had mourned for me,—they again wept, but these tears were sweet,—they were the tears of that pure joy which is felt on again seeing a child imagined to be lost for ever.

THE END OF MIOT'S NARRATIVE.

JOURNAL

OF

The Campaign of Marengo,

IN ITALY, 1799,

BEING A CIRCUMSTANTIAL NARRATIVE OF THE MEMORABLE

BATTLE OF MARENGO.

BY

C. PETIT,

ONE OF THE GUARDS OF BONAPARTE IN THAT CAMPAIGN AND BATTLE.

TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH.

ORIGINAL JOURNALS

OF THE

Campaigns

OF

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON.

C. PETIT's
Journal of the Campaign of Marengo, &c.

May 4th, 1800.—BONAPARTE having arrived at Martigny, a village of the Upper-Valais situated at six leagues distance from Mount St. Bernard, chose that place on account of its proximity to the mountains, as proper to prepare for, and superintend the astonishing passage which he had resolved to accomplish. He staid there three days in the House of Convalescence belonging to the Monks of Mount St. Bernard.

The van-guard, commanded by General Lannes, had already advanced as far as Saint Peter, a small village quite at the foot of the mountain. The troops found it entirely deserted; for the inhabitants, terrified at the distant view of so many soldiers approaching towards them, fled from their abodes and hid themselves among the rocks covered with snow and ice.

This corps was composed of the 6th Light Brigade, the 28th and 44th of the Line, the 11th and 12th of Hussars, and of the 21st of Chasseurs. They climbed up the mountain the 16th of May, and saw for the first time, at St. Remy, (a village six leagues distant from the convent) an enemy which they were never to lose sight of again till the moment after their triumph at Marengo.

The enemy, although greatly inferior in number, and who could be considered as in no danger of being cut off, owing to the whole country forming one entire scarp, so as to aid their resistance or their retreat; defended themselves step by step, and never disappeared before us, till the moment they perceived another corps of the French army descending the Little St. Bernard, menacing their rear, and absolutely interrupting their retreat.

The first division of the army, commanded by General Watrin, followed the movements of the van guard.

Till this period of time, neither artillery nor ammunition had crossed either mountain; the whole was collected at St. Peter, where the park was established. To transport this heavy and embarrassing ordnance across the mountain, appeared impossible in the execution. However it was natural to consider the question, —what is an army in the present day without artillery? Its necessity in this respect was imperious. In vain did infinite obstacles present themselves to frighten the most ardent imaginations; every thing was foreseen by the genius which conceived this daring enterprize, and which was to carry it into full execution.

The artillery corps immediately set about dismounting the cannons, caissons, forges, &c. piece-meal. Gassendi, Inspector of Ordnance, gave orders for hollowing a number of the trunks of trees after the nature of troughs, in which the pieces of cannon might safely slide, and to which five or six hundred men, according to the weight of metal, were appropriated in order to draw them up these almost inaccessible heights; the wheels were carried by hand upon poles; and sledges, made expressly for the purpose at Auxonne, conveyed the axle-trees and the empty caissons; lastly, mules were loaded with ammunition in boxes made of green fir. This is the way the Army of the French Hannibal began its march across the Alps!!

In order to encourage this very arduous labour; from 4 to 500 livres were offered for every cannon, with its ammunition, so conveyed. The exertion of a whole battalion was requisite for the conveyance of one field-piece with its necessary ammunition: one half of a regiment could only draw the load, while the other half was obliged to carry the knapsacks, firelocks, cartridge-boxes, canteens, kettles, and more especially, five days, provisions, in bread, meat, salt, and biscuit. The whole of these accoutrements and necessaries might make a weight of about sixty or seventy pounds.

The heavy baggage was sent back to Lausanne; the Consul himself only taking what might be deemed absolutely necessary. The main body of the army followed at no great distance from the van-guard: we were obliged to ascend one by one; nobody was prompted to endeavour to get before his comrade, an attempt which might have occasioned his being irrecoverably swallowed up in the snow. The head of our Indian file column, halted every now and then, of which opportunity was always taken, to allay our thirst by soaking our biscuits in the water of the melted snow; and who would believe, unless he had crossed the Alps with us, that these refreshments appeared delicious?

It took up five hours to climb up St. Peter as high as the Monastery; at that time every one of us was indulged with a glass of wine. The very liquor, though actually frozen, warmed us, and recruited our strength; no one, not even the most avaricious among us, would have exchanged that single draught for all the gold in Mexico.

We had still a journey of six leagues to make; but the rapidity of the descent rendered those eighteen miles truly terrible: at every step we met with deep crevices formed by the melting of the snow; and it was in vain we held our horses fast by the closed reins of their bridles, that care did not preserve them from dangerous and sometimes fatal slides; the men themselves, in spite of all their precautions, often fell; and if they were unable to recover themselves immediately, they ran the risk of drawing their horses out of the path, and perishing with them in the most frightful abysses.

Bonaparte entered the monastery, accompanied by the Prior of the house of convalescence, who had followed us; but he staid there only an hour, when, on quitting it, he exhorted these respectable hermits to continue to deserve well of humanity.

The consul's mules and horses were in our train; for his own part, being willing, no doubt, to rejoin us by the shortest road, he entered a path which some few infantry pursued. Towards the middle of this march the descent was so steep that he was obliged to slide down it upon his breech from a height of about 200 feet. The General's Aides-de-camp Duroc, Maroi, Merlin, and others, went before him, and, like ourselves, marched these six leagues on foot. The holes into which we fell every instant rendered this part of our journey down the mountains, more fatiguing than the ascending them We commenced our march at midnight, and we did not arrive at the end of it, till nine o'clock

in the evening next day; and it might be said that, for fourteen leagues we had scarcely eaten any food. Extreme fatigue and great want of sleep made us easily forget the badness of our supper.

The cold, upon this mountain, is excessive, even in the middle of summer; not a tree, or even a small shrub, is there seen to remind us of the empire of vegetation; no herb nor green leaf to offer a pleasing verdure; birds never haunt these regions, or even repose in them from weariness of flight. It has pleased nature to leave this spot wild and barren: a vast extent of snow on every side, yields a melancholy, and if one may be allowed the expression, monotonous prospect. Rocks of a greyish colour, great heaps of ice, an immense perspective of mountains in a chain, always white; and a frightful silence: from the contemplation of all which, the mind is never interrupted but by the sight of clouds which at one time appear to precipitate themselves at the foot of the mountain, at another entirely to surround the observer: such are the gloomy beauties which are to be seen in the face of nature, by the travellers in these elevated points of our hemisphere.

Who could believe that men would consent to associate in these high mountain tops, and make it their principal occupation to succour the unfortunate who are in danger of perishing, and who often do perish in these dangerous passes?

Upon the Great Mount St. Bernard is a Monastery of Bernardins, which very much resembles a large inn: there are two other smaller houses at no great distance, and which depend on, and belong to, the convent. Whilst these solitary and good men have a summer of three months, and only three hours of fine weather every day of this fleeting season, they esteem themselves happy.

Upon the left of the Monastery, at about a hundred paces from the path or road, is the mountain called Mont Veland, the highest of the chain. At the moment when I passed it, the sun shone full on its brow; when the snow, reflecting its rays, dazzled me in a surprising degree. Sometimes there rolls down from it a block so stupendous as to be capable of burying more than two hundred persons. The height is about 11,000 feet above the level of the sea: it requires two days to climb up to the top of it, not because of its height, but on account of the ice which envelopes it.

The naturalists who travel among these mountains, furnish themselves with a long stick, a hatchet, and cramp-irons. The long stick or pole serves them to sound the depth of the holes, the hatchet to cut steps after the manner of stairs, and the cramp-irons to prevent the feet from sliding. It is not less necessary to be provided with food, and with guides.

In summer, as well as winter, many people perish among these almost inaccessible rocks. At the time we crossed them, the chapel was filled with dead bodies, which the dogs had discovered under the snow.

With what emotions of pleasure did I caress these dogs so useful to travellers! how can one speak of them without being moved by their charitable instinct! Notwithstanding the paucity of our eatables, there was not a French soldier who did not manifest an eagerness to give them some bread, and even a share of his meat. Morning and evening these dogs go out on discovery; and if, in the midst of their wandering courses, the echo of some unfortunate creature ready to perish reaches their attentive ears, they run towards those who call out, express their joy, and seem to bid the sufferer take courage till they have been to seek assistance; in fact they hasten back to the convent, and with an air of inquietude and sadness, announce in a very discernable manner what they have seen. In that case a small basket is fastened round the dog's neck filled with food proper for re-animating life almost exhausted; and thus, by some person following the *humane* massenger, an unhappy creature is snatched from impending destruction. But to return to Great St. Bernard.

Whenever the winds, the rain, the hail, or the snow have, during winter, covered or spoiled the foot-path, the guides of the country come with their mules in order to discover its former traces; and then to restore it, they pass and repass over it with their implements, till it is again practicable. This operation continues sometimes four or five days: if it happens at that time, which is sometimes the case, that a frost sets in, as severe as it is often in Russia, that favourable moment is seized for provisioning the monastery.

During the summer, this passage is not much less difficult and dangerous. The rains penetrating into the mountains of snow, melt them in a manner scarcely discernible. Large cavities, are, however, formed underneath, over which the traveller walks unawares, until, all on a sudden, a gulph opens beneath his steps, and

he disappears in the twinkling of an eye. A hard frost is desirable, because we may then safely travel over the snow.

At two hundred paces below the convent is situated a lake, the depth of which is not known, and which is scarcely ever thawed. The snow collects there in heaps, and covers in such a manner the frozen surface of these passages, that travellers often slide under it without being able to avoid it. This happened to the Consul more than once while he was coming to join us.

Such were the places on which, during the whole winter, a hundred and eighty French soldiers of the 18th demi-brigade of the line were posted, in order to guard the passes of the Great and Little Saint Bernard, the Simplon, Mount Genevre, Mount Cenis, &c. The difficulty of such a service may be easily conceived, by considering the nature of the station.

On the following day (May 16th,) after a few hours sleep, which had refreshed the harassed body, our van-guard marched upon the town of Aosta, in Piedmont, the seat of numerous Roman antiquities, and whose ancient and hardy natives, the Salassii, a people of Celtic extraction, were first subdued by that power under its General, Terentius Varro. Its present inhabitants, the most simple people in Piedmont, are incapable of any exertion: we found however an Hungarian battalion who attempted to defend the entrance into the town, but it was obliged to retire with loss, and a deputation of the place waited upon the Consul with compliments of surrender.

Three leagues south-east of Aosta, is the town of Chatillon. General Lannes, in advancing towards it, was informed that the enemy was disposed to make a resistance on a draw-bridge constructed on a precipice, over which, so as to avoid this pass, it was not possible for infantry to make their way. Without a moment's hesitation the Chef de Brigade, Fournier, sprang forwards, and with the 12th Hussars, attacked them in so brisk a manner, that in a short time the force which had advanced to defend the pass, was overthrown or sabred, and the passage cleared of every one of the enemy, who lost forty of Ferdinand's Hussars prisoners, with two hundred infantry, and a three-pounder, which composed the whole of their artillery. The fugitives were pursued as far as Fort de Barre, having barely time to raise the draw-bridge after them. We followed them and soon found ourselves at the foot of a rock, which suddenly stopped our whole army. We were pent up as it were in a narrow neck, terminated by this rock, where four days would have been sufficient to exhaust the whole

of our subsistence, and which the difficult and toilsome passage over Mount St. Bernard had left to us no means of supplying. This alarming stoppage afforded General Melas time to arrive, and to oppose in person, our passage through the defile. At the same time our situation now unfolded to him our whole design, which before he had either doubted, or to his misfortune had despised. Nature, without any aid from art, had formed this rock of such materials, that it might truly be considered as impregnable. The road is at its foot, which is watered by the *Doria*, a deep, rapid, and dangerous river. The opposite bank is also formed of high rocks inaccessible to man, and which serve only for the habitation of marmots and screech-owls. To the left of the arch are seen other rocks, not less elevated than the former, but less impracticable, being strewed here and there with vines, to which the sad inhabitants of this country have access by means of steps cut in the rocks.

There was but one of two courses to pursue, that of taking the fort by assault, or of seeking for another passage, which, by avoiding the fort, might enable us to pursue our route. Each of these measures appeared to bid equal defiance to force and ingenuity. But the genius of Bonaparte led us on; and it is on this occasion, more perhaps than on any other, that this great man proved, that *nothing is impossible to him who is resolved to effect his object.* Three companies of grenadiers possessed themselves of the suburbs of the place, and lodged themselves therein. During the day they hid themselves, that they might not be cannonaded by the guns of the fort. But, through the casements they shot all those of the enemy who shewed themselves at the embrasures of the wall, and in this way greatly disquieted the enemy. The artillery and garrison, however, rendered the fort very formidable, and the enemy seemed to have little apprehension, either that we should venture to assault them, or that our assault would have any success.

About eleven o'clock at night, by the light of the moon, the Chief of Brigade of the brave 56th, at the head of several companies of grenadiers, marched silently across the great blocks of stone and rock scattered here and there, reached the palisadoes, climbed over them amidst a shower of balls, and forced the enemy with the bayonet from work to work, till, full of terror, they retired in disorder within the castle. During all this time, the cannon was thundering, and the firing of the musketry incessant. Canister shot, grenades, and howitzers, for some time checked the im-

petuosity of the French. Immense stones from the parapet were thrown down with precipitancy upon the assailants, and crushed many to death on the spot. The Chief of Brigade himself was thus mortally wounded. In this situation a retreat was thought advisable; it was effected without confusion; but we had to regret the loss of a number of intrepid soldiers killed or badly wounded.

It was now deemed absolutely necessary to avoid the fort. By dint of perseverance in research, we found, after climbing from one flight of steps to another, that the rock called Albaredo was to be escaled, whence we might, though with inconceivable difficulty, descend again, or rather roll down the other side. Whilst we were ascending those steps, a battery played upon us unceasingly. We took the precaution, as fast as we got up, to incline ten or twelve paces, on the left, where we were sheltered in some degree from the enemy's shot. Nor was this all our danger; for before we had ascended three parts of the way, we were openly exposed during the space of ten minutes. This inconvenience suggested the expediency of raising a light piece of four-pound ordnance to the spot; which, by incredible efforts, was accomplished, through a cleft in the rock, though the height was eight hundred yards. This single, but serviceable gun, fired incessantly upon the enemy's battery, which it successfully commanded. The advanced guard in this manner ascended the rock, though not without extreme difficulty, since they were obliged to follow one by one. Here, as on mount St. Bernard, the troops were obliged to lie upon their arms. The cavalry were still more fatigued than the infantry, for the horses were obliged, like the native goats, to leap from stone to stone. Astonishing as it is to relate, it is not the less true, that, guided by a powerful and unerring instinct, they knew how to avoid the misfortune of rolling headlong down the dreadful precipices. We nevertheless lost in this way a number of these valuable creatures, as well as some mules.

But as the ascending place of the rock of Albaredo was less practicable than Mount St. Bernard, it was deemed indispensable to make use of the suburbs or basseville, whatever might be the cost, with respect to the exposure. The most extraordinary precautions were taken for the marching through the streets. Haybands were twisted round the carriage wheels, and the paved road covered with dung, in order to deaden their sound as they proceeded. Thirty men were harnessed, one before another, to a

piece of ordnance, or ammunition tumbril, ready to seize the moment when they might make the least noise possible. The enemy, however, were sometimes aware of what was doing, and would fire upon us; on which occasion we seldom failed to find some one among us killed or wounded. We posted a cannon in the belfry of the church in the suburbs, which was able to batter in breach, and effectually to demolish a tower above the gate of the castle. But the force which defended it, seeing themselves deprived of every help, and fearing an assault, surrendered prisoners of war.

The First Consul went several times, accompanied by General Berthier, to view the works of the enemy. He ascended the mountain on foot, and continued several hours upon its summit, whence the eye could easily and fully survey the castle. Greatly fatigued by the laborious ascent, and rendered faint by the extreme heat of the weather, he laid himself down in the open air, and fell asleep. Each of us, as we filed before him, could not but contemplate his person with peculiar interest, and we took particular care not to interrupt that repose so necessary to his existence, but which had, as it were, been forced upon him.

Having surmounted these dangers and difficulties, we learnt that the enemy made a shew of force at St. Martin. But to attack and drive them to Ivrea required only the necessary time to run over the ground which separated us. In fact, a division under general Boudet entered this place on the 23d of May, by scaling the walls. The enemy had a garrison in the citadel, and seemed, at first, determined to defend the town, but they were too few in number to resist us. We found fourteen pieces of cannon in the place, with a proportionate quantity of ammunition, and made therein two hundred prisoners, besides taking twice that number in the pursuit towards Turin.

The Marquisate, in which Ivrea is situated, was founded by Charlemagne. It is situated partly in a plain and partly on a hill, and contains about seven thousand inhabitants. There are still some remains of an ancient fortress, called *Il Castellazzo*, supposed to have been built by Ardouin, first Marquis of Ivrea. Its inhabitants are the descendants of a Roman colony, sent thither during the sixth consulship of Marius. It is about eight leagues north of Turin, and is a bishop's see. The main army, having climbed over the mountains of Albaredo in the manner described, filed off by this town, which seasonably furnished the troops with

bread, wine, meat, and rice; objects so indispensably necessary to their subsistence. No sooner had we been supplied with these articles, than our hearts were again elated with joy; and the present abundance effaced the remembrance of the cruel hardships and privations we endured. An incident here occurred, which will shew in a stiking manner, how little the enemy seems to have been prepared for the disasters which were suspended over their heads.

Four or five thousand of the enemy, assembled in haste from Turin and the adjacent garrisons, united themselves to about two thousand we had driven before us the preceding day, and took up a position at Romagno, where they intrenched themselves. They were covered by a deep river, the bridge of which had been cut down, by reason as it is imagined of the contempt in which they held us, from their entire ignorance of our force, as well as of our designs. They said openly among themselves that the report of Bonaparte commanding this army in person was false; that it was an adventurer who resembled him, or it might be one of his brothers, who had put himself at the head of a collection of Italian refugees, without artillery and without cavalry; that we were only throwing ourselves away in this manner in order to divert their main operations from before Genoa. One part of them even boasted that they only feigned to retreat in order to draw us into more open ground, where they might cut us to pieces with ease. But the valour of General Lannes, at the head of his advanced guard, put an end to their ridiculous stories and their vain hopes together. Romagno was carried by the bayonet; the bridge and the redoubts were soon cleared of the enemy. The dead and the wounded were left on the spot, and the fugitives were pursued as far as the road to Turin. This was a dear lesson of the bravery of those troops, whom they had so much despised. Their cavalry, indeed, taking advantage of an open space, and a favourable *terrein*, faced about and charged our infantry. From too much ardour in the pursuit our men had separated; but the 11th and 12th demi-brigades of the Hussars, being near at hand, were united in a moment to the 16th light, and to the 28th and 44th of the line. These troops again drove off the enemy and performed prodigies of valour.

On the following day, (May 26th,) Bonaparte in order the better to conceal his designs, caused two divisions to menace Turin, whilst the advanced guard, under General Lannes, immediately proceeded to the Chiusella and the Po. The enemy

were thus obliged to cross the latter where they took up a position on its right bank. While the attention of the Austrians was occupied by the movements of these corps, the division of cavalry, under the orders of General Murat, took the route of Milan, and on the 27th of May entered Vercelli. On the same day the Italian Legion, commanded by General Lecchi, came down the Sesia. The division of General Turreau advanced by Mount Cenis, and took possession of Suza and the Brunette. A column of our troops penetrated from the Simplon, and, marching towards Domo d'Oscella, turned the Austrian position there, on the 28th of May. General Moncey's division, after passing Mount St. Gothard on the 26th, pushed its advanced guard to Ariolo, driving the Austrian General Davidovich to the Lago Maggiore. In the meantime General Lannes' corps continued its march to the Po, which induced the Austrians to believe it was his intention to take up a position at Asti, in order to intercept the troops on their march from Nice to Turin. But our army, after a day's halt at Chivasso, suddenly on the night of the 30th passed the Doria; and, skirting the Po, joined General Murat at Vercelli.

The Staff of Ivrea, which was transferred to Vercelli, staid there but one night, removing next day to Novarro, which the enemy had evacuated that morning. We left this latter place at midnight; the Consular guard accompanied us. Already many divisions attended with the utmost impatience upon the banks of the Tessino, waiting for the signal to cross it in their turn. It was an interesting spectacle to see the generous disputes which now arose. Every one was eager to be one of the General's division. The rapidity of the river had destroyed the bridge of boats; and, to add to our misfortune, we found ourselves without the means of constructing another. These were obstacles sufficient to have stopped the progress of any other than a French army. —A few ruinous wherries or barges were collected, in which the soldiers embarked; and shovels served for oars. Some carabineers of the 6th Light darted forward, under the protection of a well-directed fire of musketry and a few pieces of cannon. The grenadiers of the 28th followed, and the opposite bank was presently cleared of the enemy. As they had less infantry than cavalry, they were obliged to quit the marshes, as also some osier fields, and a little wood, which had incommoded them more than it had protected them.

Buffarolo was the principal point against which the chief of our efforts was directed. The passage was effected a league lower on

the Tessino. Our troops menaced the enemy with taking them in the rear. Finding themselvvs exposed to this danger they thought it prudent to retire; on which our grenadiers pursued them with eagerness into a village, the main street of which was sufficiently large to allow the cavalry to act with good effect. At this precise moment General Laudon had returned from Genoa; and whether he was apprised of our weakness, or that he was desirous of learning our strength, he led on, at full gallop, for more than six miles, two cavalry divisions of Bussy's legion, fell upon our grenadiers, repossessed himself of the village, and made about fifty or sixty prisoners. The remainder rallied without loss of time at the entrance of the marsh, and stopped their further progress. But the enemy went back as speedily as they had come. By crossing over a hastily-constructed bridge of boats, and by the favour of a dark night, we had already such a force on the other side as the enemy would not venture to withstand.

These operations continued five days, during which we had approached Milan. Our entrance into Milan an the 2d of June was unexpectedly retarded some hours, by the indecision of the enemy. They hesitated whether they should shut themselves up in the citadel, or should have time to receive succours and provisions. Thus they greatly harassed our advanced guard; and in this state of the two parties, several of the inhabitants of the city fell victims to their desire to see and communicate with the French. Besides those who were killed, many were wounded by the cannon from the citadel. The Consular guards (of whom I was one) avoided the shot by taking a narrow bye-path across the gardens, which led us to the entrance called the Gate of Pavia. A most tremendous storm of rain now came on, which obliged the Consul, and the Chief Staff, to take refuge in a small farm near the road. Besides the inconvenience from the boisterous weather, we were not yet perfectly free from the danger of the enemy, who continued to rove about the country. The advanced guard was not wholly come up, before an order arrived to press forwards the march of the horse grenadiers.

Notwithstanding the mud and dirt with which the officers of the head-quarters were covered, they were thought to make a figure sufficiently respectable and even brilliant, not only to be complimented by the Magistracy of Milan, but also by the elegant ladies of the city, who joined in the enthusiastic cry of *Vive Bonaparte! vivent les François!* The nearer we approached to the town, the greater was the crowd which accompanied us. At

length we arrived within the gates of this distinguished capital of the Milanese. The windows lined with beautiful Italian women, the rich shops suffered to remain open, testified, in the strongest manner how great was the confidence of the people in the French army, however much they had suffered under the Russians commanded by Suwarrow. But the finest *coup-d' œil*—the moment the most flattering to us as spectators, was when we had reached the *Place du Dome*, and when the hero who led us on enjoyed the sublime trait which the gratitude of a numerous people exhibited. This vast space was made to ring with the reiterated shouts of *Vive Général Bonaparte! vive l' Armée Françoise!* These acclamations penetrated our very souls, and inspired us with that modest pride which so well becomes conquerors.

General Murat arrived with his division of cavalry. The infantry of the advanced guard surrounded the citadel, in which four thousand of the enemy were found.

After these precautions, the Consul betook himself to the palace of the Archduke, in the great square; which, to our surprise, was found so destitute as not to afford a single faggot of wood to dry his clothes.

Every where the French national cockade had been substituted for the Austrian. We found three thousand sick and wounded in the hospitals, among whom were several Frenchmen. A great number of Cisalpine refugees entered with us, who had been told a fortnight before of the certainty of this happy event. But a circumstance, which peaceful Science itself will rejoice to learn, is, that our victorious entry into Milan gave liberty to the great Fontana, who had long groaned under a weight of chains for having been guilty of the crime of filling a place in the Republic.

The chief strength of this celebrated city, built by the Gauls in the three hundred and ninety-fifth year of Rome, is a wall and rampart, as also a citadel, consisting of six bastions. It has been besieged forty times, taken twenty, and four times almost totally demolished; and yet, notwithstanding these and other calamities, it survives and flourishes! There is a little hill near the town, called *the Bochetta*, which commands every part of the surrounding country, and the greatest part of the interior and exterior works. This place is not commanded on any side; it is well fortified, and well kept up. For all this, however, it cannot stand above eight days of open trenches, because it is closely shut up, and nothing prevents the trenches from being opened by an enemy, so as to batter in breach with advantage. The town is beau-

tiful and large, being nearly ten miles in circumference, and the Italians have a proverb, "*Milan the Great.*" The streets are wide; its churches, and above all its cathedral, may be said to deserve the highest admiration. The palace, the park, the play-houses, all serve to embellish this capital. The chief theatre is of such magnitude as to admit four hundred performers to appear at once, besides forty horses, who sometimes go through the most surprising evolutions. The immense number of spectators it will contain, may therefore be conceived, by the above facts. The shops are decorated nearly after the manner of the French; nor are the dresses of the inhabitants very different from our own. Every thing we see in Milan gives us a vast idea of its splendour. I imagined that the scourge of war had made much deeper wounds in this place than turned out to be the case. The Milanese, at least those of the city, are very sociable, and even friendly to the French. They have fewer faults than may be charged upon the Italians in general, or even upon the inhabitants of the environs. The free exercise of religion, which we openly professed; the respect we shewed for their customs on that head, astonished them, after the abuse which had been circulated concerning us as atheists, &c. Among the riches which ornamented the cathedral, may be seen several lamps of pure gold and silver, as also two pulpits of massy silver. Behind the choir is a statue as large as life, representing the martyrdom of Saint Bartholomew. Strangers never fail to examine this exquisite figure of the Saint, stript of his skin, which he carries on his left arm, and which exposes to view, as in a body after dissection all the muscles and fibres that compose the human frame. The church, the metropolitan of Milan, is one of the most celebrated in all Italy, after St. Peter's of Rome. This edifice of gothic architecture astonishes at once, by the vastness of the undertaking, and the immensity of labour expended in it. The choir is five hundred French feet long (nearly five hundred and fifty English,) and two hundred broad. It is supported by two hundred columns of marble, and divided into three large naves, besides the aisles. But that which surprises the most, is the work of the outside; the quantity of niches, and the countless number of marble statues of every size, with which the walls are charged from the bottom to the tops. One may consider the design of this church as the height of folly in gothic architecture; and, perhaps, there exists no where else in the world a building so loaded with useless ornament.

The Ambrosian Library is the most striking object in Milan, after the cathedral. The buildings which are appropriated to it, have nothing very magnificent about them; but the room of the library, which is an oblong square, sixty feet by twenty-four and thirty-six in height, is a very fine one. A winding gallery affords the greatest facility of reaching the books which are in the shelves above. There were formerly reckoned to be forty thousand volumes of printed books and fifteen thousand manuscripts in the library: but of late the number has considerably diminished. Among the manuscripts were some uncommonly beautiful; and in these were several precious ones of the Greek poets, such as *Hesiod, Æschylus, Sophocles, Euripides, Pindar, Lycophron, Moschus, Aristophanes, Theocritus, &c.* The dome can only be compared to the French Pantheon, for its size and architecture. Underneath the gallery is placed the famous Madonna.

How shall I express the satisfaction I experienced at the view of the immense space which presented itself to my enchanted eyes! Thence I could contemplate the Alps, which are discoverable through their whole extent; among which we easily distinguish the col-di-Tende, Mount Blanc (whose majestic summit seems to sustain the sky), Mount Cenis, Mount Genievre, the Simplon, St. Gothard (crossed by Suwarrow), and the Great Saint Bernard, which has borne on its lofty front an Hannibal and a Bonaparte.

The Grisons are next beheld; and we only see as through a thick cloud, the defiles of the Tyrol. Nearer to my place of observation, I discovered, without difficulty, the Cisalpine Republic, Piedmont, and a large part of Liguria. What cities, what towns, what villages, what scattered habitations did I not view, which brought to my mind the recollection of great events! a multitude of battles won and lost! a long list of both virtuous and atrocious characters, of whom this beautiful and unhappy country, for more than thirty centuries, has been the theatre and the tomb!

We staid seven days in Milan, where pleasures of every kind were within the reach of all those who had the means of purchasing them, and thereby indemnifying themselves for their past interruptions. There was no fear of Milan becoming a *Capua* to the French soldiers, under the command of General Bonaparte. The distribution of the rations was good and regular, and we could not have wished for better quarters. We were contented with what fell to our lot, being more covetous of glory than pleasure, without being envious of those better able to procure it.

Whilst the division of Loison took the road to Lodi, the Cisalpine Legion marched upon Brescia, to have an eye upon that charming country, which had changed its masters seven times in twenty-eight years. Gen. Lannes, always in the advanced guard, took possession of *Pavia* on the 5th of June, where he found considerable magazines of provisions, near one hundred thousand weight of powder, five hundred pieces of cannon on carriages, and an equal proportion of ball; besides the powder magazines, and eight hundred sick and wounded Austrians.

The City of Pavia, once the capital of Lombardy, was founded by our brave ancestors, the Gauls, but was afterwards taken by the Romans, who, in their turn, were driven out by the Goths in the 5th century. It fell into the hands of the Lombards in 568, and in 774 into those of Charlemagne, who founded its university. About 1477, the town, being little better than a mass of ruins, was rebuilt, when it changed its name of Tesinum for that of Pavia. It was here that Francis I. while besieging it, in 1525, was taken prisoner by the Imperialists. Pavia has never recovered itself since it was sacked by the French General Lautreck, in 1527.

With respect to the Austrian force, we learnt, that all this while General Melas was at Turin, but that the greatest part of his army was still concentrated before Genoa. Perhaps he still despised our force; or, what is equally probable, he was only executing the orders of the Cabinet of Vienna, which might have resolved on possessing that city, at whatever rate it was to be obtained. He detached General O'Reilly to Placentia, and General Otto upon the Tessino; and lastly, he was desirous of operating a powerful diversion in detaching six thousand men to Chivosso, on the side of the Po. This party pushed their patroles as far Vercelli, where they set at liberty three hundred Austrian prisoners taken by the French.

Without being a profound politician, every soldier must now have seen the necessity of a battle, which however desirable to one and the other army, would of course decide the fate of Italy. It was necessary to be Frenchmen, and to be full of a well-merited confidence, to shut our eyes upon the dangers which might now surround us on all points. But Murat beat Gen. O'Reilly at Placentia; possessed himself of the city, and blockaded the citadel. O'Reilly, seeing by this disaster the possible danger of his retreat towards Tuscany, fell back upon General Otto, at Stradello and Montebello.

At this time the advanced guard, and all the rest of the army, had taken position on the Po, in the place where, by the junction with the Tessino, it is as deep as the Rhine. We were no longer to fight with scattered troops assembled in haste as before, but with the advanced guard of the Austrian army, from fifteen to eighteen thousand men, chosen troops, to whom we had been represented as mere recruits, and who, enflamed by their late success under Scherer, waited for us with a firm foot on the bank of the river. In short, every thing that had taken place hitherto, might be considered as play in comparison with what was about to happen.

Our army now augmented every day. A strong division of the army of the Rhine, from which it had separated under the walls of Ulm, after having traversed the Grisons and crossed Mount St. Gothard, and having as well as ourselves, had obstacles to overcome, and the threat of famine to struggle with on their passage, arrived just in time to share our dangers and our triumphs. But they had been compelled to leave their artillery on the other side of the mountain for the sake of expedition.

The grenadiers and carabineers contended with impatience for the honour of passing the river the first: the battalions were also as eager to come to blows. The enemy appeared to despise their hardihood, by allowing them leisure to disembark. But as two flying bridges were established across the river, our numbers that landed increased every moment, and this raised their intrepidity higher and higher. No sooner had all the advanced guard crossed, than we attacked the Austrians with a kind of fury: nevertheless they stood the shock with firmness.

At length Lannes ordered *the charge; sang-froid* redoubled our efforts. The 6th Light, the 28th of the Line, and 44th, precipitated on the enemy with advanced bayonets, driving them into the swamps, and following them as far as Stradella, upon the road from Placentia to Tortona. Prudence restrained their impetuous valour from further pursuit. Night came on, and every one of us passed it, in hopes of finishing the work next day.

The sun had scarcely risen above the horizon when the advanced posts began to be in motion. The enemy's cannon played, and the several battalions took their respective directions. Our light artillery, and that of the Consular guard, returned their fire. Montebello, which gave name to this sanguinary combat, was both taken and retaken, and the eagerness was as great on one side as on the other; but the numbers were very unequal.

Our advanced guard, about six thousand infantry and four hundred cavalry, alone sustained the brunt of the action for sometime; but the division of Watrin was approaching, having effected its passage. During this interval six of the enemies' battalions, and several squadrons of fresh troops, bore hard upon our advanced guard. Their numerous cavalry too, profiting by the advantage of an open meadow, charged the 11th and 12th Hussars. This onset was terrible, and the carnage frightful; the enemy had the advantage for two hours. At length General Watrin came up, and in an instant changed the face of things. All the different corps received the same impulsion, as it were simultaneously, and rushed on the enemy, who hesitated, staggered, and soon after retired as if swept away by an overwhelming torrent.

The standing corn, and especially the rye, with its lofty straw, hindered the respective armies from distinguishing each other clearly. They ran upon one another, without knowing what force they were contending with; the bayonets crossed each other, dealing out certain death on all sides. An impetuous courage prevailed, and the Austrians gave way, making precipitately for Voguera. Six thousand prisoners, and twelve pieces of cannon, were the reward of this victory. Several Generals, and officers of distinction, in the Austrian army, were among the killed and wounded; and the ground covered with the slain and the dying, proved to General Melas what were the soldiers he had to do with.

We learnt by the prisoners the fate of Genoa, and its honourable capitulation. This unfortunate intelligence made a lively sensation on our minds; yet the success we had just obtained tempered, in a great degree, the pain it occasioned. But that which for the moment appeared a real calamity to our eyes, seemed two days after only to increase our fame, as we had the glory to combat with all the Austrian forces united, and to gain an ever memorable victory.

The day after the battle of Montebello, our head-quarters were removed to Voguera. The army filed through this town on its march to Tortona. On passing under the windows at which was the Consul, we there saw General Desaix, and an emigrant officer, who had come to parley with him. Upon this we endeavoured to shew in our countenances and our gestures the joy which reigned in our hearts. The cries of *Vive Bonaparte!* with our music playing the burlesque air, answering to the words "*Nous lui percerons le flanc,*" we observed to darken the aspect of that officer.

To take Milan—to operate a junction with General Moncey, who had come from the Rhine with two divisions—to cut off the rear of the enemy at Brescia, Orci-Novi, Marcaria, and Placentia —to take their magazines—possess ourselves of their depôts, their sick, and their parks of guns, were the orders given to the parties for their movements, while the main army was to watch that of the enemy, beat up the Po, and effect the passage of that river before Stradella. The activity of all these movements gave to the French army what may be properly considered the *initiative*, which the genius of Bonaparte knew how to profit by.

The army came to its position before Tortona in columns, by divisions. The advanced guard quietly surrounded the town. The day passed without any remarkable occurrence. We only learnt, that for certainty the enemy's army had arrived from Genoa, and that its head-quarters were at Alexandria.

On the morning of the 13th of June the army quitted its position in the camp of Tortona, and marched towards Alexandria. The advanced guard halted at San Juliano*, for the coming up of the army. As soon as it had arrived, the whole moved on into the plain, in order of battle. All the cavalry marched in a body. We found the enemy at the bridge of the Bormido, whence a feeble attempt was made to dislodge him. Our dispositions sufficiently shewed that we intended to offer him battle; but whether from an irresolution in Melas, whether all his forces were not arrived from Genoa, or that he was not sufficiently satisfied as to our strength and means, he refused the challenge.

The Consul, with his horse guards, and pieces of light artillery, skirted Marengo. We saw him almost the whole time, at a distance from us, traversing the plain, examining the ground with attention, by turns profoundly meditating, and giving orders.

The day began to close in, and we had been on horseback from the moment it broke. We had also been soaked to the skin, for none of us, the Consul not excepted, had put on a cloke. We were often obliged to set foot to the ground to stretch and revive our limbs, which had been benumbed by the wet and the uncommon cold.

We were joined by several deserters, and some scattered prisoners which had been taken; among others, an officer of

* A hamlet of three farms, a league from Tortona, and situated at the entrance of the plain of *Marengo*. The Consul, and the thousand men of the guard, the General Staff of the army, and its enormous suit, were heaped together in this place, which, the day after, served as the place of ambulance.

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Bussy's legion, wearing the cross of St. Louis. The General questioned them with considerable earnestness. All the prisoners were astonished, when informed that the person they had just been speaking with, was Bonaparte.

We passed the night at San Juliano, without disquieting ourselves concerning the morrow.

BATTLE OF MARENGO.

The 14th of June commenced, and some discharges of cannon by the advanced guard soon drove away our sleep. All was in readiness presently, and our breakfast was concluded as speedily as had been our supper the over night. My post was very near the consul, which highly gratified my desire to see and learn.

At eight o'clock in the morning, the enemy had manifested much vigour of preparation. He touched upon a few weak points, and made certain dispositions in consequence; but his intentions were not fully known at head-quarters till towards the latter part of the morning. Berthier was the first upon the field of battle. Till this time the various Aides-de-camp had relieved each other in apprising the Consul of the enemies' steps. Numerous wounded soldiers arriving, acquainted us that the Austrians were in force.

Upon these tidings, the Consul mounted his favourite charger at eleven o'clock, and made great haste to the field of battle. Both cannon and musketry, on certain points, began now to be heard, and to approach nearer and nearer to us. We were sorry to see so many, both of cavalry and infantry, retire into the rear, wounded by the fire of the onset. The enemy's line was extended to the space of two leagues: for, it is necessary to remark, that the Bormida, although generally rapid and deep, was nevertheless fordable at several places. The enemy was particularly tenacious of its position near the bridge; but the principal point of action was at San Stefano. From this point the enemy might gain Voguera before we could, and thereby cut off our retreat. They therefore incessantly directed their attention to this weak point. By twelve o'clock we were well convinced we had the whole Austrian force against us, and that they now, in good earnest, accepted the challenge which they had the day before declined.

Our General was now satisfied of the measures he had to pursue. Orders were given to the disposable troops in the rear to come forward; but the corps, under the command of Desaix was still at a considerable distance. The left wing under the orders of Victor began to give way; and we perceived several corps

of infantry retire in disorder, as well as platoons of cavalry pushed back. The firing drew nearer; in the centre a dreadful discharge was heard, and ceased all at once on the Bormida. I felt an inexpressible anxiety, yet still I ventured to flatter myself that our troops advanced. On the contrary, however, I saw them in a few minutes after returning with but too much haste, carrying the wounded on their shoulders. On the part of the right wing also I beheld with concern, that the enemy gained insensibly upon us.

Bonaparte advanced in front, and exhorted to courage and firmness all the corps he met with. It was visible that his presence re-animated them. Several soldiers were observed to prefer absolute death in sustaining the retreat, to the displeasure they might give him in his being a witness of their flight. From this moment his horse guards no longer continued as before, near his person; but without being at any great distance from him, took an active part in the battle.

A cloud of Austrian cavalry debouched rapidly in the plain, and formed themselves before us in battle array, masking several pieces of light artillery, which did not long delay playing, to the destruction of our ranks. General Berthier, who, at no great distance, had his eye upon the movement of this column, was briskly charged by a part of it, and was forced to retire upon us. Murat, at the head of the dragoons, took them in flank, protected the retreat of our infantry, and preserved the right flank of Victor.

The foot grenadiers of the Consular guard now came up, in the same state they have always been beheld on the parade. They formed up in the most orderly manner, in sub-divisions, and advanced against the enemy, which they met with not a hundred paces from our front. Without artillery, without cavalry, to the number of five hundred only, they had to endure the brunt of a victorious army. But, without considering the smallness of their numbers, they kept advancing, and forced every thing to give way in their passage. The lofty eagle, nevertheless, hovered everywhere around them, and threatened to tear them to pieces. The very first bullet which struck them laid three grenadiers and a drummer dead on the ground, being in close order. Charged three times by the cavalry, fusilladed by the infantry within fifty paces, they surrounded their colours and their wounded, and, in a hollow square, exhausted all their rounds of cartridges, and then, with slow and regular steps, fell back and joined our astonished rear guard.

Notwithsanding this, our army fought, retreating in all parts; the centre gave way, and the enemy outstretched us and turned our right wing. On the right especially, it was obvious they had the superiority in an eminent degree. On the left they might have reached our headquarters before we could. The garrison of Tortona, discovering the almost routed condition of our army, made a sortie; and thus we were nearly surrounded on every part.

The Consul, who was all the while in the centre, encouraged the remains of the gallant corps which defended the road, and the defile which it crossed, shut up on one side by a wood, and on the other by some bushy vine-yards of lofty growth. The village of Marengo flanked this cruelly memorable spot to the left.

What torrents of blood were shed in that place! what numbers of brave men perished there! An invincible courage had unceasingly to struggle against numbers of the obstinate foe, perpetually increasing. Our artillery, in part dismounted or taken, had but little ammunition. Thirty pieces of cannon, actively served by the enemy, cut in two both men and trees, the branches of which, in their fall, further crushed to death those who were before wounded, and who had sought an insecure refuge under them.

In short, at four o'clock in the afternoon, I have no hesitation in saying, that in a line of five miles or more, there did not stand six thousand infantry to their colours, and only six pieces of cannon could be made any use of. Let me not be accused of exaggeration in painting this prodigious falling-off; the causes of which are very easily to be made known. A third of the army was actually put *hors de combat:* the deficiency of carriages for removing the sick and wounded, occasioned the necessity for more than another third to be occupied in this painful service; not to speak of the plausible pretext this circumstance afforded to certain individuals (of which an army always contains more or less) to absent themselves at so unseasonable a conjuncture from their respective corps. Hunger, thirst, and fatigue, had imperiously forced a great number of officers to withdraw also; and every one knows what effect the absence of officers occasions. The tirailleurs also had, for the most part, lost the direction of their corps: in short what remained of the army, occupied in vigorously defending the defile already mentioned, knew nothing of what passed behind them. But let us return to the sanguinary picture.

In this awful moment, when the dead and the dying covered almost the whole field, and the Consul seemed to brave death, and to be near it; for the bullets were seen more than once to drive up

the ground between his horse's legs. In the midst of warriors, who fell on every side of him, he was noted to be giving his orders with his accustomed *sàng-froid:* he saw the approaching tempest without testifying any fear of it. All those who perceived him, forgetting the perils which they had to encounter, exclaimed—*S'il alloit être tué? pourquoi ne se retire-t-il pas?* signifying their unwillingness that he should so endanger his person. It is said, too, that Berthier addressed him to the same effect. I had the curiosity to listen attentively to his voice, and to examine the traits of his countenance. The most courageous man, the man loving glory as he does, might very well be moved, without any imputation of a crime. But no; the Bonaparte of Arcola—of Aboukir, discovered no change in those moments of doubtful fortune.

Any one who, in these circumstances, so terrible to the French army, might have said, that in two hours from that time we should gain the battle, take 10,000 prisoners, many general officers, five stand of colours, forty pieces of artillery; have eleven strong places delivered into our hands by the enemy, in fact, all the finest parts of Italy: that in two days that enemy would, in a humiliated condition, file off through our ranks:—that an armistice would suspend the scourge of war: and, perhaps, finally bring about peace and safety to our country:—such a man, I repeat, would have appeared, by such silly hopes and predictions, as if only desirous to insult our desperate condition. How, then, were such wonders brought about? But we will follow the course of our narrative.

The enemy, not being able to force the defile upon which the greatest part of our fighting troops had doubled, began to re-establish a most formidable line of artillery, under protection of which they threw their infantry into the vineyards and into the woods. The cavalry, drawn up in the rear, only waited the moment of our being driven out of the defile, to fall upon our dispersed ranks and hack them to pieces. Had this last misfortune happened to us, all had been irretrievably lost; the Consul must have been taken or killed; we would all have preferred to die rather than survive. But Victory was not far distant. Faithful to Bonaparte, she came at length to abide with us, and to be our guide. Already had the divisions of Monnier and Desaix begun to shew themselves. Notwithstanding a forced march of ten leagues, they arrived on a full gallop; they forgot their wants, and only thirsted to avenge their fallen comrades. The crowd of wounded and runaways

might well enough have damped their courage; but, with eyes fixed on Desaix, his soldiers only thought of sharing his dangers and flying to glory. Alas! they were far from thinking that, in an hour, they would cease to be commanded by this brave General! The foot grenadiers appeared again, covered with renown, and menacing, with their terrible bayonets, those who, a short time past, had bargained for their caps * beforehand.

I come now to take notice of a fault of General Melas. On discovering, from the most distant point, these reinforcements, hope and joy entered our hearts; whilst the enemy, harassed and fatigued with his own success, which had however cost him very dear, was always stopped by our brave troops; by those who, without knowing of the succours which were about to arrive, were resolved to perish in this new Thermopylæ, rather than make a retrograde step.

General Melas, then finding too many obstacles in the centre, thought that, by extending his wings, he might surround us, and thereby entirely cut us off. He therefore directed great part of his force to these points, imagining he had sufficiently concealed his movements, and that he should be quite able to check us by his artillery. Thus, not being able to discover what passed with us, and ignorant of these reinforcements which had just arrived, he laid the foundation of his own disaster. In fact, Bonaparte, always placed in the post of honour, and to whose perspicacious eye nothing escaped, seized this favourable opportunity: his orders flew every where in a moment.

As soon as the first battalion of the division of Desaix had reached the heights, that General formed it in column. Every one kept his prescribed distance, each received particular instructions. The Consul, the General in Chief (Berthier), the Generals, the Officers of the Staff, ran through the ranks, and every where inspired that confidence which precedes and creates great successes. This work took up an hour, which was a terrible one to pass; for the Austrian artillery was bearing cruelly upon us. Every discharge mowed down whole ranks. Their ricochet bullets carried away with them both men and horses. The troops received death amidst them in this manner, without moving a step, except to close their ranks over the dead bodies of their comrades. This thundering artillery reached even the cavalry who rallied in the rear of

* The soldiers of the legion of Bussy had collected the caps of the grenadiers killed or wounded, and exhibited them to us by twirling them round on their sabres.

us, as well as a great number of foot-soldiers of different corps, who, encouraged by Desaix's division, which they had seen pass, came anew to the field of honour. What was now to happen had been foreseen—was calculated upon: the battalions burnt with impatience; the drummer's eye fixed upon the drum-major's cane, waits for the signal—; the trumpeter with his arm raised up, prepares his breath.—The signal is given; the terrible *pas de charge* is heard. All the corps are put in motion at once; the mettlesome fire of the French, like a torrent, carries every thing away with it that opposes its passage, and in a few minutes the defile is freed from the enemy, who is every where thrown down; the fallen, the wounded, the dying, and the dead, are all trodden under foot.

Every Chief of a battalion, as he reached the back of the defile, drew up his corps in battle order: and now our line presented a formidable front. As fast as the pieces of cannon could be brought up, they were employed in battery, and made great havock by their point-blank shot, among the affrighted enemy. These now fell back in their turn, their immense cavalry however charged in a body with fury: but the musketry,—the bayonet stopped them suddenly—and one of their powder waggons blowing up, their alarm redoubled: the rising disorder being hidden in the smoke, the exclamations of the conquerors add to the terror of the vanquished; in short, all are in a fright—all give way—all fly.

The French cavalry then rushed into the plain, and by its daring conduct concealed its smallness of number. It advanced towards the enemy without the least fear of being broken into. On the right, Desaix clears hedges, ditches, throws down and tramples on every thing he meets with. To the left, Victor, his rival in swiftness, carries Marengo, and flies towards the Bormida.

The centre with less force, and the cavalry under the orders of Murat, advance majestically into the plain, always within half-cannon's length. Murat greatly annoyed the centre of the enemy, and by watching and following its movements, kept an enormous body of cavalry in check, which could only manœuvre under the fire of three eight-pounders and a howitzer. Our infantry was ready to turn them, having a shorter space to run over, in order to reach the bridge, and thus cut off, in our turn, the principal point of their retreat. The intrepid Desaix, having obliqued to the right upon San-Stefano, cut off the Austrians' left wing entirely; and in the same moment the younger Kellerman, with eight hundred horse, collected from various regiments, made six thousand Hungarian grenadiers prisoners. General Zach, the

head of their Staff, was made prisoner by a horseman of the 21st regiment.

It was then, in the very moment of his triumph, that, after having saved the army, and perhaps his country, the friend and the model of brave men, received a mortal wound! But let us suspend our affliction till after having finished our recital, when we will return and drop our tears on the ensanguined remains of this precious hero.

Night was coming on; the troops of the enemy in disorder: cavalry, infantry, artillery, were heaped one upon another towards the centre; in the throng, many of their own men were thrown off the bridge into the river. The artillery, which they had drawn back at the commencement of our good fortune, for fear that by its being taken it might be turned against themselves, was, in the present circumstances, of more injury than use to them, as it intercepted their passage. Murat, seeing the importance of precipitating their retreat, and increasing their confusion, made us advance on a full trot, when we in a short time, got before a part of their infantry, which had no resource but to be made prisoners, or to be cut to pieces. The horse grenadiers, and the chasseurs of the guard, kept the right of the road, to the number of 200; four or five hundred men of the 1st, 6th, 8th, dragoons, and 20th, of cavalry, occupied the left: the chief of brigade Bessiere, filled with the same ardour which inspired us all, and excited a desire in each corps to distinguish itself, gave orders for the trumpet to sound a sharge, that we might fall upon the enemy's infantry, already out of breath.

The Austrian cavalry, resolving to save the infantry, came up to us in column, and their rapid pace obliged us to give loose to the reins. We inclined to the left, by obliquing on them. At the distance of about thirty paces was a ditch, which again separated us. The crossing it, forming up sword in hand, surrounding the two first platoons, all was but a work of five minutes. Stunned by this proceeding, and probably intimidated by the height of the men, whose hairy caps seemed to add to their natural stature, they but ill defended themselves, and were therefore cut down or thrown into disorder. We made no prisoners, nor did we take any horses. While all this was doing, the dragoons took the same column in flank, and added to the general carnage. They pursued them as far as the ravine, were they made a great many prisoners.

The paucity of our numbers, the unfavourableness of the ground, the night setting in, the extreme fatigue of our horses, weakened by hunger, and more especially as this action took place under the eyes of a numerous cavalry who might take their revenge, the prudent Murat did not think it proper to let us expose ourselves further, to increase the fruits of so successful a day's work: besides which, our infantry, who arrived almost as soon as our tirailleurs, might not perhaps have had time to rally, in case we had made a half-turn.

Thus ended this memorable day. The darkness deprived us of the means of succouring all the wounded; a great number were left upon the field of battle. The Austrians and the French, now becoming brethren from sad necessity, drew nearer to each other, by crawling, as well as they could, and offering or seeking mutual aid.

Every one had lain where he was found, with his knapsack on his back, and his firelock between his limbs; horsemen holding, as long as they could, their bridles in their hands, and sleeping, both horses and riders without any thing to eat or drink.

The clock at Marengo struck ten, when we were returning slowly towards San-Juliano. Numbers, harassed with fatigue, but more from want of sleep, dozed upon their horses' backs, but were every instant roused by the painful cries of those who were borne across firelocks or temporary hand-barrows; or of those who, abandoned and scattered in the fields, implored our aid. Thus every humane and sensitive heart was penetrated with that melancholy to which the true soldier is no stranger, and which does him so much honour. Horses, limping here and there upon three legs, calling to our own by their instinctive neighings; at every step too it was necessary to turn out of our way, so as to avoid treading upon the wounded. The ditches and the road often presented the scene of caissons, and other carriages, as well as cannon, overturned. Further off we beheld houses devoured by the flames, and tumbling upon the heads of the wretched owners, half dead by the fears which had driven them to the expedient of hiding themselves in the cellars and other subterraneous places. The total darkness which surrounded us, made the picture additionally frightful. Prisoners, not knowing where to go, but with the hope of escaping, wandered at random. If they were met with by French soldiers, bending under the weight of their comrades, they were forced to turn back, and bear on their shoulders those respectable burdens.

At length arrived at head-quarters, which served as the ambulance to the army, every one stowed himself, as he could, among the dying and the dead, the piercing cries of the former being unable any longer to surmount the violent tendency to sleep. The next morning hunger taking its turn to prevail, I, in a melancholy condition, entered the great court, to seek something for myself and horses to eat. I was there struck with so horrible a sight, that I shuddered all over. More than three thousand Frenchmen and Austrians, heaped one upon another in the yard, in the granaries, in the stables and out-houses, even to the very cellars and vaults, were uttering the most lamentable cries, blended with the severest curses against the surgeons, there being too few to dress all the wounded at once. Every where I heard the languishing voices of comrades, or of my particular friends, who begged something to eat or drink. All that I could do was to fetch them a little water. In truth, forgetting my own wants and those of my horses, I staid more than two hours, running backwards and forwards, performing, by turns, the part of a surgeon and an hospital attendant.

Prisoners were brought in from every quarter, which increased the number of the famished. In short, this was a day of apparent insupportable length to all of us. However, an event which gave birth to a great many conjectures, moderated, in some degree, our endless inquietudes. An Austrian officer came to parley, and a French aid-de-camp set out immediately to Alexandria. No one knew any thing of this business, and yet every one made a gazette of it, after his own manner. Berthier went off to that place about noon, leaving us all in the greatest expectation, for no one dared to hope for that which we learnt the next day to have been obtained. We were early in the morning informed of the news of the armistice, which filled the French army with a joy never before experienced; whilst that of the Austrian, storming with rage, filed off the next and succeeding days before us, on the field of battle still reeking with their and our blood, and where the dead carcases began to taint the air with putrid exhalations.

And now a supply of subsistence and other necessaries began to arrive, as well as carriages for the conveyance of the sick. A fraternal partition of these comforts was made among all the victims of that bloody day. Without any inquietude or jealousy, the Austrian and Frenchman were observed together, who, two days before, would have cut one another's throats. They were seen to receive from the same hands, under the same roof, in the

same chamber, the required help and the urgent care of succouring humanity.

On the 16th of June the prisoners made from us, were restored, and the Consul set out for Milan in haste, escorted by a party of Chasseurs. The rumour of our being defeated, having ran through that city, had distressed the friends of liberty, and filled their hearts with chagrin and horror: but the contrary news of the great events which had just taken place,—the publication of our exploits,—still more the presence of Bonaparte, changed their sad uncertainty into real enthusiasm. The national guard, and the provisional government, were directly organized. The Consul, General Berthier and all his chief Staff were present, with an immense number of people, at a *Te-Deum* which was sung in gratitude of our triumphs.

The citadel of Milan agreeing to surrender, the garrison to the number of 4000, marched out with the honours of war, the half of which deserted immediately after. A Piedmontese battalion came over to us with arms and baggage, and colours flying, all the French soldiers of Bussy's and Rohan's entered our ranks also; none but the officers remaining, and I am sure that in eight days not less than fifteen thousand men deserted, almost all Frenchmen, taken during the retreat of Scherer. There were found in the hospital also, near fifteen thousand sick and wounded; the number of dead had been pretty nearly as many, making the whole loss of the enemy (including those taken prisoners since our descent from Mount St. Bernard) in the course of this rapid campaign, sixty-five thousand men; a loss which, however enormous it may appear, is nevertheless not exaggerated.

I have need of indulgence from the reader, no doubt, for several digressions with which I have interrupted the course of my recital; but I have endeavoured not to abuse it; and this it is which has engaged me to reserve for the end of my book, certain characteristic traits and interesting notes, nearly connected with the conquest of Marengo and the events of that day; rather than pass them over in silence. Lastly, our enterprise cannot better terminate than by strewing a few flowers over the grave of the inestimable Desaix.

It has been shewn in the course of this recital, with what humanity, and even with what fraternity, we have treated the Austrians. We nevertheless had many complaints to make against them; and it may be said, that in the whole course of this long and terrible war against liberty, but especially in the day of the

battle of Marengo and those which preceded it, they did not shew that regard for the French, which a generous enemy always feels for a valiant though conquered foe. During twelve hours they had the upper hand of us, could it be believed that they made only eleven hundred prisoners, of which twenty-five were of the consular guard! They must necessarily have had many more; but, inflated with their success (as they always are), they did not imagine that we should ever be able to bring back victory to our standards; they therefore treated us without mercy.

The priests of Alexandria manifested a baseness and cruelty towards us, for which it may be proper to mark their forehead with the seal of ignominy. In the beginning of the action some French prisoners were conducted to Alexandria. The priests announced their entry by ringing the bells: cries of victory, and enthusiasm of joy, assailed the prisoners. As far as that, however, it might be thought lawful, since they may be allowed to prefer the Austrian to the Frenchman; but they dared to revile us with foul names, and even to strike the unfortunate, who had not the means of self-defence! nay, they even exhibited poinards to them! But mark—these same men, two hours after, (events had changed the face of things) dared to offer to shake hands with us!—Nothing is more shocking than the eagerness with which the Austrian strips off the spoils of his prisoner; not one among us preserved his sack, his hat, his cravat, or his shoes. They snatched from many Frenchmen the rings out of their ears, without giving them the time to unlock them. We are positively assured also (how revolting!) that they sabred several of our comrades three or four hours after they had been taken; and it is added, that this is no uncommon case among them. It will be readily admitted, that after such information given to us, it was well for them that they were exchanged the next day. How ought they to blush, in seeing with what lenity and good-nature we conducted them to Milan. Not one was struck or insulted; all preserved their little effects, and they followed the route as they pleased, attended quietly by only a handful of Frenchmen.

But let us console ourselves for those acts of barbarism we have mentioned, by the recital of a trait of generous humanity. A chasseur on foot, belonging to the consular guard, full of wounds, lay almost dead on the field of battle, at the moment of our retreat. Some soldiers of Bussy's Legion surrounded him, and disputed among themselves for his spoils. Nothing was left disposed of but his coat, which they had already stripped him of, when an

Austrian colonel by chance came up, who driving away these inhuman fellows with his cane, and at first taking him for an officer, asked him to what corps he belonged?—I belong to the guard of the Consul, whom you see before you, replied the chasseur. After paying a compliment to that body of men, he ordered his surgeon to be called, and the wounded prisoner was dressed in his presence, and then carried to the *ambulance*. Some hours after, when the Austrians fell back in their turn, this well-behaved officer came again to offer him his service to carry him to Alexandria: the chasseur, who saw his deliverance near, thanked him for his generous care and concern, but he represented that his wounds were too serious to allow him to bear the motion of the conveyance. In a short time after, he found himself in the midst of his comrades.

In a moment when our weapons were about to clash with those of the enemy, an Austrian horseman, thrown down, lifted up his arms towards us, and begged us not to trample him to death with our horses. Bessieres, chief of brigade, perceived him: "My friends," said he to us, "open your ranks; let us spare this unfortunate man." How many similar traits, so familiar to Frenchmen, are forgotten!

It may be said that Marengo is the glorious patrimony of all who fought there. There is not one corps, scarce a single soldier who has not there gathered some laurels. But as I consider myself engaged to recount all I have seen and been satisfactorily informed of, I shall just touch on two or three occurrences which could not well enter into the body of my narrative. The modesty of the General in Chief has made him silent, in his report, concerning the danger which he ran, such as that he had his clothes pierced through, and that he more than once saw death advancing on every side of him. If we call to mind at the same time, that his adversary, General Melas, had a contusion in his arm, and two horses killed under him, we may thence easily judge what efforts the two armies made, when the chiefs thus exposed themselves in their country's cause and their own glory.

The brother of General Watrin was killed; the Generals Chamberlain and Marmont were wounded.

Who does not regret that he had not to fight in the 96th demi-brigade? Who would not willingly have been in the rank with the formidable grenadiers, who acted like the Greeks when they sustained the efforts of the whole Persian army at the Straits of Thermopylæ—with the 6th light, the 28th of the line, the 40th,

and the 44th, 50th, &c. &c. who can enumerate almost as many battles they have fought as they have been days in Italy?

What charges were made and withstood by our cavalry! What boldness and what consentaneousness of action in the 20th regiment of cavalry, which concealed and made up for the weakness of its numbers! What intrepidity in the eight hundred cavaliers of the 1st, 2d, 3d, 5th, 21st, and 23d regiments, conducted by the younger Kellermann, who made 6000 grenadiers, chosen troops of the enemy, lay down their arms, and by whose success a wavering victory was secured. Our artillery was spread in very small numbers, and still less provided for; but how many of these inconveniences owing to circumstances were ably repaired by the manner in which they were served, by the prodigies they performed, in order, as it were, to multiply themselves! In every place where necessity called them—always in battery at forty paces in front, they braved the fire of triple, nay quadruple, the weight of their own metal, and were levelled and fired with coolness, justness and promptitude. But it was Marmont who had the direction of them!

The loss of the consular guard was considerable only in infantry. In five hundred men, there were two hundred and fifty-eight killed or put *hors de combat*. The cavalry, out of two hundred, had a tenth of that number in killed and wounded; and about as many horses were disabled. The light artillery was almost all dismounted, and the train horses killed; but by an unexampled good fortune, only one man was absolutely killed, and but a very few wounded.

After a slight examination, the best I was enabled to make of our respective forces, I judge the French army at the moment the battle commenced, to have been composed of from forty to forty-five thousand men, of which three thousand were cavalry; that it had from twenty-five to thirty pieces of cannon, in which were two companies of light artillery.

The Austrian army, according to the accounts of the best informed persons, contained, in spite of the loss in their preceding battles, and those garrisons which we made to surrender, as well as those which kept the places still in their power—their army, I say, after all these deductions might still contain from fifty-five to sixty thousand men, including the reinforcements which had just arrived from Genoa. From fifteen to eighteen thousand of these were cavalry; and they had more than fourscore pieces of cannon, two hundred ammunition-waggons well provided, besides

an immense train of army implements and equipage. It is well known that we were not much encumbered with these last mentioned articles, and that, for want of caissons, we were obliged to put our ammunition upon tumbrils drawn by oxen, and that the little we brought into action in this manner was soon exhausted!

It is not to be concealed that this victory cost the Republic dear, by the loss of a great number of its brave defenders, and one of its ablest Generals; but let it be considered, that it was necessary it should be obtained, to save the south from a frightful devastation. We now see Italy secured, and an armistice concluded which perhaps is about to end in a much desired and glorious peace. We shall then have the most powerful reasons for calming our present reasonable regrets.

Convention between the French and Imperial Armies in Italy.

THE morning after the memorable battle, the generals entered into the treaty of which the following are the articles.

ART. I. There shall be an armistice and suspension of hostilities between the armies of His Imperial Majesty and that of the French Republic in Italy, until an answer is received from the Court of Vienna.

ART. II. The army of His Imperial Majesty shall occupy all the country comprised between the Mincio and Fossa-Maestra, and the Po; that is to say, Peschiera, Mantua, Borgoforte, and thence the whole left bank of the Po: and on the right bank, the city and the citadel of Ferrara.

ART. III. The army of His Imperial Majesty shall also occupy Tuscany and Ancona.

ART. IV. The French army shall occupy the country comprised between the Chiesa, the Oglio, and the Po.

ART. V. The country between the Chiesa and the Mincio shall not be occupied by either of the two armies. The army of His Imperial Majesty may draw subsistence for his troops from those parts of this country which made part of the Duchy of Mantua. The French army shall draw subsistence from those countries which made a part of the Province of Brescia.

ART. VI. The castles of Tortono, of Alexandria, of Milan, of Turin, of Pizzighitone, of Arona, and of Placentia, shall be put into the hands of the French army, between the 10th and the 20th of June.

ART. VII. The place of Cony, the castles of Ceva, Savonna, and the city of Genoa, shall also be put into the hands of the French army, between the 16th and 24th of June.

ART. VIII. The fort Urbino shall be put into their hands the 26th of June.

ART. IX. The artillery of the places shall be classed in the following manner:—First, All the artillery of the Austrian calibre and foundery, shall belong to the Austrian army.—Secondly, That of the Italian, Piedmontese, and French calibre and foundery, shall belong to the French army.—Thirdly, The provisions and forage shall be shared between them; the one half at the disposal of the Commissary of the French army, the other half at the disposal of the directing Commissary of the Austrian army.

ART. X. The garrisons shall march out with military honours, and repair with arms and baggage, by the shortest route, to Mantua.

ART. XI. The Austrian army shall repair to Mantua, by Placentia, in three columns; the first between the 16th and the 20th of June; the second between the 20th and the 24th of June; the third between the 24th and 26th of June.

ART. XII. The Generals St. Julien of Schevertinch, of the Artillery; Burn, of the Engineers; Telsiege, Commissary of Provisions; Dejean, Counsellor of State; Daru, Inspector of Revenues; Adjutant-General Leopold Stabenzath, and the Chief of Brigade of Artillery, Mosset, are named Commissaries for carrying the present convention into effect, whether in relation to the forming of inventories, providing subsistence or conveyances for the troops, or for any other object.

ART. XIII. No individual shall be ill-treated on account of any service rendered the Austrian army, or for any political opinions. The Austrian General engages to release all persons in the strong places under his command, who may have been taken up in the Cis-alpine Republic for political opinions.

ART. XIV. Whatever may be the answer from Vienna, neither of the two armies shall attack the other till after giving ten days previous notice.

ART. XV. During the suspension of the arms, neither of the armies shall send detachments into Germany.

Alexandria, 15th of June, 1800.

(Signed) L. S. ALEXANDER BERTHIER.
L. S. MELAS, General of Cavalry.

While these articles were signing, Bonaparte prepared to return to Milan, in order to re-organize the Cisalpine Republic. Before he set off, he made General Melas a present of a Turkish sabre, brought from Egypt. The latter said to Laucée, Bonaparte's Aid-de-Camp, who delivered it to him: "I am sorry peace is so long delayed; I shall contribute my efforts to obtain it, that I may go and see Bonaparte at Paris; I would even go to see him in Egypt."

DEATH AND CHARACTER OF GENERAL DESAIX.

How noble, how amiable, how laudable are the regrets of the conquerors of Marengo, while they reflect on the loss they have had of a friend, of a model, in the person of General Desaix; I shall remember as long as I live the sad impression made on my mind the day after the battle, when I went to head-quarters, and beheld the carriage which conveyed the corpse of the General wrapped in a cloth and covered with his cloak. It was on its way to Milan. It was in vain I figured to myself, that a few hours before he commanded the incomparable 9th demi-brigade, he who made so many fine manœuvres, under a terrible fire and in the most imminent danger. Every eye was moistened with tears, while looking on the inanimate blood-stained corps.

Desaix was born in the month of August, 1768, in the department of *Puy-de-Dome*, at a little distance from Riom. His parents were of noble birth and devoted for several generations to military service. His cradle was consequently surrounded by all those prejudices, and ideas of superiority, with which pride and flattery always seek to intoxicate the minds of children of the privileged classes; but reason, and his own good understanding, put him at length out of reach of the seductions of vanity. He was brought up at the Military School of *Efiat*, where the able qualities by which he was distinguished, gained him the friendship of his school-fellows. They passed a simple, but from the mouth of children, an expressive eulogium on him, when they said, "*C' est un bon camarade*;" like that which since, the soldiers under his command were accustomed to do in speaking of him with an effusion of sentiment, "*C' est un brave homme.*"

He had a soul too elevated to follow the ordinary routine in which fortune had placed him. Excited by that species of instinct which gives to genius its wonted activity for unfolding itself, he experienced a passion for instruction in every thing, before he

was able to calculate its advantages. Desaix soon knew how to turn the lessons of his masters to profit, and to cultivate the happy disposition of his mind, at a time when instruction was almost as rare as useless, among men of his class, because therein birth and riches took place of every thing.

Although he gave himself up to every kind of study, which might enable him to distinguish himself in the military art, to which he was destined; there was nothing however which attracted him so much as the history of the republics of Greece and Rome. His imagination was lighted up by reading the exalted acts, and the traits of virtue, which illustrated so many great men in whom those republics prided themselves.

Equally penetrated with admiration for the conqueror of Hannibal and the conqueror of the Persians at Marathon, he rather formed the wish than flattered himself he should one day be able to tread in their steps. His soul cherished the equally noble desire of imitating the virtues of Aristides, and the courageous devotion of Leonidas. And as if he had felt at that time the sorrowful presentiment which has since been realised, he was moved with pity at the premature death of *Epaminondas*, to whose sad but glorious destiny he has recalled our remembrance.

Such was the disposition of mind and heart in Desaix, while a sub-lieutenant, in the infantry regiment *de Bretagne*, when the moment of liberty was announced to the French which opened the career of glory to all whose virtues and talents gave them a right or pretence to be employed. The revolution offered him too many ways of realizing the liberal ideas he had entertained, for him not to become its partisan; and he had too good an understanding, and too much philosophy, not to adopt its principles. He therefore resisted all the seductions, all the menaces, and even the insulting railleries which were employed to make him desert his country.

He fought solely for the glory of the French name. He was even ignorant of the denomination of those too-multiplied epochs of the revolution, and of which each party prided itself; in amends for which, he knew all the fields of battle, every approved manœuvre, all the acts of heroism which threw a lustre over the first year of the republic.

He went into camp with his regiment in 1792. His zeal and activity soon distinguished him to the Generals Victor Broglio and Custines, who successively employed him as an Aid-de-camp and Captain adjoint to the Chief Staff. But he manifested so much talent and bravery in several unfortunate circumstances,

where his presence of mind and advice stopped the course of the ill success the army experienced, especially at the taking the lines of Wessemburgh, that the deputies on mission did not hesitate to confer the title of General of Brigade upon him. He fully justified their choice; for, on every occasion where he was entrusted to direct an attack or to defend a post, he had the advantage over the enemy. His successes first began to rise up, or rather repair the morals of the soldiers, after the defeats they had met with in the departments of the Rhine. He more especially set them an example of constancy and bravery. Wounded at the affair of Latterburgh, by a musket ball which passed through both cheeks, he did not quit the field of battle, and would not admit of his wounds being dressed, till after he had rallied the battalions which were in disorder. On this account it was, that the French and Austrian soldiers gave him the surname of *Guerrier sans peur et sans rephoche* (warrior without fear and without reproach).

But notwithstanding his virtues and his successes, in the revolutionary delirium the Committee of Public Safety twice ordered him to be dismissed. The General in Chief who commanded the army of the Rhine, constantly refused to dismiss him; and Desaix remained ignorant of such order till the very moment when, covered with laurels which he had gathered at the raising the blockade of Landau, he had the satisfaction to see the whole army oppose itself to the execution of a third order for his dismission, brought by a deputy of the convention, a man who had the good sense to concede to the wish of the soldiers openly expressed, viz. that they might be allowed to retain their General, who led them always to victory.

The motives of his devotion were too pure to allow this injustice, any more than the bad treatment he experienced in the person of his tender mother (whose liberty he in vain demanded) to diminish his zeal for his country's service, and the honour of the French name. He had always the principal share in the brilliant actions which distinguished the arms of the republic in the second and third year.

He was at length named General of Division; and, though he so well merited it, he owed it chiefly to Moreau, the just appreciator of military merit, who, having taken the chief command of the Rhine and the Moselle, gave him the command of the left wing.

History will record the glorious march of the army during the brilliant campaign of the fourth year. That army invaded the

Brisgaw, Suabia, and Bavaria; when, forced by circumstances with which he had nothing to do, to fall back from the banks of the Danube to the banks of the Rhine, the army did it with so much wisdom, order, and courage, as made its retreat still more honourable than its triumphs. Desaix had a large share in these victories, and in this skilful military operation which was reckoned one of the most brilliant and most difficult that had ever taken place.

Moreau could not console himself for the loss of the campaign, but in facilitating, at least, the brilliant exploits of the army of Italy. He confided the defences of Khel to General Desaix, the taking of which was so much the wish of Prince Charles. Thus whilst he kept engaged before this place the numerous army of the Archduke, Bonaparte gained over Field-Marshal Alvinzy, the famous battle of Arcola, which decided the fate of Italy, and prepared the reduction of Mantua, which was soon followed by the signing of preliminaries at Leoben. But before this treaty suspended the exploits of our warriors, the army of the Rhine and Mozelle, under the conduct of Desaix, effected the famous passage of the Rhine, the boldest and most dangerous ever executed.

It was after having so gloriously terminated this epoch of the war, and after recovering of the wounds he had received in the last battle, that Desaix profited by the suspension of arms, to visit Italy, to which the campaign of Bonaparte had given a new lustre, and again to see this extraordinary man, as yet unconquered by the greatest Generals of Europe. The reception he met with, was worthy of two such heroes. Immediately on his arrival, Bonaparte, in the orders of the army, expressed his esteem for General Desaix, in the following terms:

"The General in Chief informs the Army of Italy, that General Desaix is arrived from the Army of the Rhine, and that he is going to take a position where the French have immortalized themselves."

This honourable suffrage was followed by a still greater mark of confidence. Bonaparte desired to share his glory with that of General Desaix, when he undertook to carry the honour of the French name into Egypt. At the taking of Malta, at the battle of Chebreiss, and at that of the Pyramids, Desaix displayed such admirable, so determined a bravery, that the General in Chief, being desirous of giving him some lasting memorial of regard, presented him with a poniard of exquisite workmanship, enriched with diamonds, and upon which was engraven, "*Prise de Malthe;*

bataille de Chebreiss: bataille des Pyramides:" (i. e. Taking of Malta; battle of Chebreiss; battle of the Pyramids.)

Seconded by the Generals Friand, Davoust, and Beliard, he received orders to go and make a conquest of Upper Egypt, whither Murad Bey had retired with the rest of the Mamelucks; he fought battles at Sonaguy, at Thebes, Sienna, at Gosseyr, and in twenty other places. Every where he caused the arms of the Republic to triumph. This was not all; for he had the address to gain the hearts of the inhabitants of the country, which he had subdued; and this amiable quality obtained him the flattering title of the "JUST SULTAN."

But it was not merely on this occasion, however interesting, that his claim to the admiration of good men was founded. He did all he could to aid the progress and welfare of the arts and sciences, in obtaining for the learned men, charged with surveying the country, not only every thing with depended upon his authority to render their voyage as safe and commodious as possible, but also every information he could obtain, by seeking for it himself like a well-informed man, among the remaining ruins and interesting monuments.

Such were the claims of General Desaix to immortality and the gratitude of Frenchmen, when, called from Upper Egypt by General Kleber, he signed, by that officer's orders, a treaty with the Turks and English, in virtue of which he embarked on his return to Europe. Scarcely had our warrior welcomed the land which gave him birth, than he evinced an impatience to join the Conqueror of Egypt. How many affecting recollections must necessarily have attached them to each other! They set foot on, and entered together that island, before which the forces of the Crescent had been foiled for near three centuries. They landed together on the banks of the Nile, and in company conquered Alexandria and Cairo. In taking leave of Egypt, to re-enter our country, where our happiness and his glorious destiny led him, Bonaparte reposed in the hands of Kleber and Desaix the care of preserving to France the inheritance of the Pharaohs and the Ptolemies.

His hopes were not deceived; his confidence was not in vain. It was to no purpose that the most formidable of the Beys survived his defeat: it was useless that he collected together again the fugitive Mamelukes: our hero gave him no time to breathe; he encountered the trophical heats, and pursued Murad beyond the

cataracts, which no army had approached during twelve centuries. But new dangers still threatened him.

Desaix embarked in a neutral ship, in virtue of a solemn capitulation, and set sail for France. He carried with him a passport of the Grand Vizir, and of an English General; and even a British officer accompanied him in the voyage, in order to insure respect for the treaty. Notwithstanding this, he had scarcely arrived at Leghorn, before the English Admiral, Lord Keith, declared him to be his prisoner, ordered the ship to be dismantled, and its rudder taken away; thus exposing it to be run aground.

The Admiral, after sending the General to the Lazaretto, added an affront to the violation of the rights of nations; he sent to him to propose allowing him twenty sous a day, the same as to all the other French soldiers, prisoners along with him, observing that "*the equality proclaimed in France did not admit of his being better treated than they.*" The General, in his reply to this note, concluded as follows:—"I have treated with the Mamelukes, the Turks, the Andalians, the Arabs of the great desert, the Ethiopians, the Tartars, the dark inhabitants of Darfour: all paid respect to the promises they made; and they did not insult men under misfortune!" The time of his quarantine ran too slowly for his wishes; at its expiration, he overcame the obstacles to his journey. He had no sooner landed, than he learnt that Bonaparte had crossed the Alps: he forgot his own fatigues; and though he had been absent so long, he denied himself the pleasure of spending a short time with his family. He mounted on horseback, and posted away to St. Germain, between Ivrée and Verceil, where he was attacked by some Piedmontese robbers. One of his suite was killed, several were wounded while attempting to defend him, among whom was an Ethiopian who had accompanied him from Egypt. But the Genius of France, who watched over his glory, reserved him for a death less dreadful, and more useful to his country. He received from the hand of the Consul himself the order to join that army destined to perform such wonders, and he immediately proceeded to Milan. The victory at Montebello had already been obtained, and he regretted he had not shared in it. However the moment was approaching, which was to decide the fate of Italy; and as the talents of Desaix were too precious not to be made the most of, in an event of so much importance, he had the command of one of the divisions entrusted to him. It has already been shewn with what obstinacy both armies fought. Four times were the French driven back, four times did they ad-

vance again to the enemy. At the very instant when the Consul, surrounded by hostile shot, was reanimating his almost exhausted troops, Desaix darted with impetuosity amidst the Austrian battalions, when the deadly bullet stopped the earthly career of the hero, though it did not prevent him from tasting of victory with his dying gasp. This soldier, whose exploits both Africa and Europe celebrate, had only time to utter the following words to the son of the Consul Lebrun, in whose arms he expired:—"Go and tell the First Consul, that I die with regret in having not done enough to live in the memory of posterity." Desaix preserved, to the hour of his death, a great simplicity of exterior and manners, which were united to an uncommon courage. His physiognomy was pensive, his visage pale, his looks ardent: his unchangeable *sang froid* inspired all those who attracted his notice, with that respect which ever surrounds great men. He was clothed entirely in blue, without any gold lace or embroidery: he wore a hat with no feathers or lace, and made use of easy turn-down boots. Such was his costume.

To his natural and modest simplicity, Desaix united a great firmness of soul. The distinctness of his orders and words of command, in moments of the greatest peril, has always been a subject of panegyric, and highly admired among his comrades and followers. He was killed upon a horse which was lent him by Bessieres, Chief of Brigade. Before the Consul left Milan for the last time, he gave orders that the corpse of Desaix should be conveyed to the Monastery of St. Bernard, and a mausoleum erected to his memory; that the names of the demi-brigade, the regiments of cavalry, of artillery, as well as those of the Generals and Chiefs of Brigades, should be engraved on a marble tablet, and placed opposite the monument. May the laurels with which a grateful country entwines thy cypress, gladden thy shade!

END OF THE CAMPAIGN OF MARENGO.

ORIGINAL JOURNALS

OF THE

Campaigns

OF

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON.

JOURNAL
During the Siege of Genoa.

April, 1800.

ON the 5th of April, 1800, the day on which hostilities recommenced, the right wing of the army of Italy under the orders of Lieutenant-General Soult, consisted of three divisions.

It was composed of 15,320 men, from whom, if we deduct one fifth (for there is at least this difference between the returns, given in, of our strength and the number of fighting men), it will be seen, that the choice of all the army of Italy, with the addition of the 25th light regiment, and the second of the line, will amount to nearly 12,000 men.

Such was the military situation of this wing, when the campaign opened. Its line, which, without reckoning the coast, extended over a space of more than sixty miles, was unquestionably too much for the number of men that were to be employed in its defence. It was impossible, however, to draw it closer; it was absolutely necessary to guard the coasts, in order to prevent disembarkations, and protect the arrival of supplies, to retain possession of all the defiles, and to keep up, as far as possible, the communication of this wing with the rest of the army; this became every day of so much the more importance, as the frequent musters, movements, and reconnoitring, which, for more than ten

days, the enemy had been making along our front, and the considerable magazines, which they had formed on several points of their line, did not permit us to have a doubt of an approaching and general attack. It was therefore indispensably our business to watch them closely, and on every point, and to make up for the weakness of our means, by all that valour, activity, and the most enlightened experience could accomplish.

For those reasons, the most precise and detailed instructions were given by the General in Chief to his lieutenants. It was uniformly recommended to them to follow the system of acting in mass, and, in pursuance of this system, to unite all the divisions on the first attempt of the enemy, this being the only method of diminishing the hazards of our position, which obliged us to have on different points of our line nothing more than a shew of forces; in fine, Genoa, the known object of the projects of the coalition, was, in the same manner, marked out as the point of retreat for the three divisions of the right wing.

We were thus in daily expectation of an explosion, when on the 5th, the appearance of the whole of the English fleet, was the signal of attack, which, in effect, began that very day; that is to say, at Recco, which we evacuated in the morning, but which we again entered in the evening; at Borgo-di-Fornari, where the enemy wished to divide the line of our troops, but where General Poinsot drove them back, and took eighty-four prisoners; and upon the heights, to the left of Cadibona, where, by an obstinate resistance, we preserved all our positions.

6th of April, 1800.

On the 6th of April, the attack was general. In order to give a better description of the principal circumstances, let us follow it from right to left, that, is from Recco to Vado.

It took place upon the troops of the first division by a body of 10,000, Austrians assembled before Bobbio, to which were joined the rebels of Fontana-Buona; which body, under the orders of Lt.-General Baron Otto, was destined to proceed against Genoa.

Monte-Cornua was, on this side, the principal point of attack. The enemy, after having forced Panesy, St. Alberto, and Bargaglio, arrived there in three strong columns; and, by a rapid movement, compelled the 74th, which defended this position, to abandon it. This demi-brigade retreated, part to Nervi, and part to Monte-Faccio, where the 106th marched to its support. In the afternoon, this last post was carried in spite of all the efforts,

which Brigade-General Darnaud and his troops could successively make in different attempts (which were terminated by night only) to preserve and re-take it.

Notwithstanding these advantages, the enemy lost a hundred prisoners in this affair, without taking any from us.* Our troops, nevertheless, after they had fallen back from Recco, Nevi, and even from Bogliasco, posted themselves in such a manner as to cover Genoa, without abandoning Quinto, which still remained in our possession.

At Torriglia, and Scoffera, the attack had likewise been very warm. General of brigade Petitot, who commanded there, had defended himself with all possible ability; but Monte-Cornua having been carried, his brigade, the whole strength of which did not exceed a thousand men, finding itself exposed, was obliged to effect a retreat to Prato on the Bisagno, where the General in Chief sent the 73d to its support, which he detached from Genoa for that purpose.

General Petitot, while setting an example of the greatest bravery in a charge upon the enemy, received a gun-shot wound.† Gond, Chief of brigade, belonging to the 24th of the line, instantly replaced him in the command of this brigade.

The second division had been attacked with less fury. After an engagement, more to be distinguished perhaps for the time it lasted, than for its stubbornness, the posts, which we had at Cazella, Savignone, Borgo-di-Fornari, Pianone, Castagno, and Ronco, in order to incur no risks, had fallen back before a superior force, ‡ which the enemy, after blockading Gavi, directed to advance through different roads to La Bochetta, to attack it in front and flank at the same instant; upon this, General Gazan determined, that the 2d and 3d regiments of the line should take post at Buzalla, which was flanked by the Serivia and Monte-Jovi, and of great importance, from the branching of the roads, which crossed each other in that quarter. He withdrew, at the same time, the troops, which he had at Voltaggio, and in front of this position, towards Molini; which troops might have been

* Du Peliet, chief of battalion, of the 106th, received five gun-shot wounds in this affair. Among the brave men, who had an opportunity of distinguishing themselves, General Miolis passed encomiums on M. Guirmont, lieutenant of grenadiers in the 24th of the line.

† The 24th of the line had twelve officers, and a hundred and fifty non-commissioned officers and soldiers killed or wounded in this affair.

‡ In this retrograde movement, we lost a convoy of flour and brandy, designed for Gavi, which was taken near Carozio, by the enemy's cavalry.

surrounded, through Piagnone and Castagno.* The huts of Marcarolo, Rossiglione, and Monte-Calvo being vigorously attacked were, in the same manner, evacuated for a moment, notwithstanding the efforts of the 78th, to which their defence was entrusted; but the troops of this demi-brigade almost immediately re-possessed themselves of these positions, confided to their bravery.† This retaking of Monte-Calvo was of so much the greater importance, as from this position, the enemy might communicate with the troops they had at Sassello, and, in descending upon Cogoletto, cut off all our communication with Savona by land, and surround the third division.

Whilst these different events took place in the first and second divisions, the third, commanded by Gardanne, General of Brigade, sustained some terrible conflicts.

Out of 30,000 men, which Melas had assembled in the province of Acqui, twenty thousand marched under his orders, upon Savona, by the way of Spigno, Dago, Cairo, and Altare, and in this quarter, we had no more than three thousand men to oppose them. By a prodigious display of valour, they kept the enemy in check, for three hours, in front of the redoubts of Torse, Altare, and of Monte-Notte; but, overpowered by numbers, and continually attacked and charged by fresh troops, they quitted these works, about ten in the morning, in order to retreat to Cadibona, where they were to post themselves, but where it was impossible for them to rally, the enemy having availed themselves of their first success, with so much haste and impetuosity, that this village was carried, almost as soon as it was attacked.

It was at this moment that Lieutenant-General Soult, who had left Cornegliano in the night, arrived. He saw the danger, which in its present disorder, threatened the whole of this division; and judging, that nothing but a sudden and vigorous exertion could save it, he yielded at once to the dictates of his own generous mind and to the impetuosity of his courage; he sprang forward into the midst of the soldiers, and seizing a standard, carried it to the spot, where the Austrians were making the most rapid advances. This act of boldness, and noble contempt of danger, produced upon the French an effect, worthy of themselves; the troops rallied, the terrified soldier became a hero, and the enemy were arrested in

* The second demi-brigade of the line, which distinguished itself by its valour and the precision of its movements, took towards night, sixty prisoners from the enemy.

† That our troops entered a second time into Rossiglione was owing to the zeal, which the third battalion of the 78th of the line manifested on this occasion.

their progress. The Adjutant-General Mathis, who was employed under General Soult, was, at this moment, wounded.

General Soult, towards one in the afternoon, took post at Monte-Moro. The firing had abated; but the enemy advanced upon the line of troops, which defended the approaches of Savona with so much obstinacy. One of their columns, to the movement of which General Soult paid the greatest attention, was that, which descending from the heights of La Stella, was making directly for Albissola, the only point, whence the division could make its retreat to Genoa: his situation became critical; the General might immediately have effected a retreat; but, in order to throw some provisions into Savona, which, on account of the distress of the army, it had been impossible to victual, it was necessary to take advantage of the night. Under this imperious circumstance, General Soult manœuvred, in order to draw the attention of the enemy: the latter were imposed upon for two hours; but, at three o'clock in the afternoon, they marched upon Monte-Moro. This post being at once attacked in flank and front, a retreat was ordered; the enemy followed us so closely, that they entered with our troops into the suburbs of Savona. They were however driven out of it again, and the town remained in our possession for the night;* this was a valuable interval of time, during which General Soult threw the 93d regiment of the line into the fort, entrusted the defence of it to Brigade-General Bujet, and gave him, for the victualling of the place, the provisions which ought to have been distributed, on the 17th, amongst the third division.

At two in the morning, having evacuated the town of Savona, he mustered his troops at the Capucins,† and withdrew from thence to the heights of Albissola, where the enemy already were, but from which place they were vigorously repulsed, ‡ in consequence of the movements, by which General Soult made himself a passage.

However concise this description may be, it nevertheless suffices to prove, that the engagemements of Toro, of Cadibona, and of

* In these different engagements the 97th loss 15 officers, in which number was Cruzy, chief of battalion, and 165 non-commissioned officers and soldiers.

† All the third division mustered there, except the 2d and 3d battalion of the 63d. These three battalions, having been left in the redoubts of Montenesino, did not quit them till past five o'clock in the evening, in consequence of a signal, agreed on for this purpose; being cut off from the rest of the division, they made directly for Voltry, after having forced the enemy, and did not join the division till the 18th, at the post of Varagio.

‡ Gardanne, General of Brigade, distinguished for his talents and uncommon skill in military affairs, increased in this sanguinary day, a reputation, which was already so deservedly distinguished.

Monte-Moro, which were sustained by the bayonet, by stones, and the butt-ends of muskets, must have cost many men on both sides. There was not however a greater proportion between the number of killed and wounded on the part of the enemy and the number on our part, than there was between the respective forces. The enemy in consequence of our weakness, could only fire upon detached bodies; while we, in consequence of their strength, continually fired upon a mass.*

About two o'clock in the afternoon, whilst our troops were, on every side, sustaining numerous and dreadful attacks, by means of which the enemy separated the right wing from the centre of the army, and thereby prepared the blockade of Genoa, an English frigate approached that city, and fired nearly forty shots upon the quarter of Carignan, which was the most populous and the poorest. Their object, which was to occasion an insurrection, failed of success. The people remained quiet, and the frigate put to sea about five o'clock.

7th of April.

THE enemy, having arrived, on the 6th, in the evening, within sight of Genoa, in consequence of their having gained possession of Monte-Faccio, lighted a great number of fires during the night, in order to augment the idea, which their first successes had given, of their force. This conduct had, for its principal object, to excite the people of the town and country to an insurrection. This was not the only method, to which the enemy had recourse with the same view. By their order the tocsin was rung, at the same time, in all the vallies near Genoa; numerous emissaries were sent into all the villages: and these agents, employing rigorous and persuasive measures at once, for the execution of their design, were ordered to caress some and to threaten others. Nor was this all that was done to this poor and trading people: those of the inhabitants, who took up arms, were paid like the soldiers, and the others were taxed.†

One of those worthless beings who every where make a traffic of their infamy, that same Assareto, of whom we have already

* The 62d, this day, lost 128 men; Beaufils, chief of battalion, was among the wounded.

† The money for this purpose was partly taken from the imposts above-mentioned, and partly from the sums furnished for this purpose by the Duchess of Parma, according to what several spies, who were shot in Genoa, during the course of the blockade, told us.

made mention in one of the notes to this work, was the principal instrument of these manœuvres: the Baron d'Aspres, colonel of a regiment of chasseurs of his own name, and then commander of the body of troops, which had taken Monte-Faccio from us, was considered by all the Genoese, as the man, who was the very soul of them.

The General in Chief, too good a soldier not to endeavour to keep the field as long as possible, and, at the same time too good a politician not to feel the necessity of beating his adversaries in the sight of those same Genoese, who had already been witness of their successes, resolved before he undertook those operations, which might detain him, for some days, at a distance from Genoa, to re-possess himself of Monte-Faccio; and he ordered the attack for the next morning. The night was spent in making the proper dispositions, and the morning's sun directed the march of the two columns, destined for this enterprize.

General Darnaud commanded that of the right, consisting of the 27th and 106th of the line, and commenced his march through Quinto.

Miolis, general of division, commanded that of the left, composed of the two battalions of the 26th light, excepting their carbineers;* and marched through Parisone.

The fire of the two columns, though directed from very distant points, began within four minutes' interval of each other. This happy unison; so remarkable in a mountainous country, the valour of the troops, which was above any praise that can be bestowed upon them, the zeal of the officers, the example of their leaders, and the presence of General Massena, all contributed, notwithstanding the superiority of numbers and inestimable advantages of position, to restore victory to our standards.†

The enemy, dislodged from Monte-Faccio, were successively so at Panesi, at St. Alberto and Scoffera, which they endeavoured severally to defend, and where General Darnaud posted himself after having driven them away. During these latter movements,

* The 25th light set off at three in the morning from Cornegliaco to join the the first division; their place was supplied by the third of the line, which remained in reserve.

† In order to climb this mountain, the men were obliged to march, for half an hour, under a dreadful fire, in single files. This attack cost the 25th light infantry 100 brave men. Captain Lallemand, Lieutenants Massy and Marcenary and Serjeant-Major Belleville, were the first to throw themselves into the retrenchments of Monte-Faccio.

General Miolis took possession of Monte-Cornua with a body of reserve.

This affair was bold, rapid and brilliant. Burthe, chief of squadron, and first aide-de-camp to the General in Chief, who, according to orders, had followed the movements of the troops, commanded by General Miolis, covered himself with glory in this affair, and particularly in a charge at the head of the grenadiers of the battalion of the 56th, and those of the 73d and 106th, which he had been ordered to lead. It may be said of this officer, that he never let pass any opportunity, that chance threw in his way, to justify and increase the reputation he had already acquired by his talents and bravery.

At the moment, when the General in Chief saw the enemy forced on this point, he sent an order to the two battalions of the 25th light infantry, who still fought under the command of General Miolis, to repair to Genoa, and he himself went off to the Bisagno, with his reserve (the 3d battalion and the carbineers of the 25th.) But victory, secured by his arrangements, had preceded him, and already had the brigade of General Petitot, then under the orders of Adjutant-general Hector, which, after having been reinforced by the 92d of the line, had been directed to effect a diversion, beaten the enemy on that side, when General Massena arrived there, and was making its way to Campanardigo, which it reached in the course of the day.

The re-possession of Monte-Faccio, that of Monte-Cornua, and 1500 prisoners taken from the enemy, great part from the regiments of Jordis, and amongst whom was the Baron d'Aspres, give the result of these different conflicts.* The reputation of the latter is alone sufficient to furnish an idea of the happy impression, which his capture made in favour of the good cause. It doubled our advantages by the moral effect it produced. The patriots again took courage, and the turbulent were suppressed.†

The return of the General in Chief into Genoa was affecting;

* The Baron d'Aspres, after escaping from the troops, which carried Monte-Faccio, was among the number of prisoners, taken by the 24th of the line, under the orders of adjutant-general Hector.

† Two circumstances added further to the glory of this day; the one does honour to our troops, for, in spite of their distresses, they did not strip their prisoners; the other does honour to the Genoese, who brought, to the wounded of our army, bread and broth, and disputed amongst themselves for the pleasure of carrying them on mattrasses, and in sedan-chairs, prepared by them for that purpose.

universal acclamations, the effect of admiration and gratitude, accompanied it.*

The second division retook, on the same day, Borgo-di-Fornari, Savigone, and Cazella. The third restored its line from Varraggio to Ciampani.

8th of April, 1800.

The whole of this day was devoted to general and particular arrangements.†

The general arrangements consisted of the division of the right wing into two bodies.

The first, charged with the defence of Genoa, under the orders of General Miolis, formed two divisions; the first of which, commanded by Brigade-General Darnaud, occupied the east and north-east; and the second, commanded by Brigade-General Spital, occupied the west and north-west.

The second army, destined to keep the field, formed in the same manner, two divisions; that of the right being under the orders of Gazan, general of division, and that of the left, under the orders of Brigade-General Gardanne, whilst Lieutenant-General Soult marched with the first, and the General in Chief with the second.

The regiments, left with General Miolis, were the 5th and 8th light infantry, and the 2d, 24th, 41st, 55th, 73d, 74th, and 106th of the line, with which he took the line of Sturla, guarded the post of Deux Frères, occupied Ponte-Decimo, and Sestri-du-Ponent, and, at the same time, performed the service of the place and fortresses of Genoa.

The army of acting divisions, were, for Gazan's division, the 25th light infantry, the grenadiers of the 2d, 3d, 78th, and 92d of the line; for Gardanne's division, the 3d light, 62d, 63d, and 97th of the line, joined to the grenadiers of some of the regiments, which remained at Genoa.

The particular arrangements were, for General Miolis, all necessary instructions for the defence of the approaches of Genoa, and

* We regret our not having the names of all the brave men of the division of Miolis, who particularly distinguished themselves on this occasion.

† The activity of adjutant-general Digiovani and the measures by which he succeeded in assuring and maintaining the tranquillity of Genoa, merit particular observation in this place. It was on this important occasion, that, creating new resources, he discovered the means of rendering the zeal of the Italian refugees, still in Genoa, serviceable to the place; that he formed into a volunteer company all the French, employed in civil capacities at the army, and effectually exerted himself in encouraging and keeping up the zeal of the national guard.

of the city itself; and for the divisions, destined for external expeditions, the necessary orders for organizing the conveyances and the means of transporting * provisions and cartridges; and the order, given to the commander of the marine department, to follow, with his flotilla, the movement which the General in Chief projected, in order to protect our transports by sea against the small craft of the enemy.†

The purport of this general movement was to raise the blockade of Savona, to re-establish a communication with General Suchet, and to resume our first line of posts.

The plan was intended to force the enemy to divide themselves so as to make head against each of the two divisions, which were to march separately against them, through the whole intermediate space between the high ridges of the Appenines and the sea; to refuse them our left on a sudden, as soon as the division of Gardanne should have got beyond the posts of Varaggio; to unite, by a rapid movement, the two divisions at Monte-Notte; to attack, as soon as the junction should be made on the heights of the Appenines, the troops, which the enemy might have in that quarter; or, otherwise, to fall back towards those, which might occupy the sea-coast, and especially, to Savona and Vado, in order to subsist the troops, and victual the former of these places from the magazines, which the enemy already had in the latter; or else to preserve the heights, for the purpose of preventing the arrival of reinforcements to the enemy, or, at all events, to meet General Suchet, should he advance towards us, or succeed in making his way to Cugliano, according to the orders he had received, or only occupy St. Jacques; but every thing was to be regulated according to circumstances.

From the night of the 18th to the 19th, all the corps, which were to compose the column of General Soult, were directed towards Voltry: as to the enemy, (from a want of activity, of which the reason is unknown to us) they employed this day solely in reconnoitring us, and in moving different bodies of men, from their left and right, to the centre of their posts at Sassello.

Those divisions, from their right, which performed this march, finding that they had, from the windings in the mountains, passed beyond some points of the line occupied by General Gardanne,

* This service of the conveyances was harrassing as well from the want of mules, as from the difficulty and length of the roads. We were obliged to make use of men instead of mules.

† The English fleet prevented the execution of this order.

whose advanced posts were in front of Varaggio, Melas, who deceived himself on the score of the republican general, imagined that the situation of the division, thus turned, might induce the above-mentioned general to capitulate. In consequence of this, towards the evening, and after a short conflict, in which the 62d lost twenty men, in sustaining, under the orders of Adjutant-general Sacqeleu, the efforts of an enemy, infinitely superior, General Melas summoned General Gardenne to lay down his arms. "Tell your General," said the latter to the officer, who brought the summons, "that the French never capitulate, when they can fight," and he sent the officer back again.

Every where round Genoa, the tocsin continued ringing during the whole of this day; and, what proves that the enemy had numerous means of correspondence with the city and suburbs, is, that the rockets, which were thrown up at Carignan and St. Pierre d'Arena, answered to the different signals that appeared upon the mountains and at sea.

9th of April, 1800.

At three o'clock in the morning, the tocsin doubled on all sides, and a rumour was spread, that several thousand Piedmontese, united to the insurgents of Liguria, were descending from the Polcevera, to cut off the communication between Genoa and Voltry. The position of the army, distributed out, as it now was, at Genoa, Voltry and Varaggio, rendered this report extremely alarming. Towards five in the morning, the tocsin ceased. About ten it began again; when a man, on horseback, sabre in hand, came as far as the bridge of Cordegliano, crying, "Vive l'Empereur;" his exclamations however produced nothing, and the man disappeared.*

It was, in the mean time, announced, that columns were coming down, from all quarters, upon Genoa.

The General in Chief, notwithstanding the agitation, which this news produced, made no change in his resolutions, and continued to exert himself for the execution of his plans.

He engaged the Ligurian government to make proper arrangements for the patriots to rise in a body, that is to say, the friends of both republics. In order to secure tranquillity, he invested the minister of police with extraordinary powers, that all the

* It would be necessary to know how populous this valley of Polcevera is, and what is the character of its inhabitants, in order to form a proper idea of the alarm, caused by this news. Bonamici, in speaking of these Polceverians, says: "A ferocissimus hominibus, qui Porciferam vallem incolunt." "From men of the greatest ferocity, inhabiting the valley of Polcevera."

measures, which circumstances should render necessary, might be taken by him, having for this purpose, to co-operate only with adjutant-general Degiovani, commandant of the place. He gave proper directions to accelerate and assure the entire and prompt payment of the loan of 500,000 livres. According to these measures, Adjutant-general Ottavi was charged with the superintendance of the payments, and the paymasters of the right wing with the recepit of the money.

The reports of the enemy's movements becoming every day more serious, La Bochetta having been evacuated, and a strong column of the enemy advancing upon Ponto-Decimo, the General in Chief determined to leave Oudinot, general of division and chief of the staff, and Maris, chief of brigade, and commander of the engineers, at Genoa. At length he wrote to the government: "I am marching against the enemy; General Miolis, whom I have invested with extraordinary powers for this purpose, commands in my absence; be zealous, multiply the number of your friends, and rely on my exertions." And he set off, about eleven o'clock, for Cogoletto,* where he, that evening, established his head-quarters.

According to the plan laid down, General Soult was that same evening to be at Sassello; but one of the movements of the enemy retarded that on his side,† from the necessity he was under to secure his rear, and preserve his communication with Genoa.

About two in the morning, when this General was preparing to quit Voltry, in order to make way to Sassello, he was informed that the enemy, being masters of the post of the huts at Marcarollo were advanced as far as Aqua-Santa, or Nostra-signora-del-Aqua, (three miles from Voltry.) In this situation, being convinced of the necessity of attacking the enemy in their new positions, General Gazan was entrusted with this operation, in which the 25th light, the 3d of the line, and two battalions of the 78th were employed.

According to the dispositions resolved on, General Poinsot marched towards Compo-Freddo with a battalion of the 78th of the line, and the 92d, to observe and harass the enemy, whilst two other columns, one from Sestri, and the other from Massone, directed their march to the huts, which, together with Rossiglione, had been forced from us on the 18th.

* The native place of Christopher Columbus.

† This circumstance, which was not foreseen, totally and inevitably destroyed the harmony of this operation. The reader will be convinced of this, if he recollect what we have already said upon the plan of this movement.

Upon the approach of our troops, Aqua-santa was evacuated, but near Marcarollo, the enemy, in a body of 3000 men, accepted battle, in which, being forced, on all points, by a very vigorous charge, they were completely thrown into disorder, and lost, without reckoning their killed and wounded, two pieces of cannon, and six hundred prisoners of the regiments of Devins and Kray, whom they left in the hands of General Gazan.

In his report of this action, General Soult passed the highest encomiums on the 3d of the line, in saying, that this demi-brigade had distinguished itself by fighting in concert with the 25th light. In effect, these two corps vied with each other for the palm of honour, during the whole blockade. On the left of the enemy, Mouton, chief of brigade, commanding this first demi-brigade, and supported by a second line of a hundred men of his first battalion, and his three companies of grenadiers, made a charge with his second battalion, in close order, which, in part, decided this affair, and made him master of the pieces of cannon, which we mentioned above, of several chests of cartridges, and of a great number of prisoners, taken during the day.

Davoust, chief of squadron, and of the staff of Gazan's division, contributed, in the same manner, to this success, by a movement, which enabled him, with a battalion of the third regiment of the line and two of the 78th, to bear upon the enemy's right flank, which, by this manœuvre, was thrown back to the other side of the Piolta.

After this success, General Gazan marched to Campo-Freddo, which General Poinsot had just crossed, and where the division posted itself, on the evening of the 19th.*

This victory, obtained at Marcorollo, secured the movement, and the rear of Gazan's division; but the absolute necessity of the action, nevertheless, produced the unavoidable misfortune of preventing the troops of General Soult from being able to assist in the operations, which the General in Chief had disposed for the next day.

10th of April, 1800.

* On the 10th, at four in the morning, Lieutenant-general Soult directed his march through Aquabona, Martino, and San Pietro-del-orba, towards Sassello. Within a mile of Pallo, he was informed, that four regiments of the enemy, to the amount of 8,000 men, coming from Monte-Notte, were advancing to Verreria, and that, on the morrow, this column was to attack the detachment, which we had at Ciampani, and thence push on to Voltry, in order to cut off the retreat of the column, which followed the coast, and

with which the General in Chief marched.* To defeat this project, General Gazan posted himself, with the 3d and 78th of the line, at Pallo, upon the road, which leads from Verreria to Pouzonne, and General Poinsot received orders to attack the rearguard of the enemy on the heights of Sassello, which was filing off from that place towards Verreria.

General Poinsot, at the head of a battalion of the 25th light infantry, performed this movement with so much impetuosity, that the enemy could neither withstand him in the first instance, nor rally again in any part. The place was carried in charging order and quick time; part of the regiment of Deutschmeister was cut off in this same manner; and when General Poinsot, at a mile's distance beyond Sassello, came up with the enemy's artillery, escorted by fifty hussars, he had not more than fifteen chasseurs with him, who alone had been able to follow the rapidity of his career.

Victory still continuing on the side of enterprize, three pieces of cannon were left in his power. The enemy, besides this, lost, by our taking Sassello, a convoy of 200,000 cartridges, and 600 prisoners.†

The attack, which principally contributed to the success of the above, was the one at Costa-la-longa, where the enemy had a corps of observation, which attack was made by one of the battalions of the 25th, under the orders of Godinot, chief of brigade.

The difficulty of concerting movements, and of being able to act in unison, is the characterstic of almost all wars, that are carried on amongst mountains.

The General in Chief, who could not possibly be informed of the forced delays, which General Soult had experienced in his movement on Monte-Notte-Superiore, peformed nevertheless that on his side, with the troops of the division of Gardanne, which had lately been re-inforced by a battalion of grenadiers, from the corps remaining in the environs of Genoa.‡

*Melas, after having left a sufficient force, under the orders of General Elnitz, to keep General Suchet in check, marched against General Massena, in three bodies; that of the right, composed of the brigades of Bussy, Latterman and Sticher, commanded by Count Patfy; that of the centre, composed of the brigades of Bellegarde and Brentano, commanded by General Bellegarde; and that of the left, commanded by General St. Julien, of which the eight thousand men above-mentioned, formed part.

†In the number of brave men, which this action cost us, was M. Gavaret, lieutenant of the carbineers of the 26th light; his memory was honoured with the regret of the whole demi-brigade.

‡This battalion was composed of the carbineers of the 8th light, and grenadiers of the 106th of the line, and commanded by Firattien, chief of battalion.

This division marched in two columns; that of the right, was under the orders of Adjutant-general Sacquleu, consisting of the 62d and 97th demi-brigades of the line; and that of the left was led by General Gardanne, accompanied by the General in Chief, consisting of the third light, of the 63d of the line, and a battalion of grenadiers.

This column, not forming more than 1400 men, filed off, about eight in the morning, from Varaggio, passed through Castagnabo, and made on for La Stella. Midway, they found themselves in the presence of different columns of the enemy, which at a very short distance, were marching in the same direction, in the opposite routes to those occupied by our troops.

These Austrian columns, composed of the brigades of St. Julien, Brentano and Bellegarde, formed the left and centre of the enemy. The object of the offensive movement of these brigades was to surround our third division; to execute which, they pushed forward; that is to say, the brigade of St. Julien to keep it in play, and the others, supported by the brigades of the right (Bussy, Latterman and Sticher,) towards Cogoletto, in order to cut off its retreat.

In this situation, the enemy began firing; our troops answered them, without slackening their pace: (the object being to gain the heights, towards which the column on the right was directing its march: the enemy, who were aware of this, advanced towards us; and, shewing ten times the number of troops that we had, soon covered the eminences with different lines, and forced the General in Chief to post himself, in order to wait till the movement of General Soult, upon Monte-Notte, should oblige the enemy to divide themselves, and till the arrival of the right column, and the second battalion of grenadiers, should at length enable him to act on the offensive, and follow the dispositions of the plan, which had been laid down; according to which plan this division was to wait for the attack on the part of General Soult, before they commenced their own.

The fire now became terrible. General Gardanne was wounded, as were Adjutant-general Cerisa immediately after, and, in less than three hours, Adjutant-general Campana; Burthe, chief of squadron, Laudier, chief of battalion, and Captain Marceau (all three of them aid-de-camps to the General in Chief,) either in carry-

It had been formed at Genoa on the 18th, in pursuance of the order of the General in Chief and had joined Gardanne's division on the 19th: it was to have been followed on the 20th, by a second battalion, formed in the same manner.

ing orders, rallying the troops, or sustaining the bravery of the soldiers, by the example of their own, shared the same fate.

During this period, six times did the enemy charge our front, and six times were they repulsed with considerable loss;* but as we were not in a condition to pursue them, they formed a right judgement of our weakness, and determined to avail themselves of our obstinate resistance in order to surround us.

The fire abated for nearly three hours; which time was employed by the enemy in forming two strong columns, which were to turn us; and, towards four in the evening, they performed their movement, and forced us to make an expeditious retreat, so much the sooner, as neither the second† battalion of grenadiers, nor the right column, nor General Soult had made their appearance.

The superiority of the enemy, the nature of their manœuvre, their fury, the losses of the day, and the difficulties of the country, all conspiring to demonstrate the impossibility of undertaking any thing with the troops of this column, the General in Chief left the superintendance of the retreat to General Fressinet (who had taken the command at the moment, when General Gardanne had been wounded) and sent to his reinforcement a company of his foot-guards, who were arriving on the field of battle; he then repaired to the right column, passing across dreadful precipices, and followed only by three officers, being all that remained of his staff, at the risk of being taken by the enemy, or assassinated by the armed peasants, whom he met among the mountains.

‡ But, at length, after passing through so many dangers, and after having, particularly towards the end of his journey, been continually and closely followed by the enemy's sharp-shooters, § he

* Moral impressions do every thing amongst our troops; the idea that they were going to be supported by a second battalion of grenadiers, and by the column of Adjutant-general Sacqulen, and that General Soult was turning the enemy, made them perform wonders, in sustaining an action of eight hours, with 1400 men against 10,000.

† This battalion was retarded by the neglect of the officer, who was ordered to carry them the route, according to which they were to march.

‡ Through the mistake of a guide, the General, at the beginning of his journey, took a road, which constantly leaning to the left, threw him into the way, by which the enemy were turning the right of the position, that our troops had so long defended in the course of the day. Adjutant-general Thiebault perceived this, and made him change his road, while there was still, fortunately, sufficient time

§ He stopt the pursuit only by sending some grenadiers of the 97th of the line against them, whom he casually met, at the very moment, when they were absolutely necessary to him.

arrived, in about an hour and half, precisely in the route by which this column was retreating.*

He immediately ordered them to resume their positions of the morning on the mountains behind Varaggio, and, finding himself by this means upon the left flank of the enemy, who had already got beyond the village, he ordered Captain Mathivet, commanding four companies of the 52d, to second the exertions of the second battalion of grenadiers, which being at length arrived, favoured the retreat of the left wing ;† and thus did he succeed, about nine in the evening, in checking the progress of the enemy.‡

At ten o'clock he repaired to Cogoletto§, and in making all the troops post themselves in front of this village, he gave the most precise orders for every corps to form again immediately, and formed the two battalions of grenadiers, which had successively charged in the course of the day, into a single body. His plan was

* This column, retarded extremely in its motions by the slowness with which the distributions had been made, and by the length and difficulties of the march, did not find itself in a situation to act, till the left column was already in full retreat. This circumstance made Adjutant-general Sacqulea determine to run no risks, and to retreat without coming to action.

† General Fressinet, who fought at the head of his grenadiers, by means of a feint countermarch, laid a snare for the enemy, into which they gave so completely, that in the disorder resulting from it, General Melas, who was likewise at the head of his grenadiers, escaped only from the circumstance of his not being known.

‡ The third light regiment lost 65 men in this affair; the company of foot-guards of the General in chief nearly 20; the 63d lost 170, and the first battalion of grenadiers a fourth of their number. It lost, besides, its brave leader, M. Ficcatier, an excellent officer, who, in a very vigorous charge, giving too much way to his bravery, was surrounded and taken, to the extreme regret of all those who had an opportunity of knowing his value. In this action, Lieutenants Mallet and Maynard, Sub-lieutenants Pradet, Revet and Donnot; Second-adjutant Fouchet, and Serjeant-majors Parenta, Bourceret and Villeneuve distinguished themselves in the most honourable manner; almost all of them, though wounded, refused to leave the field; we shall give an anecdote on this head. At the moment when an Austrian officer challenged the Sub-lieutenant Pradet to single fight, the latter received a ball in the thigh. The wound did not stop him; in spite of the blood he lost, he rushed upon his adversary, dispersed those who wished to defend him, disarmed and made him prisoner.

§ Through the whole of this day the General in Chief had not quitted the sharp-shooters. He had lost one brigade-general out of two, two adjutants-general out of three, and three aides-de-camp out of five. Towards the close of the action, he said sorrowfully to Adjutant-general Thiebault, "Death, Thiebault, would have nothing to do with us." An expression that evinces how warmly he was affected with his situation. In the course of the day the following exclamation escaped him on several occasions, "How, not one ball for me!"

to quit the coast, to lean towards the right, and effect a junction, during the night, with General Soult, in order to make but one body, and then manœuvre upon the different divisions of the enemy, or march directly to Loano, there to make a junction of the centre and right wing of tho army, and thus march back, in a body, to the succour of Genoa. The night might conceal his movements, for the space of four hours, and these four hours would suffice to ensure the success of this enterprize; he acquainted Generals Oudinot and Miolis with this resolution, and immediately ordered all the troops upon the coast to evacuate their posts, and proceed towards Genoa.

11*th of April*, 1800.

The idea of thus suddenly uniting all his forces, on the right of his positions, was truly military, and consistent with the system of warfare, laid down by the General in Chief. It was the most decisive measure he could take at this moment: those, who comprehended it, were struck with its propriety, which the situation of things rendered manifest: this unexpected junction, in effect, ensured the destruction of the body of the enemy, which General Soult had before him, and might be productive of other happy consequences.

The times of departure being fixed for two in the morning, the General in Chief ordered General Fressinet and the different leaders of divisions to be called at one o'clock, in order to communicate his plan to them, and give to each his particular orders, as to what he would have to perform towards the success of the undertaking.

But General Fressinet declared, "That it had been absolutely impossible to make his divisions form again; that a great number of the soldiers had taken the road, across the mountains, to Genoa; that the houses and gardens were all filled with them; that the troops were harassed and famished, and that sure as he was of not being followed by any body, it appeared impossible for him to make any movement before day-light.

As this declaration was, in substance, the same with that of all the other leaders of divisions, the General in Chief, thus compelled to defer his enterprize, terminated the conference, in renewing his orders to employ all imaginable means to form the divisions again, and to give an hourly account of the number of men present at each.

In this situation, the General in Chief changed the dispositions for the right, and sent orders to General Oudinot, chief of the staff,

and to Mares, chief of brigade, who commanded the engineers, to quit Genoa, and repair immediately to him; but, while the Adjutant-general Thiebault was dispatching these several orders, the General in Chief remaining alone with him, often repeated, "Remember what I now say to you. I yield to a necessity of circumstances, extremely unfortunate, and the time, which it obliges me to lose here, will be irreparable."

The day came, and at once shewed the little order, that prevailed among the troops; the reports, made by General Fressinet, and the other commanders, were literally true, and the divisions were not formed till the whole of the morning had elapsed.

From the survey, made by Cassagne, chief of brigade, at day-break, and the report of Adjutant-general Gautier, who arrived about ten in the morning from the division of the right wing, the General in Chief was at length convinced of the necessity of reinforcing General Soult; in consequence of this, by a modification of his first idea, and reckoning upon the effect his presence might have, as well in making up for the small number of his troops, in case of an attack, as in preventing the enemy from drawing off too many of their forces from before him, he resolved, about eleven in the morning, to remain at Cogoletto, with the 97th demi-brigade, and the battalion of grenadiers alone, and to detach the third light regiment, and the 62d and 63d of the line, to reinforce the column of General Soult.

Before mid-day, these troops, commanded by Brigadier-general Fressinet, were on their march; but, whether the enemy had gained information of, or foreseen, the movement, which the General in Chief had intended to make; whether they wished to reinforce the corps, against which General Soult was fighting; whether they wished to throw themselves between him and the General in Chief, or to turn one or the other, the fact is, that they made, at the same time and in the same direction, a movement similar to that of General Fressinet; and that, for four miles together, the Austrian and French columns were filing off, upon parallel eminences, within cannon-shot of each other. After having passed a convent, named the Desert, General Fressinet, who sought to cover his march, contrived nevertheless, by favour of the mountains, to escape the notice of the enemy. But, in order

* If the reader will but recollect the state of the troops, before the blockade, their physical weakness, the decay of health, amongst them all, and the whole list of disheartening circumstances, that surrounded them, he will form an idea of the very great difficulty of inducing them to keep the field, and of their incapacity to undergo fresh privations, and great fatigues.

to follow, with some degree of method, the numerous exploits of this day, so fertile in military events, let us go back to the period, where we broke the thread of General Soult's operations.

It will, without doubt, be remembered, that, from the position, which this General had taken, on the evening of the 20th, round Verreria, and in front of Sassello, that there remained only two points of retreat to the enemy, occupying Verreria, the one over Ponte-Jorea, through La Galera, and the other over Monte-Notte, through Santa Justina. They entertained fears for the former of these defiles, and, during the night, they sent one of the four regiments, occupying Verreria, to take possession of it, and kept this latter position, with the three others.

This movement, which, by dividing, weakened them, could not fail to favour the attack, that General Soult had projected on this point. For this reason, in order to take advantage of a circumstance, so beneficial to us, General Gazan was ordered to carry this position, having under his orders, the 25th light regiment, the 3d and 92d of the line, and the grenadiers of the 2d.

The next day, the 11th of April, Mouton, chief of brigade, received in consequence, an order, at two in the morning, to reconnoitre the position of the enemy, with four hundred men, chosen by him from his own division. In his march, he picked up some straggling Austrians, and, endeavouring to gain information, he learned from the answers they made him, that the three regiments, guarding Verreria, were those of Latterman, Deutschmeister, and Wokasowitch.

At break of day, he came within sight of the enemy's advanced posts, supported by a battalion of the 25th light, and by the grenadiers of the second of the line; he attacked them with a single detachment, and forced them all. The major of the regiment of Latterman advanced, with part of his corps, to cover their retreat. His detachment was put to the rout, and himself taken. Thus did our troops arrive at Verreria, the principal position of the enemy. The defence then became truly obstinate; but the extraordinary bravery of our troops, joined to the goodness of the dispositions, enabled them to surmount every obstacle of situation and number; and the enemy, pressed on all sides, were compelled, after a conflict of two hours, to make their retreat; the moment of this retrograde movement was, however, taken advantage of; our exertions doubled with our success, and the victory became complete. Two thousand prisoners, and seven stand of colours were the happy fruits of it.*

* Amongst the prisoners, was, with the exception of 150 men, the whole regiment of Deutschmeister, which, from the height of Tagliarino, having been de-

This affair, says Lieutenant-general Soult, (in his report to the General in Chief,) has been highly honourable to General Gazan. Adjutant-general Gauthrin, chief of the staff, attached to the right wing, behaved in a distinguished manner. The chiefs of brigade, Mouton, of the third of the line, and Godinot of the 25th, did themselves great honour. The former surpassed the bravest of the troops in the important attack of Verreria. The behaviour of the troops, and of the greater part of their officers, was beyond all encomium, from the prodigies of valour, which every moment succeeded each other.

During this action, the 78th, under the orders of General Poinsot, had remained, in reserve, on the road from Sassello to Pouzonne. Those of the enemy's troops, which, in this affair, had escaped us, rallied themselves on the divisions, which were posted at La Moglia, and La Galera. Far from going in pursuit of them, General Soult thought proper to rally his troops upon the eminence, called Gros Pasto, an important position, as well from its commanding all those, through which he had just passed, as from its being parallel with the mountain of L'Hermette, of which it was probable that the enemy would shortly take possession.

In effect, scarcely had the movement of General Soult begun, when the enemy, filing off in two columns of about five thousand men each, came, and took possession of L'Hermette, and then endeavoured, by means of the prolongation of the eminences, to stretch beyond the left of the troops under General Soult.

Had this manœuvre been performed two hours sooner, it would have been extremely embarrassing to him; but the rapidity of General Soult's march, his successes, and foresight of the dispositions of the enemy, enabled him to defeat their project. An attack was ordered to be made on L'Hermette: our soldiers, though fatigued and weak, performed it with the greatest bravery, and already had the left, where Brigade-general Mouton fought at the head of the grenadiers of the 2d and 3d of the line, obtained some success; when the right being out-stretched by a body of Austrians, too considerable to be disregarded, beat a retreat, as soon

tached to that of Costa-la-Longa, found itself cut off, from the first place having been carried, and laid down its arms to three companies of the 3d regiment of the line, and to the carbineers of the 25th light. Captain Horiot, of the third, distinguished himself highly in this affair. Of these seven standards, six belonged to the regiment of Deutschmeister, and one to that of Lattermann. They were all taken by the soldiers of the 3d regiment of the line. Gabriel Levrat, private; Claude Oladant, private; and Jean Rousseau, grenadier, took each one: Jean Arnaud, corporal, took four. The regiment of Deutschmeister lost, besides, their whole band of musicians.

as the firing began on their rear; the troops, besides, wanted cartridges and bread; they were harassed, and they marched, up to their very waist, in snow: it was the second engagement in the course of the day, and night was drawing nigh: in this critical situation, the brave Chief of brigade, Godinot, commanding the 25th light, who had just been wounded, forgot his sufferings: he hastened forward in all places, where the troops were giving way, and distinguished himself in the most honourable manner by the generous exertions which he made to rally, and bring them back to action. At this moment, a brisk fire of musquetry began to be heard on the left of the line, occupied by our troops: the idea that the General in Chief was arriving and surrounding the enemy, was designedly held forth, and restored that energy to the soldiers, which a spirit of enthusiasm never fails to produce among our troops, and which enables them to surmount every obstacle; this firing was from the column of General Fressinet. After a march of five hours, this general found himself before a column of the enemy, which was endeavouring, on his left, to get into the rear of General Soult. Being as anxious to stop the progress of this column, as he was to make his firing heard by the latter, General Fressinet had taken advantage of a small wood to assemble his divisions in haste, and without being seen by the enemy. As soon as the carbineers of the 3d light had been mustered, he ordered them to charge; the rest of the demi-brigade was not long in coming to their support; but the strength of the enemy, on this point, rendered their exertions of no avail. In fact, they were only designed to give General Soult notice (by the firing), of the arrival of a reinforcement, and keep the enemy in play, until the 62d and 63d were formed. As soon as this was done, General Fressinet, at their head, sallied from the wood, which had covered them; the advance in charging order produced its usual effect, on this important occasion, which was, in some measure, decisive of the fate of the troops under General Soult, and the French bayonet made a successful impression on the corps of the enemy, which, from its strength and position, could not be attacked with other arms.

General Fressinet gave an example of the greatest intrepidity in this affair, and, at the same time, displayed talents truly military.

We lost, on this occasion, Villaret, chief of brigade, who commanded the 63d. This distinguished and meritorious officer was greatly and universally regretted. His glorious death was, however, avenged by that of the great numbers of the enemy, remaining on the field of battle. Besides their killed and wounded, the

Austrians lost 600 men, and thirty officers, who were made prisoners of war on the mountain of L'Hermette, which General Fressinet contributed to carry, and where he effected a junction with the troops of General Soult.

This truly fortunate junction gave the finishing stroke to the movements of General Soult, which had been attended with so much glory and difficulty*. It cost the enemy nearly 5000 men, of whom three-fifths were made prisoners of war†. The 25th light, the 3d and 78th of the line, and the grenadiers of the 2d, lost many brave men in this affair. They were lamented so much the more bitterly, as they almost all fell victims to their heroic courage, and in repeating those distinguished exploits, which are incalculable in our armies, and of which one alone would suffice to do honour to the military career of an officer. The 92d suffered less than the other regiments; they had, nevertheless, ten killed, out of which number were two officers,; and twenty wounded, among whom were three officers.

In this attack, Davoust, chief of squadron, had a horse killed under him.

‡The darkness of the night, and the dispersed state of the troops, induced the lieutenant-general (that he might risk nothing) to order that the troops should rally at Gros-Pasto, and that the position of L'Hermette should be kept only by posts. Thus was this day terminated by the troops of General Soult§, in which they so successfully fought the brigades of Bussy, Latterman, and Sti-

*During these transactions, and while the Austrians were giving way beneath the redoubled exertions of our brave soldiers, Asseretto, that deserter from his country and from the standard of liberty, that man, whom his infamy condemns to a kind of celebrity, summoned Genoa to capitulate. This was, without doubt, the height of imprudence, and the kick of the ass in the fable, although the lion was not yet dying. In this disgusting gasconade, *Jules Dominique Asseretto*, like a good Genoese, told his countrymen that he was marching, at the head of 40,000 men, backed by 80,000 Austrians, to take Genoa by storm, if his summons should be rejected.

† The few troops, that could be spared for escorting prisoners, were the cause, that many of them escaped and returned to the enemy. This circumstance occasioned the loss of a great number in every affair during the blockade.

‡ The enemy were pursued by the light of the flashes from the musquetry.

§ If these troops, in some measure, were indebted for their victory to the reinforcement, which General Fressinet so seasonably brought them, it is, at the same time, evident, that the enemy owed the safety of part of their troops, which defended the Verreria and L'Hermette, to the impossibility, that prevented the General in Chief from executing his movement, at the moment he had projected it, or even when he had given orders for its performance.

cher, which under the orders of Count Patfy, formed the centre of the body, commanded by General Melas in person.

A battalion of the 78th was sent to conduct to Genoa the cannon and prisoners, which the enemy had lost in this affair, as well as on the preceding days.

But whilst victory thus favoured the exertions of our brave troops on the right, which were commanded in so distinguished a manner by General Soult, the enemy, having witnessed the departure of the column under General Fressinet, foresaw the weakness of the division, which remained on the left, and resolved to avail themselves of this circumstance to beat it, and to enable themselves, in case of necessity, to move, afterwards, with all their forces in a body, against General Soult.

About one o'clock in the afternoon, they attacked the 97th, which, under the orders of their chief, was posted in front of Cogoletto, on the right bank of the torrent, and which, in case of a retreat, had received orders to fall back to the position, on the left of the same river, where Adjutant-general Gautier, who had arrived from the column of General Soult, was in reserve with the battalion of grenadiers.

Pressed as it was by superior forces, the 97th regiment deserves our praise for the manner in which it at first resisted the enemy's attack; but once driven from its position, its retreat was a complete rout. Every effort to rally, or to march it up the eminence, where the reserve was, proved useless; it threw itself into the greatest disorder, towards the beach, where it was warmly cannonaded by six of the enemy's boats (which followed all our motions), and was soon after charged by the cavalry.

As to the General in Chief, when he saw, that, in a mountainous country, forty-five men of the hussars of Zeckler had charged a whole demi-brigade with impunity, and that they were already master of Cogoletto, he put himself, with general Oudinot, at the head of thirty officers and guides, whom he had with him, charged them, and drove them back to the other side of the torrent; there, being supported by their infantry, they again rallied; a few moments after, they returned to the charge a second time, and were again repulsed* by a second attack, headed by Contant,

*They had one hussar killed, two taken, and three or four wounded, in these two charges, which cost us three wounded, among whom was M. Hatry, belonging to the staff, who, by the falling of his horse, was taken prisoner, after receiving five sabre wounds. We also lost, in this affair, the waggon-master-general.

chief of squadron*, who commanded the guides of the General in Chief.

Among the number of officers, who, in this charge, vied with each other for the honour of striking the first blow, it is but just to name M. Franceschi, chief of squadron in the 15th dragoons, and Sibnet, aides-de-camp to the General in Chief.

The 97th could not be again formed till they came to Voltry. Adjutant-general Gautier, amidst all these events, kept the position at Cogoletto, and did not leave it, with his grenadiers, till eleven o'clock at night.

It may be seen by the description of the transactions of this day, that the object of the General in Chief was entirely fulfilled, since the diversion, which had been effected by his presence, secured such important advantages to General Soult, who, indeed, had not only the four-fifths, but also the picked men of the troops, and all the generals with him.

12th of April, 1800.

We here find another proof, in addition to what has been already said, of the dangers, arising from the difficulty of communication, in a war amongst mountains. The General in Chief, who was ignorant of what had been doing in the divisions of the right, had in vain sent six different officers to General Soult†, to apprise him of his retrograde movement; neither of them had arrived, and while the left column was falling back upon Genoa, that of the right was marching upon Monte-Notte.

The General in Chief, not having any news of General Soult, judged, from his silence, that none of his dispatches had come to hand, and resolved to resume offensive operations, in order to

* This officer, having gone rather too far in pursuit of the enemy, was for a moment cut off, and had like to have been taken. He escaped only by riding through the boats, that covered the beach.

† Of the number of these officers, we shall mention, 1st. Captain Dath, assistant to the adjutant-general Sacqueleu. This officer knew the importance of his mission; and being capable of every exertion to fulfil it, he was taken in an attempt to pass between some of the enemy's posts. The army in him lost an excellent officer. 2dly, Franceschi, chief of squadron, and aide-de-camp to the General in Chief, who had volunteered himself to carry an important order, and who did not reach General Soult, till after having wandered three days among the mountains, across all the Austrian posts. It is difficult to imagine, how delicate, painful and dangerous these missions were, in which the officers, without any escort, were left, as it were, to the discretion of their guides.

in order to second his manœuvres, if he should be successful, or facilitate his retreat, if he should be defeated.

The behaviour of the 97th, in the affair of Cogoletto, procured them an order to join the garrison at Genoa.

The troops, of which the General in Chief made choice for this second expedition, were the battalion of Grenadiers, already mentioned, the 73d and 106th of the line, making 2,200 men, and the detachment of guards, which, under the orders of Contant, chief of squadron, had just covered the retreat of the troops, that had fallen back on Genoa. This column was assembled at Sestri-du-Ponent, and, towards mid-day, these troops were already on their march, under Adjutant-generals Thiebault and Gautier, to retake Voltry, which was said to be occupied by 5,000 Austrians. This report, however, was without foundation. The enemy, though they ordered 7,000 rations of provisions, had only sent a few hussars thither. But what rendered the arrival of this column very fortunate, was, that the 3,000 prisoners, made on the preceding day by General Soult, passing by Voltry, and seeing this place evacuated by our troops: having but a feeble escort, badly commanded besides; finding themselves within reach of the advanced posts of their army, encouraged by the disaffected spirit of the inhabitants of Voltry, and excited by hunger, were disposed to mutiny, and were going to make their escort prisoners; when the sight of the advanced guard of the column, and its officers, (who ran forward at the noise of this danger) reduced them to order.

During these different movements, the enemy, whilst they ordered a fresh body of troops to descend from the mountains, against which St. Martino leans, had retaken L'Hermette, with another body of about 5,000 men; and General Soult, always superior to the difficulties, which multiplied, on all sides, at every moment and at every step, had again formed the project of driving them from it. In pursuance of this resolution, he ordered this position to be attacked, a second time, on the morning of the 12th.* General Fressinet, with the whole of his brigade under his orders, was charged with the attack on the left, and General Poinsot, commanding the 25th light, and the grenadiers of the second of the

* General Soult, reconnoitring this position, with Adjutant-general Gautier, asked him in what manner he would attack it, if he were charged with the undertaking. The latter having given his ideas on the subject, General Soult said to him: "Go, then, and give these orders to Generals Fressinet and Poinsot, in my name."

line, with the attack on the left. The 92d and 78th were placed in the centre; and the 3d of the line in reserve.

Ammunition began now to fail; this circumstance would have been embarrassing to many commanders, but was not so to General Soult, who made up for this defect, by an order to carry this position with the bayonet, in charging order, and by a prohibition, under pain of death, to fire a single shot.

These dispositions were scrupulously followed. Almost all the troops were formed by sections, into columns, for this attack. The charge was beat, and the position carried, notwithstanding the snow, and the rocks, which were so distributed in that part, as to form a retrenchment, as it were, for every Austrian soldier. In this affair, which was very destructive to the enemy, we took 200 prisoners, amongst whom was the colonel of the regiment of Réith*. Cassagne, chief of brigade, who then did the duty of brigade-general, justified, on this occasion, the opinion, which the army had conceived of his talents and bravery.

The enemy, driven from their foremost positions of *L'Hermette*, assembled again on the back heights of this mountain; this circumstance induced General Soult to order an attack upon them, under the Generals Gazan and Poinsot; but the enemy had retrenchments on this point, which did not suffer them to be forced, and before which the 62d, 63d, 78th and 92d made fruitless attempts, and experienced some loss.

As to the body of the enemy, which had descended by Sante-Martino, they went in the greatest disorder to rally themselves at the reserves, which were placed on the heights of Varaggio.

In consequence of the ill success of this attack on the right, the division assembled again, and took a position upon the heights, which they had gained in the morning, and the 63d departed to Genoa, with the prisoners and wounded under their escort.

* General Poinsot, in taking this colonel prisoner, had the sheath of his sabre pierced with two balls.

13th of April, 1800.

The troops under General Soult did not make any movement this day; the nature of the new positions of the enemy, fatigue, hunger, and the want of ammunition, were the cause of this halt*; which, at all events, must necessarily have happened from the extreme thickness of the clouds, which, during great part of the morning, covered these high mountains.

14th of April, 1800.

On the 14th, the enemy drew themselves more closely together, and taking the line of the Erro and the Resio, supported their right by Albissola. They at the same time, reinforced their camps at Moglia, Galera, and Santa-Justina. General Soult followed this movement, and wished to avail himself of it, in order to carry the camp at Santa-Justina; it was to no purpose, however, that he ordered it to be attacked by the 25th light, and 3d of the line, commanded by General Poinsot. The camp was intrenched; and this obstacle, which had not been foreseen, rendered the exertions of our troops, in this enterprise, useless.

The General in Chief, on his side, left Genoa on the morning of the 13th, and arrived about nine o'clock at Voltry; the troops, which were there, advanced as far as Varaggio, without any action taking place, the enemy having, in the same manner, entirely abandoned the coast, to assemble on the heights of Savona.

The next day, the General in Chief took a position in the rear of Albissola, having his head quarters at Celle.†

This day of the 14th was, on both sides, spent in reconnoitring.

In the evening, the General in Chief dispatched a bark, laden with corn, for Savona; but the enemy's privateers prevented its arrival, and compelled it to shift back to Celle.

15th of April, 1800.

At a very early hour in the morning, the enemy detached a strong column from the heights of Savona. This column, which seemed directed towards Stella, inclined towards the left of this

* The paucity of our resources, arising from the want of money, was most sensibly felt in the total want of conveyances. Having no mules, the little bread that could be sent to the troops under General Soult, was obliged to be carried by men.

† The whole of this march was performed under the fire of the English fleet, which killed several of our men, and compelled us to quit the way along the coast, and to march across the mountains. The 106th only lost nine men, one of whom was an officer, in this march.

place, after reaching the heights of the village: it soon after quitted the eminences, and disappeared in the defiles of the mountains, in re-ascending the right bank of the Resio.

General Massena, with a view to prevent this column from completing its movement against General Soult, or at least from sending out other detachments, and wishing besides to learn the strength of the enemy's forces before him, and their means of defence, ordered it to be attacked; after having reconnoitred it, at various moments, for this purpose.

In ordering this movement, it was evidently the intention of the General in Chief to take advantage of his success, should the action be decidedly in his favour; but he by no means wished to hazard the few troops, which he could spare. In pursuance of this, he ordered the commander of the 73d of the line, recommending to him at the same time not to run any risks, to march with his demi-brigade towards the convent of Capuchins, situated on the heights, which separate Albissola from Savona; and Adjutant-general Gautier, with a battalion of grenadiers, to attack the mountains, which flank the left of this position. Oudinot, general of division, chief of the general staff of the army, being charged with the command of this attack, was at the head of the left column. As to the General in Chief, who, by these dispositions, kept only the demi-brigade of the 106th, he placed in such a manner as to make it his body of reserve, and thereby secure his right from all molestation.

The enemy had, in this quarter, two of their best regiments of infantry, and five battalions of grenadiers; the defence they made, worthy of these picked troops, was therefore obstinate to a degree; they were, nevertheless, forced, at one and the same moment, on different points, by General Oudinot, and Adjutant-general Guatier; but being supported by a whole line of troops in echellons,* and at very short distances from each other, they vigorously repossessed themselves of the ground they had lost, and at the same time pursued our grenadiers, who had been scattered about in climbing this mountain, and from the nature of the situation, and who were no longer in a state to rally. As soon as the General in Chief saw that these troops were retreating, he advanced at the head of one of the battalions of the 106th, stopped the progress of the enemy at the moment they were going to cross the torrent of Albissola, and thus facilitated the retreat of the grenadiers, who

* In mountainous countries, this method of echellons (provided the dispositions be good) is of all others the most formidable, when troops are on the defensive.

at length formed again, and drove the enemy back upon the mountain.

* The action lasted nearly three hours; it was followed by a fire of musketry, which finished only with the day, and each side resumed its original position, after having, on both parts, experienced some losses in killed, wounded and prisoners. Adjutant-general Guatier had a horse killed under him in this affair. Night being come, and the General in Chief having been apprised that the enemy were filing off upon his right, he went on to Varaggio, and ordered Adjutant-general Gautier, who then commanded the whole of the troops, of which we have just spoken, to post himself in front of the village.

From this place, the General in Chief, being uneasy at not having received any news from General Suchet, and desirous, above all, to hasten the attacks, which he had ordered him to make, dispatched General Oudinot for this purpose †: this general, under the conduct of the brave Bavastro, captain of a privateer, and accompanied by his aide-de-camp, Demangeot, arrived at Finale, after a few hours' sail‡.

During this day, victory was every where unfavourable to our exertions; for while the column, headed by the General in Chief, made an unavailing attempt on Savona, the troops of General Soult were, at the same time, giving way before the disproportionate superiority of the enemy.

Different motives, at once the result of his own position and of the movements of the enemy, had induced this general to hazard a general action. On one side, his troops had been without bread for the space of two days, and were nearly at the end of their ammunition; and on the other side, the enemy were retrenching themselves at Moglia, and were already in possession of Sassello, from which place they threatened the rear of General Soult. In order to prevent their designs, which this movement evidently

* The good fortune of General Massena was manifested on this occasion: had he beaten the enemy, and pursued them, or if he had only remained in his positions on the 16th, he would have been inevitably ruined, in consequence of the movement of the enemy, and that of General Soult.

† This officer was eminently distinguished for those rare and precious qualities, which characterise the military man, for those talents, which finish, that delicacy, which ennobles him, and that happy address, which gains the affections of all.

‡ The Adjutant-general Franchaschy, chef en second of the staff, being absent, Adjutant-general Andrieux, discharging the latter function, was called to that of chief of the staff, on the departure of General Oudinot.

discovered, it became necessary to give battle, and a resolution to this effect, dictated by necessity, was taken.

General Gazan received an immediate order to retake Sassello: this was only a preparatory operation; it led on to a more decisive one, the object of which was to force the enemy's camps in this quarter; but, for want of the cartridges, necessary to sustain a long conflict, General Soult deferred it till four o'clock in the afternoon*.

General Gazan performed his expedition against Sassello, with equal dispatch and success. In pursuance of the dispositions, laid down for the general attack, he was charged with that of the centre upon Ponte-Ivrea, having under his orders the 3d of the line and the grenadiers of the 2d, and he received particular instructions to endeavour first to gain, and then constantly to follow the ridge of the mountains. General Poinsot, with the 3d and 25th light, made an attack on the right of the enemy upon Galera, whilst General Fressinet, commanding the 78th, and having the 92d in reserve, attacked their left upon Moglia, with a view to throw them back upon the centre, and then make a junction with General Gazan. The object of this affair was to carry the positions of the enemy, without which they could neither keep Savona, nor prevent the junction of the right wing and centre of the army.

This occasion furnished a full example of what French troops are capable of effecting. Deprived of rest, destitute of bread, and almost without cartridges, the soldiers advanced against the enemy with heroic couaage. All, that honour and intrepidity could perform, was displayed in this very bloody action. Twice did 10,000 Austrians, intrenched to their very teeth, and defended by a numerous artillery, yield to the valour of a handful of brave men, who twice reached the ridge of the eminences of Ponte-Ivrea, and would have finally established themselves there, had not General Melas arrived with a reserve of 5,000 men†, towards the close of the day, and given fresh spirit to his troops by his presence, and this reinforcement. This circumstance wrested the victory from our hands, which had been thus long balanced by the supernatural

* Nigt attacks are extremely advantageous, in a military point of view, when there are no means of obtaining decisive advantages. From the influence of our national character, we prefer generally those of day-break, because they hold forth a greater number of chances to valour and good fortune: the Austrians, more methodical, attack at nine or ten in the morning; this method gives their troops time to breakfast, before they fight, and enables them to calculate the events of the day so much the more exactly, as it is thus abridged.

† The same who left Savona in the morning.

efforts, made by our troops, by the excellent dispositions, and the manner, in which (after the example of General Soult) this affair was conducted by the other leaders, under his orders. Night put an end to this terrible conflict; after which both sides resumed the positions, which they occupied previously to the attack.

The behaviour of the 3d of the line was on this, as on so many other occasions, above all praise. This demi-brigade sustained, for a length of time, all the efforts of the enemy, who, after obliging our two wings to fall back, kept up a cross-fire upon it. This persevering and noble resistance was at the expence of 184 brave men, of whom twenty were officers; but it preserved its first line of battle till night-fall, and thus covered the retreat of the two wings.

What can be said in honour of this corps and its leader, so effectual, as the simple narrative of an exploit of this nature?

The firing from the bottom to the top, having been extremely destructive, the enemy lost an infinite number of men in this affair, which, in a relative proportion, cost us a considerable number too. Several Austrian corps were half destroyed; the regiment of Colloredo alone had more than 500 wounded.

General Fressinet received a gun-shot wound in the left thigh, at the commencement of the action; but did not, however, quit the field of battle, till half an hour after, when he received a second wound in the head: his departure, and the considerable number of our killed and wounded, threw disorder into our troops; they were even in full retreat, when Adjutant-general Gauthrin took the command of them. He rallied them, and having been reinforced by the 62d, which hitherto had been reserved, he again acted on the offensive, and, at the same time, retook the positions which had been just abandoned*.

The Lieutenant-general, in his report, made honourable mention of the behaviour of Adjutant-general Gauthrin, on this very important occasion, for had the enemy executed the movement, which he prevented, they would have taken the whole of our centre in the rear.

All the troops rendered this day truly illustrious, by the extraordinary courage, with which they fought; but it is impossible to give any idea of the exploits, performed by the 25th light, the 3d and 62d of the line, and by the grenadiers of the 2d demi-brigade.

* In these different affairs, Sub-lieutenant Delongue, and Serjeant-major Drapier of the 62d, behaved in the most honourable manner, on the double consideration of talents, and bravery. The same may be said of Captain Nicaise, and Lieutenant Pouillard, of the 25th light.

17*th of April*, 1800.

As the kind of warfare pursued by the enemy, must of course be the result of his situation and force, it is natural to suppose, that Melas and General Massena followed a system of tactics totally different. The object of the General in Chief, who was always at issue with an enemy, infinitely superior in numbers, was to divide them, by marching in two columns. The one, being weak, manœuvred, as far as was possible—endeavoured to keep the enemy on the alert, and neither offered, nor accepted battle, but when there was no other way of keeping them in sight, as at Albissola; or of avoiding them, as at Cogoletto; the other endeavoured to keep on the offensive, by uniting almost the whole of its troops on the different bodies of the enemy, and, by this means, beating their divisions in succession, as was the case at Marcarolo, Sassello, Verreria, &c. The enemy, on the other hand, being able to divide, without too much weakening, themselves, constantly endeavoured to surround us, and never faced us without charging, but when detached columns were turning us on every side. In the beginning of the affairs, which took place, the impetuosity of some of our corps, and that bravery which sometimes overcomes the advantage of numbers, and of well-combined dispositions, had made this last manœuvre turn in our favour; but, as we were always obliged to employ the same troops, their exertions, so often repeated, could not, in the end fail to exhaust them.

The enemy, without doubt, lost four or five times the number that we did: but with this difference, they had it in their power to repair their losses, while ours were so much the more irreparable, as our advantages were the effect of the most unqualified inattention to danger, and our days of victory were purchased with the blood of our bravest men, so that at the same time that we beat the enemy, we weakened ourselves by our advantages, while, relatively to us, they gathered strength even from their defeats.

The attack on the enemy's positions, at Albissola, Galera, Ponte-Ivrea and Moglia, not having succeeded, nothing was left us but to retreat. Of what utility could it be to remain longer, amongst frightful mountains, where the troops were exposed to all kind of privations, and where nothing, but danger, was now to be found? Independent of these general considerations, General Soult had no more than three cartridges per man remaining; and there was not a single ounce of bread, throughout all his division. The horrors of hunger were such as to reduce the troops to the last ex-

tremities*. A situation like this, left no doubt as to the measures to be taken; on the 16th, therefore, at one o'clock in the morning, the troops received orders to advance to Sassello, where the Lieutenant-general, either with a view to stop the enemy, by keeping them in employment, or to divide them, or induce them to make false movements, and, by that means procure some repose for his troops, took such a position, as seemed to announce an intention of marching towards Cairo or Dego.

The enemy, however, were not imposed on as to the designs of General Soult, and, in order to check his march, lost no time in attacking him, whilst, faithful to their system, one of their columns was advancing to L'Hermette, in order to second the troops, which were destined to cut off the retreats of those under General Soult. The latter, seeing through the intention of the enemy, hastened his march, that he might arrive speedily at Gros-Pasto, and there to form his troops.

General Soult, however, had not yet taken post at Gros-Pasto, and the advanced positions of the 92d of the line, which was at Verreria, were already engaged with the troops, which the enemy had detached from their camps of Galera and Santa-Justina.

At this moment, General de Bellegarde, who, since the affair at Verreria, had succeeded General St. Julien on this point, relying on the effect of a column, which he had ordered to file off through the deserts of Varaggio, upon the flanks of General Soult, sent the chief of his staff to this general, with a summons to surrender, observing, "that being blocked in, by forces infinitely superior, all resistance would be so much the more unavailing, as it was publicly known that he had neither provisions nor cartridges." "With bayonets, and men who know how to use them, nothing is wanting," answered General Soult; "and were it not so late," added he, "your General, sir, would repent this step." He could

* It is impossible to form an idea of the exertions made by the General in Chief and General Soult, to procure provisions for this column. On every side, and by every possible means, the one was incessantly demanding, and the other incessantly sending. Convoys were escorted and requisitions made, through the medium of officers of all ranks. Adjutant-general Gauthrin was charged with a mission of this kind. What essentially contributed to multiply obstacles, was the want of mules, and the difficulty as well as dangers of the roads, in which, on account of their length, the convoys were always overtaken by night. From the want of mules, we were obliged to employ men and women on this service; but being taken in a difficult country, where we were not much beloved, it may be conceived how far these carriers availed themselves of the night to escape, with their charge, from the vigilance of the escort.

not, however, conceal to himself the critical position, in which he was; but this firmness overawed the enemy, and his presence of mind at length saved him. There was a position behind Verreria, from which the enemy might have removed every possibility of a junction between the columns, headed by the General in Chief, and those of General Soult. Bellegarde, whom the superiority of his forces rendered too confident on this occasion, neglected to secure it. In the mean time, General Soult took advantage of a very thick fog to make his brigades fall back, and to move on to this position with the greater part of his numbers; and when this fog was dissipated the enemy saw us in two lines, stretching beyond their left flank, and placed in such a manner as to cover Voltry. It was not later than six o'clock in the evening, and the troops were within a small gun-shot distance of each other; an action seemed inevitable. These dispositions, however, kept the enemy in awe. No action took place, and we remained, perfectly stationary, in sight of each other, till past ten o'clock. At that time, General Soult, notwithstanding the excessive fatigue of the soldiers, who were absolutely famished, ordered General Gazan to put his columns in motion; at three in the morning of the 17th of April, and march them towards Voltry, through Arenzano.

They arrived at Lerca, and Arenzano, at the same time with the troops of the division on the left, accompanied by the General in Chief, which, leaving Cogoletto, had effected their retreat in the same manner to Voltry, where both divisions took up a position at mid-day, and where the troops, of which they consisted, were united under the orders of General Soult, and received provisions and ammunition*.

As to the General in Chief, he returned to Genoa, where other concerns called him†.

* All experienced officers, who have traced Lieutenant-general Soult in this expedition, have been pleased to do homage to the distinguished talents which he evinced on the occasion. It was a circumstance particularly remarked and admired, that every corps was engaged in its turn; they all had occasion to distinguish themselves: none were more exposed or more employed than others; this attention, the same in regard to the general and superior officers, under his orders, did him the highest honour in the public opinion.

† These concerns were, to discover means of procuring subsistence, of regulating the supplies of corn, which the Ligurian government was obliged, from the 10th of April, to furnish every day; to procure money, and to shut up the harbour of Genoa against the enemy's spies. In order to attain this last object, he gave M. Sibille, commander of the naval forces, attached to the army, the command of the port. By dint of search, some small quantities of corn were discovered; sufficient, at least, for the moment. But distress, and the total

April 18*th*, 19*th*, *and* 20*th*, 1800.

As Voltry presented no place of advantageous defence, from the moment that the enemy were masters of Madona di Sestri, and of Rivarolo, there is no doubt, but that in a military point of view, it would have been better, even on the morning of the 18th, to have continued the retreat of the two divisions to Genoa, in order not to incur the risk of being cut off through Sestri and Cornegliano. But there was a small quantity of corn at Voltry; the distributions for the day could not be made till the evening, and such was our distress, that the smallest quantities were precious. It was therefore determined, that the two divisions should be refreshed at Voltry; and that this day should be employed in sending off, to Genoa, all the provisions, which might be found at Voltry, Pra, Sestri-du-Ponent, and Cornegliano.

Such, at least, was the ostensible motive of this halt, although only a secondary consideration with the General in Chief. The private reason was to keep the enemy before Voltry, during the whole of the day; to embark, in the evening, the 3d and 25th light, and the 3d and 106th of the line, and to transport them, during the night, to the eastern side, where they were to land, under cover of a sudden and unexpected attack, which General Miolis was to make on that side, and thence move onward as far as Portodino, in order to carry off a convoy of grain, which had just arrived there.

This expedition, planned and ordered at a time, when General Massena appeared only to think of securing his retreat, would, from the profound secrecy, with which it was covered, have been assuredly and completely successful, had not the enemy, by means of their enormous and continual disproportion of forces, been enabled to act against us, on every side at once; as they had no occasion to lose even a single hour in mustering, (for their divisions were equivalent to our main bodies) and it being always their interest to fight, when they could not surround us, it was natural that the least halt must compel us to a forced march, or a battle.

want of money, nevertheless, obliged the General in Chief to have recourse to new expedients. Of this number were, by way of loan: 1st. The seisure of all the money, found at the Post-Office. 2dly, of all that was in the bank of the Idilles, and the commercial bank. 3dly, the requisition of some provisions, which were at Porto-Franco. All this produced scarcely more than 100,000 livres; but, however great was the disproportion between this sum, and the mass of wants daily increasing, it was, however, so much the more precious in these distressful moments, as it enabled him to go on without opening new loans upon the citizens.

General Melas, who could not lose sight of this double advantage, which his military position continually gave him, determined to avail himself of the delay of our troops at Voltry, in order to prevent their return to Genoa; and in pursuance of this resolution, on the morning of the 18th, he divided all the troops, within his reach, into two bodies. The right body, composed of three regiments, was destined under the orders of General Bellegarde, to attack our centre, and keep our troops before Voltry in action. His left body, composed of six regiments, headed by himself, was to march to Sestri, force our right, and then attack the rear of all the positions, occupied by our troops.*

This plan was literally followed by the enemy; but the attack on our centre was made with too much vigour, and the movement of General Melas with too much slowness, so that our troops, at the moment of their retreat, (under the orders of Gen. Gazan,) found no enemy at Sestri. During this retrograde movement, they sustained some dreadful conflicts at Voltry, and in front of that position: the extreme bravery of the 106th, and especially that of their three companies of grenadiers, who forced the passage of the first bridge at Voltry, already occupied by the enemy, and protected, even to the last man, the retreat of the left demi-brigade, under Adjutant-general Gautier, overcame every obstacle on this point. In these different actions some of our companies were half destroyed. In the evening our divisions took possession of the height of St. André, and even kept Sestri during the night, in order to facilitate the retreat of the corps, which were performing this movement. During this nocturnal march, the 78th lost 14 men, who fell down the precipices, and the same demi-brigade† sustained, to the right of Voltry, an engagement with the Austrians, by the light of flambeaux and torches.

* About mid-day, this movement was announced to us by an Austrian deserter.

† During this retrograde movement, the 25th light was charged with so much vigour, that all their rear-guard was taken. The chief of this demi-brigade, seeing this, rallied his troops, and although over-run by the enemy, charged them with so much rapidity and vigour, that he retook all the men he had lost, and, in his turn, made several prisoners. This action, however, cost this brave demi-brigade 160 men. The 78th, likewise, lost a number of men in this affair; Captain Cotillon, who commanded this demi-brigade, was twice wounded; Serjeant Vetand, of the same demi-brigade, was of the number of those brave men, who distinguished themselves the most. The 3d of the line, which, from that just confidence, inspired by the talents and bravery of their leader, seemed, under his orders, to be familiarized to the most zealous and heroic actions, repeated, on this occasion, their exploits of the third day preceding. This demi-brigade still formed the centre of our line. The impetuous

M. Sibille, who commanded the maritime forces of the army, and who, at the moment of this affair, was, with his flotilla, making a movement towards Voltry, returned to Genoa.

This same day was rendered remarkable by the death of Marbot, general of division, an officer justly esteemed; he could not escape the ravages of an epidemic disorder, which had overtaken him at Savona, and which, at that time, spreading destruction over the countries, occupied by this wretched army of Italy, made it, in this manner, a partaker of their disasters.*

The next day, the 9th, the troops passed the Polcevera, after having employed the whole of the night in forming. The 62d was engaged in a warm conflict, during the retreat, under the orders of Cassagne, chief of brigade.

During this series of military operations, the troops, which remained under the command of General Miolis, had, almost every day, been employed in actions, which were nearly all favourable in the result We may cite those of the 9th, of the 14th, and of the 17th of April.

Those of the 9th took place on the heights of Torriglia, where Adjutant-general Hector, attacked by a strong column of the enemy, succeeded in surrounding and beating it, taking at the same time nearly 300 prisoners; and at Bochetta, in which position we were forced, and where the 5th light, causing a prodigious loss to the enemy, by their resistance, lost 122 out of 420 men. That of the 14th took place in front of St. Martin d'Albard, in which General Darnaud, powerfully seconded by Brun, chief of brigade, commanding the 8th light, took 100 prisoners from the enemy, after

attack of the enemy immediately threw the right into disorder: the left fought admirably, but was, in the same manner, compelled to give ground; the centre alone making any resistance, it will be easily supposed that it was soon surrounded. At this time, Mouton, chief of brigade, being prevented from receiving any further orders, thought, that the honour and real interest of his corps imposed on him the obligation of holding out till night; this resolution, which facilitated the retreat of whole division, was taken and carried into effect. When night was fairly come, he quitted his critical position, and towards midnight, formed a junction with the division; but, being constantly obliged to march across the most frightful roads and rocks, and unable to clear a passage, but after terrible conflicts, he lost 59 of his men, in this movement, and the standard of his first battalion. Notwithstanding this, it is an established fact, that never did the 3d of the line, in any of the actions, for which this campaign is distinguished, serve with more advantage and honour, than at the retreat of Voltry.

* Dating from this moment, Richer, chief of squadron, and first aid-de-Camp to General Marbot, was employed near the person of the General in Chief; this officer served, during the whole blockade, with a zeal and attention highly honourable.

having completely beaten them; and* that of the 17th took place upon our line, between the fortresses of Diamant and Richelieu, which line the enemy attacked thrice, and in spite of their superiority, were thrice repulsed by Adjutant-general Ottavi,† who, going in pursuit of them, succeeded in taking the position of Monte-Croce from them, where he made more than fifty prisoners.

As to General Miolis, whose honourable services place him so far above all that can be said in his praise, he, amongst other business, employed the time of the absence of the General in Chief, in putting every thing in activity by his presence, and taking effectual measures to victual the fortresses, which were judged to be the most necessary for the defence of the approaches to Genoa, and to put them in the best condition possible.

On this important occasion, as on all others, Adjutant-general Degiovani completely justified the confidence placed in him, and to which he owed the command of Genoa.‡

On the same day, the 19th, General Miolis received orders to straiten his line, and concentrate himself behind the Sturla, and to connect his system of defence with fort Eperon, by keeping Monte-Venti alone, and covering fort Richelieu, by means of posts only.

In this situation the right of this division, consisting of the 8th light, was commanded by General Darnaud; and the left compos-

* In the beginning of this affair, Brun, chief of brigade, received a ball through the right arm. In spite of this wound, he remained the whole day on the field of battle; he did more, for he did not quit his corps a single moment to have his wound dress. Amongst the brave men, whom this affair cost the same demi-brigade, we shall mention Mortier, chief of battalion, who was wounded in making a charge at the head of the carbineers, and who, in the affair of the 5th, had already particularly distinguished himself at Ruha.

† General Miolis, in the report of his operations, and the different affairs, from the 5th to the 20th, pays the highest praises to Generals Darnaud and Pettitot, and to Adjutant-general Ottavi; as well as to Brun, chief of brigade; Dupellier, chief of battalion of the 106th; La Villette, chief of squadron; Lacroix, chief of battalion; Delmas, captain of engineers, his aid-de-camp; to M. Menaud, sub-lieutenant of the 106th, and to Dazzier, and Migy, serjeants of the 24th.

‡ Two facts will suffice to prove the manner, in which the police of Genoa was conducted; how far the people were restrained by it; and what was the discipline of the troops. The first is, that, notwithstanding the spirit of party, which divided the city, and all the means, which its great population and misery then held forth to the audacity of faction, Adjutant-general Degiovani never thought it necessary to have recourse to the measure of taking hostages, which the Genoese government, and the minister of police, more than once proposed to the General in Chief. The second is, that, notwithstanding the sufferings of the garrison-troops, not a single complaint, on the part of the inhabitants of Genoa, was made against a French soldier.

ed of the 24th and 78th of the line, by General Poinsot. On the same day, Donnadieu, chief of squadron, in pursuance of the orders of the General in Chief, took the command of fort Richelieu, which the 63d of the line was ordered to defend.

On the 20th, all the works of the place, and all the surrounding positions were visited by the General in Chief, accompanied by Lieutenant-general Soult, General Lamartilliere, chief commander of the artillery, and by Marés, chief of brigade, who commanded the engineers.* All necessary repairs were ordered in the forts, as well as the changes, that were to take place in the disposition of the pieces: a general system of defence was laid down; and the body of the army, on the right, was organized anew.

According to this change, it formed but two divisions and one body of reserve; the first under the orders of General Miolis; the second under General Gazan, and the reserve under General Poinsot.

The division of General Miolis, composed of the 3d and 8th light, and of the 21st, 62d, 63d, 74th, and 78th of the line, was 4,500 men strong, and occupied the whole of the eastern side from the sea, to the position of the Deux Frères, as we have already particularized.

The division of Gazan, composed of the 5th and 25th, light and 41st, 55th, 92d, 97th, and 106th of the line, was 3,500 strong, and the occupied all the western side, that is to say, St. Pierre d'Arena, the left bank of the Polcevera, as far as Rivarolo, joining its right with the advanced posts of the Deux Frères.

The reserve, composed of the 2d and 3d of the line, 1,600 strong, was placed at Genoa.†

* The whole army saw with admiration and gratitude, the enlightened zeal, continued activity, and honourable disregard of danger, with which General Lamartilliere, notwithstanding his age, was enabled, during this long and painful blockade, to go through every part of his duty. It is true, that he had the good fortune to be seconded by Sugni, general of division: but even this circumstance did not prevent him from appearing, at all hours, by night as well as day, in every place where his presence might be useful. In general attacks, or bombardments, he continued at the eastern batteries, and General Sugni at those of the west.

It cannot be doubted but, that in the destitute situation of Genoa, and in regard to the labours, which the defence of this city necessarily called for, ordinary endowments would have been insufficient for the undertaking. It was consequently, necessary, at every step, to create resources. It is but justice, therefore, to say that the Commander Marés, during this important and difficult period, did all that the most extensive knowledge and the most distinguished talents could effect, in conjunction with the most active and persevering zeal.

† It will be seen by the strength of these three divisions that the army, in

It is, without doubt, unnecessary to say, that the companies of grenadiers and carbineers, which during the expedition, had been detached from their corps, returned to them while this new organization was taking place.

April 21st, 22d.

HOWEVER brilliant the offensive operations of General Massena were for the continued space of fifteen days, they could not however leave a doubt as to the certainty, that, when left to his own means, on account of the situation and number of his troops, which had already made the greatest exertions, he had nothing to hope from the force of arms, against an enemy, who, besides other incalculable advantages, were five times more numerous than himself,* and who had just obtained an advantage over Gen. Suchet, which, for a moment, had forced him to a retrograde movement.† He exerted himself, therefore, to strengthen himself in his positions, to continue the search for whatever might be found in Genoa under the article of subsistence, and to establish the greatest economy possible in the distribution of what he already possessed. For the first of these objects, he summoned all the national guard to assist in the maintenance of good order, and the defence of the city; every citizen employed as a cannoneer, had his appointed place in one of the batteries; each battalion had its regulated service, and determined point of alarm: he, further, caused a great number of the Italian refugees in Genoa to be formed into a legion, to which some hundreds of Poles, who were amongst the prisoners taken from the enemy, voluntarily united themselves.

The command of this legion, which was organized by Adjutant-general Gautier, was confided to Rossignol, chief of battalion.

These measures enabled the General in Chief to have the disposal of almost all his forces against the Austrian army.

fifteen days conflict, had lost more than one-third of the brave men, who composed it.

* An Austrian Major, taken in one of the first of these affairs, said to us: "If we were only twice as numerous as you, we should be ruined; but our mass will overwhelm you."

† Had it not been for this news, which the General in Chief received on the 21st of April, it was his intention to leave Genoa, during the day, with the choice of the troops which remained with him, and to endeavour, by moving in a mass, to force his way, and join the centre of the army, and thus united, to march back to Genoa, which he still wished to save. All the orders for this movement had been given; the news of General Suchet's retreat prevented its execution.

For the second object, he ordered the purchase of all that could be found in grain, by every possible means; he, besides, wrote to Corsica, to General Suchet, and to Marseilles. He furthermore, put the measures, relative to the seeking of subsistence, on an active footing; and commanded, that a return of all the horses in Genoa should be made out and brought to him.

For the third object, he established the strictest arrangements for the constant supply of bread, and for the distributions.

Excepting that Monte-Rati was retaken by the first battalion of the 78th of the line, these two days past without any remarkable event, in a military point of view; they were, nevertheless, busily employed on the part of the General in Chief. One of the essential operations of these two days, was the concentration of the government, in order to accelerate the public business, and to secure the prompt execution of the measures determined on. For this purpose, the General in Chief ordered a deputation, or special committee to be named, out of the body of the government, which deputation sat at his house, and over which he presided in person; but, as he felt the necessity of still leaving the exercise of power with the Ligurians, and of not depriving them of the national authority, the privilege of sanctioning the measures, taken by this committee, still remained with the government.

At this period General Massena began to reap some of the fruits of his political, military, and administrative conduct, since his arrival at Genoa. The manner in which all his actions had been characterised, all that he had performed, and at the same time, all that he endeavoured to perform, the termination of an expedition, at all times glorious, every thing, in a word, had so fully secured to him the general admiration and esteem, that the effect of this opinion gave him a moral force, which enabled him to do all, that was within human possibility, for the safety of Genoa and that of the army; such, indeed, was his influence, during the sixty days of the blockade, that it extended over all, and made up for all deficiencies; it was of more essential advantage to his army, than would have resulted from double the number of its soldiers; it led on to the discovery and possession of all the provisions in the place; it gave to a population, so numerous, which, after all, could only consider us as so many strangers, a patience, which has been unexampled, and which it would have been perhaps useless to expect from many cities in France; and it induced the troops to endure fatigues, bad sustenance, misery, and all the curses, which attend them.

It may be said of him, that he multiplied himself; that he multiplied every thing around him; and, in the number of problems, which this blockade leaves to be resolved, the following will be particularly remarkable; how, in a country, which, before the blockade, had not a sufficiency of provisions for three days, he, in the end, and during the most vigorous blockade, found a sufficiency for sixty days; and how, in the same manner, he found warriors and heroes in soldiers, who seemed no longer in a condition to bear the fatigue even of a march.

An ordinary man will admire these results, without comprehending them; the man of limited capacity will have his doubts of what he cannot conceive; but the thinking and judicious man will, in these facts, acknowledge the high effects, resulting from great measures, and great examples.

The General in Chief having received information that the enemy were making preparations for an assault, ordered all the grenadoes, that were in the arsenal of Genoa, to be collected, and, on the very same day, the soldiers, employed in defence of the works and forts, were, by his command, exercised in the use of them.

Some disorders, having been committed by our troops at this period, they gave rise to the following address:

"SOLDIERS!—I have several times received complaints, respecting acts of violence, and pillage, committed by some among you; these excesses have been very recently renewed at Bisagno and at Castelletto.

"Those soldiers are highly criminal, who give way to such atrocious behaviour, and, in this manner, aggravate the miseries of war, which already bear so cruelly on the inhabitants of Liguria.

"Consider, besides, that an obligation is imposed on me to punish and to protect, and, believe me, I will discharge this obligation to its full extent.

"I will protect the citizens, and make their persons, and properties respected.

"I will punish the guilty; and, from this very moment, I ordain that all stolen effects be restored? that the authors of these robberies be put under arrest, and brought to a court-martial; that all officers, commanding the companies, which are quartered in the above-mentioned villages, be either put under arrest, or superseded, if they have not, in four and twenty hours, discovered and singled out the offenders."

"To you, Soldiers! whose military career has been distinguished by bravery, privations, and virtues, I do not address myself; and

you are the most numerous. I here point at a few base men who wish to bring dishonour upon our arms, and to serve the views of the enemy."

23d to the 26th of April.

On the 23d of April the enemy attempted to force the troops, to whom the defence of St. Pierre d'Arena was entrusted.

Their plan was ingeniously contrived, and boldly executed; but French valour, and the presence of mind displayed by a single individual, made this enterprize turn to the glory of our arms.

At three o'clock in the morning, a full hour before day, the enemy ordered the regiments of Nadasti to pass the Polcevera. They filed off between St. Pierre d'Arena, and Rivarolo, and, by this movement, cut off the 5th light infantry, which kept this last post, and separated it from the 3d and 25th light infantry, which occupied the former; they arrived through the gardens, to St. Pierre d'Arena, forced the guards, whom they found on the road, surprised the first battalion of the 3d, and the first and third battalions of the 25th, and drove them back upon the heights and the Lantern, and availed themselves of this momentary advantage to attack the rear of the second battalion of the 15th, which was posted on the coast. Colonel Nadasti, and one of the Aids-de-camp of General Melas had already taken three officers of this battalion, when General Cassagne charged them, at the head of the first and third battalions of the 25th light infantry. Colonel Nadasti, disconcerted by this movement, enquired of Captain Chodron, of the 25th (one of his prisoners), the nearest way to regain the bridge of Cornegliano. The latter, by a stratagem, which his presence of mind suggested to him, pointed out a way which lay across a garden. The Colonel threw himself into it, and 450 men of his regiment followed him; scarcely had they entered, when Captain Mougenot, Lieutenant Henon, Sub-lieutenants, and Boulogne, a chasseur from the same demi-brigade, took possession of the gate, and cried out "Lay down your arms;" Captain Chodron, assuming another character, immediately said to them: "Gentlemen, you are now my prisoners."*

* Captain Chodron had been stripped by the Austrians. At the moment when they saw themselves taken in their turn, the officers of the regiment of Nadasti, who made no oppositson to the manner in which he had been treated, offered him their watches, that he might secure them from being taken. "Keep your trinkets," said he, "there is no necessity that I should do for you, what you could not do for me." One of these officers answered, "*Nous avions perdu la tête*," (i. e. our presence of mind.) "*La tête!*" replied the Captain, "No man is fit to be an officer, who can suffer his head to be lost except by a cannonball!"

The enemy left sixty men killed at St. Pierre d'Arena; and we lost forty men taken, and thirty-five wounded or killed.

Godinot, Chief of Brigade, commanding the 25th light infantry, having advanced too far in reconnoitring the enemy, was taken at the beginning of the affair. He was exchanged, the next day but one, for the colonel of the regiment of Nadasti.

This attack upon St. Pierre d'Arena was combined with another, which was made on the part of the enemy, at the same moment, by a battalion of the chasseurs of Aspres, upon the position of the Deux-Frères, which was defended by the 97th of the line, and from which, after an hour's fighting, they were repulsed with loss.

On the same day, General Miolis ordered some strong reconnoitring parties on the Bisagno, and in front of the Sturla. The object of these parties was to follow the movements, made, on those sides, by the enemy; they gave rise to several very warm actions, and cost the lives of some brave men.

On the 24th, the General, extremely anxious to apprise the First Consul of his position, availed himself of a dark night, to dispatch Franceschi, Chief of Squadron, and Aid-de-camp to General Soult, to him; an officer, who had acquired great honour in the last affairs, and who, at the beginning of the night, set off in a pinnace to fulfil this mission.*

The General in Chief published a regulation, the object of which was to determine every thing, relative to the police of the place.

In the course of the morning, an English ship came, upon a parley, into the port of Genoa, bringing a summons to General Massena, couched in the most honourable terms. The General in Chief answered it with a declaration, that he would defend the city to the last extremity, and, in a proclamation, acquainted the inhabitants of Genoa with the whole transactions.

On the 25th, General Massena, at the request of Generals Spital, Gazan, and Soult, cashiered a superior officer, who had uttered some expressions, of a discouraging tendency, before his company. He, at the same time, thought proper to re-assure the spirits of the inhabitants of Genoa by the following news:

* Upon every occasion, which the time would permit, the General in Chief dispatched officers to the First Consul and to General Suchet. Many of them were taken; of this number were Drouin, Chief of Squadron, Lambert, Chief Battalion, &c. The first had, by his intrepidity, and intelligence, succeeded, more than once, in braving and deceiving the vessels which formed the blockades; and particularly in a difficult and important mission, with which he was charged, for Corsica, and which he completely fulfilled.

"*Massena, General in Chief, to the Inhabitants of the City of Genoa.*

"General Oudinot, Chief of the General Staff, has arrived at the army of General Suchet.

"It is false that General Suchet has been beaten; he has repulsed the enemy, and, instead of having lost 1,000 men in the last affair, he has made 300 prisoners; he has received, and still continues to receive, reinforcements from France.

"The armies of the Rhine and Reserve were to put themselves in motion between the 1st and 10th of April; that of the Rhine is 10,000 strong; that of the Reserve is 70,000 strong. The army of Reserve enters Italy by the valley of Aost.

"Mount-Cenis is retaken by our troops.

"The fortress of Savona is victualled for a month.

"General Carnot is Minister of War; General Berthier commands the army of Reserve.

"The enemy will have war; the French armies open the campaign with a display of forces, calculated to excite respect, and compel them to accept peace.

"Inhabitants of the city of Genoa! the army of Italy, firm in its resolution to defend you, sees the period of your deliverance approach: persevere with this army, and, before 15 days, the enemy will have evacuated Liguria."

The 26th of April passed without offering any military fact, that deserves mention.

It will, nevertheless, be supposed that the desire, on our side, of gaining a knowledge of the position and movements of the enemy, occasioned us to send out frequent reconnoitring parties; and that the enemy, on their side, whose interest it was to conceal every thing from us, and to straiten the circle of our line, every where opposed their march. Very frequent skirmishes inevitably resulted from these circumstances; a particular account of them, however, would be so much the less interesting, as they had no influence, direct or indirect, on the fate of Genoa, or on that of the respective armies.

On this same day, the 26th, the regulation of the police, made on the 24th, was followed by different orders, relative to the means of defence, in case of nocturnal attacks.

27th to the 29th of April, 1800.

GENERALS Massena, had, for several days, known, from the contents of the dispatches, which he received, of the movement of the army of Reserve. Different accounts made him acquainted

with marches and counter-marches on the part of the enemy. In consequence of all this, the General in Chief resolved, on the 27th, to order a forced reconnoitring party on the enemy's position above Cornegliano. Cassagne, General of Brigade, in pursuance of the dispositions, laid down for this purpose, passed the Polcevera, between St. Pierre, and Rivarolo, with the 1st and 2d battalions of the 3d light infantry; he, at first, made all the Austrian advanced posts fall back before him, but when he arrived at the enemy's positions, they shewed themselves in considerable force, and unmasked a battery of fifteen pieces of cannon, the fire of which swept the coast in every direction, and the roads, which led to or from it. When the General in Chief had seen all he desired, relative to the enemy's forces, and means of defence, he ordered General Cassagne to retreat, who had been seconded in his movement by a false attack, which the second battalion of the 25th light infantry made near the mouth of the Polcevera, under the orders of their Brigade-chief, Godinot.

A knowledge of some particular facts, and the reports of the Austrian deserters, induced General Massena to make an appeal to all the French, Italians, and Poles, in the Austro-Sardinian army. The proclamation, made to this effect, was, in consequence, translated into German and Italian, printed by columns in the three languages, and profusely scattered amongst the enemy's army by all possible means, particularly by spies, and the prisoners that were sent back, &c.

The 28th and 29th produced nothing new. This interval of calm was like that which precedes mighty storms.

30th of April, 1800.

ON the 30th of April, at 2 o'clock in the morning, a warm fire of musquetry took place at the advanced posts of the position of the Deux Frères. About three the firing abated in that quarter. Before four o'clock our line on the western side was attacked;*

* By the manner, in which the attack of this day was disposed and conducted, General Otto did homage to his predecessor, Schulemberg, who on the 13th of June, 1746, and with equal forces, attacked, in the same manner, the troops which defended Genoa, under the orders of M. de Boufflers. But this is not the only remark, which a comparison of the actions of these two days will occasion. A military observer, in following the particulars which they present, will see how far the present system of warfare rises above that, which was employed on both sides at that period, as well from the fury of the combatants, as from the duration of the action, and the complication and rapidity of the operations. In 1800 the Austrians performed in the space of one morning what in 1746 would have taken up ten days. In 1800 General Massena performed in three hours what would have cost M. de Boufflers eight-and-forty.

the action began with a brisk cannonade from all the batteries of the Coronata, and from six gun-boats, which took the intrenchments on the coast in flank, defended by the second battalion of the 25th light infantry, at the head of the village of St. Pierre d'Arena.

At five o'clock, the advanced posts of the 5th light were obliged to fall back upon Rivarolo. The enemy charged three times, but always unsuccessfully, the intrenchments, which the carbineers of this demi-brigade defended at the entrance of this village.

At six o'clock, the enemy shewed themselves, at the same moment, along the whole of our line on the eastern side: they every where presented columns of attack, supported by numerous bodies of reserve. They forced us on several points, and, marching considerable forces down Monte-Faccio, they took Monte-Rati from us, blocked up Fort Richelieu, and possessed themselves of Fort Quezzi, the construction of which was only beginning, and in front of which they posted themselves. They attempted to carry Madona-del-Monte; but Chief of Brigade, Vouillé, manœuvred with so much skill, that he preserved his position, notwithstanding the small number of his troops.

At the same time the enemy pressed warmly on St. Martin-d'Abaro. Having obtained possession of the first houses of the village, they, by a dreadful fire from the windows, sustained that of their sharp-shooters who had arrived under the platform. Our troops were thrown into disorder; already did the orders of General Darnaud cease to be heard, and his experienced bravery presented no more than an useless example, when the General in Chief, who, continually passing along every point of the line, never suffered himself to be waited for, wherever his presence was necessary, and often seemed to appear there as if by inspiration, arrived on the spot, accompanied by Adjutant-general Thiebault and several other officers, whom he immediately commanded to join General Darnaud, in order to stop the firing, which now became general, and which, with our troops, is always the forerunner of a retreat; to bring back the detached men to their respective companies, to reinforce the bodies of reserve, in lessening the number of eclaireurs, and to place several divisions in a closer position. These measures re-established the affair so far, that the enemy, who were advancing under a fire, maintained in the best manner possible, and in the sight of numerous troops, stopped at the moment, when it ceased, and lost no time in forming into closer order, from the instant, in which they saw the numbers decrease.*

* Two causes may have produced this effect; the first is the re-establishment of order among our troops: the second is, that they probably supposed we were going to charge them.

About nine in the morning, the enemy, by means of an attack, extremely vigorous and totally unexpected, carried the important position of the Deux Frères*, whence they blocked up Fort Diamant, which they four times summoned† to surrender, and whence they commanded the works of Fort Eperon.

Almost at the same hour, 400 Austrians, having passed the Polcevera to the right of St. Pierre, drove back the battalion of the 3d light infantry, which occupied this position, upon the eminences, and, supported by the fire of their whole line, penetrated into the village to a certain spot where the roads crossed each other. Godinot, Chief of Brigade, charged them at the head of the third battalion of the 25th light infantry, killed several of their men, made twenty prisoners, and compelled them to repass the river in the greatest haste.‡

At length, the 24th of the line, which occupied the back of the mountain, leaning from Fort Eperon to the Bisagno, sustained, during a space of more than two hours, and with decided advan-

* After having, at different junctures, given an example of the greatest courage, Frossaro, Chief of Battalion, commanding the 97th, was killed in this attack, while charging the enemy at the head of his grenadiers.

† The two first summons were made in the morning by Count Palfy, and the two last by Hohenzollern, in the afternoon. The firmness of Bertrand, the Commander, and the confidence, which the well-tried bravery of the 41st of the line, which formed the garrison of this fort, inspired, rendered all summons useless. We shall here only take notice of the last summons, and the answer given to it.

Copy of the repeated Summons, sent by Lieutenant-general Count Hohenzollern, to the Commander of Fort Diamant.

"I summon you, Commander, to surrender your fort directly; otherwise, every thing is prepared, I shall storm, and put you to the sword. You may yet obtain an honourable capitulation. "COUNT HOHENZOLLERN.

"*Given before Diamant, 4 in the Evening.*"

Answer of the Commander of the Fort.

"GENERAL,

"Honour, the dearest possession of true soldiers, too imperiously forbids the brave garrison, under my orders, to surrender the fort, of which the command is confided to me, for them to consent to give themselves up on a simple summons; and so desirous am I, General, to merit your esteem, that I declare that force alone, and the impossibility of holding out farther, can induce me to capitulate. (Signed) "BERTRAND."

‡ The reports of the officers, taken in this affair, all agree in stating the forces, which the enemy employed against us towards the north, and the east, at 25,000, and those to the west at twelve or fifteen battalions. Indeed, how, otherwise, could they be equal to so many attacks, especially, in a country, where it was difficult for a column to act on more than one point?

tage, the exertions of a much superior enemy, and, in the end, even took the bridge of Carega from them, and made fifty prisoners.

During these operations, which took up part of the morning, and in the course of which, the firing, notwithstanding a most plentiful rain, was not interrupted on any point, the combined fleets skirted the coast, and cannonaded, in order to excite the people to revolt; but every thing was kept in order by the force and prudence of the means, which had been taken.

When the first cannon was fired, General Massena had been at the Lantern, in order to observe the enemy's movements on the west. He instantly perceived, that they had nothing to hope on that side; he therefore returned to the eastern side, where Genoa at once presents a much greater extent, and fewer means of defence, and which, he judged, would most probably be the real point of attack on the part of the enemy.

For this reason, about two in the afternoon, when the General in Chief, amidst so many successive and different attacks, and so many various movements, was at length convinced, that the object of the enemy was to preserve the position of the Deux Frères, and to force that of Madona-del-Monte, from which place they might oblige us to evacuate Albaro, and from which place only they could bombard Genoa, he resolved to avail himself of his bodies of reserve, which had not yet been engaged, and of the security, in which the enemy, from our retreat, and the dreadful state of the weather, might imagine themselves, to attack them in his turn, to retake, if possible, his first positions, and thus turn the projects of the enemy against themselves. This was a bold enterprize, in the present state of things; but what would war be without boldness of enterprize?

In pursuance of this plan, General Soult was commissioned to attack the Deux Frères, and received, for this purpose, the 73d and 106th, with the third battalion of the 2d of the line. The General in Chief continued to direct the operations of the first division, commanded by General Miolis, and, for the execution of his projects, reinforced it with the two first battalions of the 2d and 3d of the line

But, in order to run no hazards, and before he put his reserve in motion and advanced upon the centre of the enemy, he judged it expedient to weaken their left; for this reason he ordered General Darnaud to leave but a single chain of posts in front of the enemy, to force their left, and bear rapidly on to their rear, in order to beat them, and master a part of those troops, which had attacked St. Martin, and passed the Sturla near the coast, where Adjutant-

general Ottavi was stationed with the third battalion of the 62d of the line, and some companies of the 8th light infantry, and of the 74th of the line.

This movement, which General Darnaud executed with equal precision and vigour, did him infinite honour, and enabled him to make 400 prisoners.*

This operation secured the right of those divisions which were enabled to march forward to the left of Albaro. It was now nearly three o'clock in the afternoon, and at this moment General Poinsot received orders to retake Fort Quezzi, with the first and second battalions of the thrid of the line, whilst Lieutenant-general Hector, at the head of the 78th of the line, should turn Monte-Rati, following the ridge, which connects Madona-del-Monte with Fort Richelieu.

This last movement, necessarily very tardy, could not sufficiently second the first, in which our troops were vigorously repulsed, and in which, Mouton, chief of brigade, commanding the 3d of the line, and Chanu, chief of battalion in the same corps, were severely wounded.

The obstinate resistance, on the part of the enemy, completely justified this enterprize in the eyes of the General in Chief; and, although there were no more than two battalions of the 2d of the line, remaining with him, he commanded General Miolis to put himself at the head of the first, and direct his march upon the enemy's right flank, and Adjutant-general Thiebault to move at the head of the four companies of the second battalion, in charging order, upon their left flank, whilst the two battalions of the third, after having been rallied by General Poinsot, sustained the increased shock of the enemy in the centre, and in an advantageous position.

The movement of Adjutant-general Thiebault, which was the most direct, and which would have cut off the retreat of the enemy, if it could have been briskly executed, gave rise to a most furious conflict on this point: the enemy made a desperate defence; three times attacked, they three times repulsed this little column. Being too near each other to make use of fire-arms, the action was continued with the butt-ends of their muskets, and with stones.

* Captain Mathinet, of the 62d of the line, assistant to Adjutant-general Thiebault, finding, that himself, Captain Vaille, and Serjeant-major Drapier, of the same corps, had, from their too great courage, outstripped their comrades, fell alone into the midst of 80 Austrians, commanded by four officers. They were lost, but for the presence of mind of Captain Mathinet, which saved them: he successfully persuaded the enemy, by telling them that they were cut off, to lay down their arms, and to surrender themselves prisoners of war,

In the second charge, M. Diey, assistant to the Staff-general, was killed; soon after, Captain and Assistant Marceau was wounded; but, in a short time, the enemy, availing themselves of their superiority in numbers, surrounded this column.

At this critical moment, the General in Chief ordered the four last companies of the second battalion of the 2d of the line to advance, which were all that remained of the reserved troops.* Adjutant-general Andrieux was charged with the command of this demi-battalion; and General Massena himself, through a shower of stones, and a most destructive fire, marched, with his officers, at the head of these troops, until he had effected a junction with the column, at the head of which Thiebault was still fighting. This reinforcement decided the victory in our favour, and 200 prisoners were the fruits of it.

Adjutant-general Thiebault and Andrieux continued to pursue the enemy,† and effected a junction, in front, of Fort Quezzi,‡ with the division of General Miolis, who, on his side,‖ had borne down all on his way, and made 350 prisoners.

On the right, Adjutant-general Hector, seconded by a sally, which was seasonably made by the garrison of Fort Richelieu, and by a charge, which General Poinsot and Adjutant-general Andrieux made by the orders of General Miolis, in front, and by which they carried the last redoubts of the enemy on Monte-Rati, forced a battalion of the enemy, composed of 450 men, to lay down its arms, which battalion, finding its retreat cut off, was taken with its stand of colours. In the course of the same evening we got possession of 800 ladders, destined for the storming of Genoa and its fortresses, and made in such a manner, as to enable three men

* At this moment Adjutant-general Degiovani had only 80 French in Genoa, for the service of the place and harbour.

† Hervo, chief of squadron, deserves to be mentioned on this occasion, for the manner in which he behaved. It is impossible not to name Martique, chief of squadron, who every where distinguished himself by his intrepidity, and the manner by which he imparted it to the troops. It would, likewise, be unjust to forget M. James, Sub-lieutenant, who honourably distinguished himself by his courage in this affair, in consequence of which he was made Lieutenant.

‡ This point of Quezzi had been designed for a fort; it had been already marked out, and the works begun. It had, already, in part, a lining, two feet high, in some places lower; but neither earth-ramparts, nor parapets. Several places open, and very easy of access, in the works, removed all idea of re-establishing the fort, and neither the Austrians or French, had hitherto thought of availing themselves of any part of them for the defence of the position.

‖ General Miolis spoke highly of the behaviour of Manhin, Chief of Battalion, and of Captain Margen, of the second.

abreast to mount to the assault. These ladders were burnt during the night, by our troops.

Adjutant-general Gautier, on his side, who, with a very small number of men, engaged a strong column of the enemy on the right bank of the Bisagno, took sixty prisoners, and prevented them from taking the troops of General Miolis in the rear.

In short, along the whole front of the first division, the enemy were beaten, about five in the afternoon, and completely routed.*

General Soult, who was placed in such a manner as to hover over these different points of action, too skilful not to avail himself of the effect, which the sight of these advantages produced on his troops, laid hold of this moment to order an attack on the dreadful position of the Deux Frères, where General Hohenzollern had assembled considerable forces, and where, in spite of the difficulties of the ground, he had ordered two pieces of cannon to be mounted by his soldiers; of so great importance did he consider its preservation.

Brigade-general Spital was charged with the attack on this position, which was vigorously defended; but the talents and bravery of this General surmounted every obstacle; and from his example, the ardour of the assailants increasing in proportion to the resistance they met with, nothing could abate their progress. The 106th behaved with their accustomed bravery in this affair. Amongst the number of the wounded, the army had the mortification to see M. Dunesme, chief of battalion. A hundred and fifty men, forming the remains of the 73d of the line, and commanded by Contard, Chief of battalion, arrived the first, without firing a single shot, on the summit of the position, from which the enemy was driven, and where they left a hundred prisoners, and their two pieces of cannon, which were immediately turned against them.†

The ground remained covered with their dead, among whom was the Colonel of the regiment of Colloredo.

M. Fantucci, a Cisalpine Adjutant-general, and Legrand, chief of a battalion of engineers, in the service of the Roman republic, distinguished themselves in this affair.

Thus terminated this day, the most brilliant during the blockade; a day which cost the Austrians 4000 men, among whom were

* Captain Deysairer, then commanding the 63d of the line, in his report of these actions, gives a very favourable account of the behaviour of Lieutenants Ville, Abel, and Galand, and of Second Lieutenant Nogier.

† In abandoning the Deux Frères, the Austrians withdrew their two pieces of cannon, and rolled them into the bottom, near the battery. The grenadiers of the 73d, perceiving this, brought them up again with so much rapidity, that before the enemy were out of reach, there was sufficient time to employ them against themselves.

1,600 prisoners, and which saw them alternately attacking, and attacked, conquerors and conquered.

This day, which fortune seems to have divided between the combatants, and in which victory always declared for the side, that acted on the offensive, will prove a source of eternal glory to General Massena, in the eyes of every man, capable of forming a judgment of the operations of war.

But if this was a fortunate day in a military point of view; how highly important was it not, at the same time, relatively to the minds of the people of Genoa, who, in the morning, had seen the enemy, established under their walls, and who, by this victory, lost all fear of a serious attack by land. Indeed so great was their enthusiasm, that the return of the General in Chief was a complete triumph.

The military orders of the next day contained the testimony of esteem and satisfaction, which the behaviour of so many brave men deserved, and which it is so pleasing to a Commander to pay.

The 41st of the line, and its commander, who had defended Fort Diamant, received a letter of congratulation on their conduct, from the General in Chief.

An extra distribution of brandy was made amongst all the troops.

The results of this day were, besides, drawn up, addressed to the Ligurian government, translated and printed in the two languages, published, and stuck up in all parts of the city.

May 1st and 2d, 1800.

The General in Chief thought it incumbent on him to take advantage of the various impressions, which the victory of the 30th of April had made on our troops, and those of the enemy; and, after having suffered the divisions to rest themselves during the whole of the 1st of May, he ordered General Miolis, on the 2d, to make different movements, in order to attract the attention of the enemy on the eastern side, and to employ their troops there; on his part, he ordered a strong reconnoitring party, at the point of day, on the positions of La Coronata, occupied by the enemy, with an intention to support it with vigour, if the enemy made the least suspicious movement; or if, as we might suppose such a thing possible, their ill success in the general attack of the 30th of April should induce them to make a retreat, which the movement of the army of reserve must shortly make necessary.

Godinot, Chief of Brigade, of the 25th infantry, who did the duty of Brigade-general, was, in consequence, employed to harass

the enemy upon the Polcevera, from the sea to Rivarolo, with the 3d light infantry, the 3d of the line, and twelve companies of grenadiers; which corps had not been employed in this affair.

Gazan, General of Division, filed off from this last village; his column, composed of the 5th, and 25th light infantry, and the 106th of the line, advanced towards the left of La Coronata, and marched in such a manner as to take it in the rear.*

The 97th of the line, filing off from the position of the Deux Frères, made, on their side, a false attack on the Chartreuse at Rivarolo.

Scarcely an hour had elapsed, since the fire commenced, when General Gazan, by means of a very vigorous attack, had already come up to the enemy's cannon, who, on their side, began to evacuate their post; already had a whole regiment of Austrian light infantry laid down their arms, when a few musket shots fired on this regiment at the moment of their surrender, and the arrival of a strong body of reserve suddenly changed the face of affairs, and our troops were repulsed, carrying along with them, nevertheless, ninety prisoners.†

General Soult sent the 2d of the line, which was left in reserve under the orders of General Poinsot, to the support of Gazan's division; and marched in person at the head of part of this demi-brigade, as soon as he knew that Gen. Gazan had been wounded; filing off to the Polcevera, through the centre of the village of Rivarolo, he drew up, in order of battle, so as to enable his fire to stop the chasseurs of Bassi, and the 5th regiment of Hungarian hussars, who made a charge through the bed of this river, in order to cut off the retreat of our troops.‡

The difficulty of the ground, the projection of garden walls upon the hill, the numerous works, with which the enemy was protected, the chevaux de frise, with which all the avenues were filled, the cross fire from several batteries, discharging grape-shot, the great superiority of the enemy's forces, the state of their troops,

* This movement rendered great part of the artillery, with which the enemy had covered the whole eminence of La Coronata, of no effect.

† At this moment, when the fire from the enemy's artillery was doubled, a shell, after having struck against the wall, rolled into the middle of the groupe, formed by the General in Chief, and his Staff-officers, at the beginning of the avenue of Rivarolo, and there immediately burst; it might have caused the greatest disasters; we had only, however, to regret the loss of Captain Charlier, an estimable officer, who was struck dead, at my side, by a fragment, which went though his stomach. A grenadier who happened to be in the groupe had a knee broken.

‡ The 106th lost 130 men in this affair.

the weakness, which want of nourishment, and the loss of so many good officers produced among ours, the command of almost all our divisions being entrusted to supernumerary officers; the long sufferings, the misery, the exhausted and dispirited state of numbers, (the common effects of these different causes) and, in fine, the wound which General Gazan received at the head of the division, were the self-evident reasons of the ill success of this enterprize, which, nevertheless, was made in the true spirit of military operations, since, in taking advantage of the effects, resulting from the victory of the 30th of April, it might tend to give us possession of the artillery, with which the enemy had covered the Coronata, of all their preparations for the seige and assault, of a number of prisoners, and of the provisions, which the General in Chief knew to have arrived at Sestri, several days before; it would have given a farther advantage, in obliging the enemy to bring fresh troops against us, and to lose time in retaking this position, and fortifying it anew,

After this affair, a truce of three quarters of an hour took place, at the solicitation of the enemy, in order, according to the officers who proposed it, to collect their killed and wounded; but they employed it in endeavours to corrupt our soldiers. Several desertions followed these particular communications, in which the emigrants only appeared.

As soon as the General in Chief received notice of this truce, before he had even learnt the particulars of it, he ordered it to be broken.

During the whole of the action, in which the 5th light infantry behaved gallantry,* the English squadron, consisting of five ships of war and frigates, were in line of battle, before Cornegliano and St. Pierre d'Arena.

This was a cruel day for the staff.

Gazan, General of Division, was wounded, as were one of his aides-de-camp and his secretary.

Adjutant-general Fantucci was killed. His Adjutants, Fascarolo and Gasparinetti, were wounded. M. Carlier, Adjutant to the Staff-general, was killed, as we have just stated.

Captain Rosa, who was attached to Adjutant-general Reille, was slightly touched by a cannon-ball, which was fortunately spent.

* The 5th light infantry lost, during this affair, in killed and wounded, 159 men, and among them 18 officers, in the number of whom was Manset, Chief of Battalion. The latter was wounded in cutting his way through the enemy, who had hemmed him in.

3d to the 10th of May, 1800.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL REILLE, who left Antibes on the 1st, arrived on the 3d, at six in the morning, at Genoa, bringing important dispatches to the General in Chief.

During the whole of this day, the enemy were employed in adding new works to their camp at La Coronata, and fencing it with fresh pieces of cannon. They more especially fortified the side, which we had vainly tried to force the evening before, and, on several points, made demonstrations of attack, with a view, doubtless, to cover the workmen.

In the course of the same day, several reports were spread abroad, that they had received reinforcements, and intended to storm Genoa in the night. The fact is, that amongst other movements, they had marched a column of more than 2,000 men on the side of Monte-Creto.

The 73d was sent off from the second division to the first, and charged with the defence of Fort Quezzi. It was reported, during the same day, that the enemy's cavalry was filing off on the side of Piedmont. This news strengthened our hopes, that the army, destined for our relief, had marched. Notwithstanding this, provisions experienced a sudden and considerable rise.

On the 4th, the enemy, at day-break, ordered all their military bands to play, in sign of rejoicing.

On the 5th, a small bark, laden with grain, escaped the vigilance of the English, and brought provisions for five days to Genoa.

The 6th and 7th days afforded absolutely nothing, worthy our notice; no military exploit, no news of any kind distinguished this period, except some reconnoitring parties, conducted by General Miolis, particularly on the 6th, which, however, did not produce any interesting consequences. One event, nevertheless, took place during the space of these two days, which we cannot forber relating, namely, the destruction of an aqueduct, which the armed peasantry cut off, on the 6th, and which was so much the more important, as it worked many of the mills in Genoa.*

On the 8th, intelligence was brought us by a spy, that, for two days past, a very warm cannonade had been heard on the side of Turin; that the general opinion was that the enemy had been

* This event induced the General in Chief to order the construction of mills capable of being worked by horses. By the care, zeal and talents of Marés, Chief of Brigade in the Engineers three were made in the space of six days, each with four stones. This fact alone is sufficient to give an idea of what this officer performed during the blockade, to justify the particular confidence of the General in Chief, and the esteem of the whole army.

beaten, and that the French were marching upon Milan. The same spy farther said, that, on the evening of the sixth, General Melas had passed Sassello, at the head of 10,000 men, on his way to Piedmont.

The want of something to encourage us, caused this news to be eagerly attended to.

About ten in the morning, the Neapolitan flotilla, which had arrived on the 7th, connonaded and bombarded St. Pierre d'Arena, and thus tried its effects on a few fishermen's huts, and some ancient palaces, which were either uninhabited or converted into military hospitals.* In an hours's time, one of the enemy's barks was shot through by one of our balls; this circumstance put a stop to this ridiculous and cruel attack.

On the same day, Pouchin, Chief of Brigade, of the 108th, replaced Adjutant-general Degiovani in the command of the place of Genoa, the latter being specially employed near the General in Chief.

On the 9th, at day-break, the Neapolitan flotilla bombarded Albaro; the firing lasted three or four hours.

During this day the enemy made different movements on the eastern side: a report was spread that 1,200 Calabrians had arrived at Nervi.

In the afternoon of the 10th, nineteen guns were fired by the English Admiral, and some discharges of artillery took place in the enemy's camp, which gave rise to various conjectures.

11th of May, 1800.

TWICE already, since the blockade, had the eastern coast been the theatre of our victories. Attacking, and attacked, we had seen formidable legions shrink into columns of timid prisoners in our presence, and humbly descending from the summits which they had proudly covered.

Twice had the army, each time through the combinations of General Massena, reaped abundance of laurels there; but this friendly spot was not yet exhausted; and the victories of the 7th of April, and of the 1st of May, were, in some measure, to be eclipsed by a victory, still more brilliant.

A particular circumstance decided the moment; the General in Chief, fully determined to avail himself of the departure of General Melas, with part of his army, to weaken, still more, the troops of

* The Siege of Genoa is perhaps the only one, in which the black flag hoisted upon the hospitals, did not prevent the enemy from directing their fire upon those asylums of the unfortunate.

the enemy, that remained to blockade us, had for some days meditated on the means of obliging them to withdraw to a greater distance, or to reinforce themselves around Genoa, in order to effect a powerful diversion; but the point, or rather the moment of attack was not yet decided; when, on the 10th, he received a letter from General Otto, in which the latter informed him that, on that very day, his cannon would be discharged, in honour of a victory, gained over General Suchet; this news, which would have intimidated a weak, or disheartened, a common man, produced an effect totally opposite upon General Massena. A noble indignation took possession of his soul; and roused him to take vengeance for the disaster of his Lieutenant, and, with this manly and generous idea, furnished him with the means success.

In pursuance of this, he immediately fixed his plan of operations for the following day, according to which he divided the troops, destined to co-operate in the execution of his project, into four bodies.

One, under the orders of General Miolis; was composed of the 62d, 74th, and 78th demi-brigades of the line.

Another, under the orders of Lieutenant-general Soult, consisted of the 25th light infantry, and of the 2d, 3d, and 24th of the line.

The 106th formed the reserve of the division of General Miolis, and the 92d and 97th, designed for a false attack, received orders to advance in front of Diamant, to keep up the attention of the enemy in that quarter.

General Miolis was commissioned to attack Monte-Faccio, and General Soult to turn it, and, by this manœuvre, to hem in the troops, to which its defence was entrusted.

The attack in front was made in three columns, namely, the 78th, forming that on the left, and marching under the orders of Adjutant-general Gautier.

General Miolis occupied the centre with the 74th, and had on the right Adjutant-general Reille, commanding the 62d, whilst Wouillemont, Chief of Brigade, occupied the coast, with the 8th light infantry.

Adjutant-general Gautier obtained some rapid advantages, to which he was entitled not only on account of his courage, but also of his dispositions and manœuvres, and by means of which he carried the enemy's intrenched camp at Bavari, where the 78th found from thirty to forty bags of rice.*

* Adjutant-general Gautier, in his report, passed the highest encomiums on the 1st and 2d battalions of the 78th, commanded by the chief of the demi-brigade, General Miolis, who observes the praise-worthy custom of not

General Miolis and Adjutant-general Reille, made themselves, in the same manner, masters of the enemy's advanced position upon Monte-Faccio; unfortunately the latter in falling back, having formed into solid bodies, availed themselves of a momentary hesitation in our troops, and of the advantages, which they derived from their position, suddenly resumed an offensive posture, charged them with great vigour, and drove them back upon the Sturla, without any possibility of our rallying or even stopping them; and that too, notwithstanding the General in Chief had made the whole reserve march in succession, for that purpose.* But while the enemy were in full pursuit of this part of our troops, General Soult victoriously effected his manœuvre.

He had divided his forces into one advanced guard, and one division or body of reserve. General Darnaud commanded the 25th light infantry, and 24th of the line,† in the first division, and General Poinsot the 2d and 3d of the line, in the second.

General Soult, setting off at five in the morning (his advanced guard from Gavetto on the Bisagno, and his corps of reserve from the glacis of the Roman gate) kept the left bank of the Bisagno, passing through Bisantino, Olmo, Prato, Olivetto and Cassalo, bearing down in his way all the Austrian posts, which were in these different quarters, at the same time that a detached corps had forced the enemy's camps upon Monte-Creto. Having reached Cassarolo, he passed the river; General Darnaud rapidly possessed himself of the avenues to the bridge, and pushed forward to where there is a branching of the roads of Torriglia and Campanaddigo, where the enemy might have taken an advantageous position, but where they had not sufficient time to rally. As to General Darnaud, he stopped there as long as was necessary to reassemble his troops.

The 3d of the line, having reached the foot of mount Salviaggia, was ordered by General Soult to oppose a column of the enemy, which was advancing to attack it, and, at the same time, to cover his rear; this was performed with complete success.

lavishing encomiums, seeing, on the spot, what high talent he had displayed in the attack on the camp at Bavari, could not avoid telling Adjutant-general Gautier, that he had acquired the greatest honour in this affair.

* Adjuant-General Gautier, and Wouillemont, chief of brigade, alone made a few prisoners. The 62d, at the head of which Adjutant-general Reille fought in such a manner, as to astonish the bravest of his men, lost 62 soldiers in this affair.

† The 25th having left their second battalion at St. Pierre, and the guards of the 1st, and 3d, and those of the 24th of the line having likewise remained at their posts, these two corps did not form 400 men.

The column of General Darnaud directed its march to the heights, called Recco, reached the ridge of the mountains, and cut off the road to Sorri.

During this march, General Darnaud had beaten the enemy at different junctures, and had already taken six hundred prisoners of the regiment of Jordis, and of the chasseurs of Brentano.* But finding himself, at this period, at a great distance from the main body of the army; he was assailed by a division of the enemy, much superior to his own in point of numbers, and more effective, as they were not, like those of General Darnaud, worn down with hunger and fatigue. In this critical position he sustained a conflict of two hours duration, the inequality of which was diminished by his talents alone. In the mean time, one battalion and the grenadiers of the second of the line, arrived under the orders of General Poinsot, and enabled him to change this painful and difficult defence into a brilliant attack. By the orders of General Soult, who arrived immediately after this column, the battalion of the second, and the grenadiers, were directly formed, on the centre, into a close column; the signal of attack was given by beating a charge; the 25th rushed forward on the enemy's left flank; and the 24th on the right; and by this manœuvre, the enemy, being thrown into confusion, were overpowered, and driven headlong down the rocks.† More than 800 Austrians fell to the bottom of the precipices; a still greater‡ number were taken in the intrenchments of Monte-Faccio,‖ the lasting monument of the

* One fact will enable the reader to form a judgment of the difficulty of this movement: General Darnaud, in order to pass a very profound and steep ravine, was obliged to get his troops over, by means of a single ladder, in the midst of a most destructive fire. The General charged the enemy with fifty men, who were the first over, and took a hundred prisoners. Among these was one Colonel, one Lieutenant-colonel, and two Majors. A second fact will still farther serve to give an idea of local circumstances; the enemy seeing all means of retreat cut off by our troops, endeavoured to find a passage over a deep and steep ravine; the soldiers of the 24th prevented the success of this attempt, by rolling enormous stones into this ravine.

† During his movement, Captain Tribon, and Sub-lieutenant Prion continued in action, although wounded. Sanere, a private, took three officers; Lafolie, a corporal, took a captain, and several soldiers; Meurnier, a private, did the same; Angibout, a private, being attacked by three Austrians, killed two of them, and took the third prisoner.

‡ Godsheim, the enemy's general, who commanded here, saved himself only by the rapidity of his flight, by means of which he arrived at Nervi before our troops.

‖ At the period when part of this division of the army of Italy deserted, the 25th light had been ordered to disarm the 24th of the line. This circumstance made them cautious of approaching each other: but in this affair, the heroic

glory of the French name, and the constant witness of the defeat of its numerous enemies.

General Soult, thus master of Monte-Faccio, ordered the troops to halt there, after which General Darnaud advanced against Nervi, of which he took possession. He found there provisions for his troops, and two pieces of cannon.

The General in Chief judging from the manner, in which the troops of General Miolis (with the exception of the 78th, under the orders of Adjutant-general Gautier) had retreated in the morning, that it was then impossible to make those divisions form again, had ordered them to take position at St. Martin d'Albaro, and at the Roman gate; had directed their cartridges to be re-completed, and an extra-quantity of wine to be distributed among them; this measure, which was taken without loss of time, enabled him to make an advanced movement with them, about one in the afternoon; and he found himself so well empowered to assist General Soult, (had there been any necessity for it,) that, before four o'clock, General Miolis had already re-established a communication with the troops, which Gen. Soult had left on the Bisagno; that at the same hour, the 62d were posted upon Monte-Rati, and the head of the right column, composed of the 8th light, arrived at Nervi at the same moment with the troops under General Darnaud.*

At night, the latter fell back to Castagna. The 2d returned to Genoa, carrying more than 1,500 prisoners with it. The remain-

conduct of these two corps, who, at every step vied with each other for the palm of honour, gave them so many motives for reciprocal esteem, that the brave men, who composed them, embraced each other in the midst of the fire, and, by a resolution honourable to each, they abjured all enmity on the field of battle. So great was the enthusiasm, on one and the other part, that by a momentary interchange, half of the 25th, passed into the 24th, and half of the 24th to the 25th, and the two corps, thus mingled, continued to beat the enemy with renewed ardour.

* When, about four o'clock in the afternoon, these different divisions were ordered to resume an offensive posture, a movement of insurrection was visible amongst them. The staff and general officers were insulted, and the General in Chief himself had like to have been insulted as well; but his firmness awed them, and some punishments, equally prompt and exemplary, menaces, exhortations and a few arrests, having completely restored obedience and subordination in the ranks, this division marched on to a victory, then easily obtained, in the same manner as they would return to the most obstinate conflict. Whoever will reflect on all, that those troops had suffered, and consider the effect, which the smallest quantity of wine could not fail to produce upon men, thus weakened, far from being astonished at this event, will continue to admire the courage, patience and resignation of troops, thus cruelly tried.

der of the troops completely repossessed themselves of their firs positions on the morrow, preserving, nevertheless, Monte-Faccio.*

Towards evening, this victory was announced at Genoa by the music of the military bands, and the city was illuminated.

The enthusiasm was so much the greater, as from the moment when the division of General Miolis had beat a retreat, it was no longer possible for the General in Chief to receive any news of General Suchet; and this circumstance was extremely serious, inasmuch as this general was surrounded by the enemy, who had turned him; and, acting by himself, might be overpowered, consequently, many persons might consider the day, as completely unfortunate, until the moment, in which the brilliant events of the last affair were announced. In his report to the General in Chief, General Darnaud passed the highest encomiums on the leaders of the 25th light infantry, and the 24th of the line, upon Lavillette, chief of squadron (who had been wounded in the last charge,) and upon Sub-lieutenant Mamard of the 106th, who likewise had been wounded.

12th and 13th of May, 1800.

THE General in Chief, whose constant object it was to victual Genoa by means of those advantages, which drove the enemy to a greater distance from the walls, thought it essential to avail himself of the victory of the 21st, and endeavour to gain another, before the enemy could have time to repair their losses. The brilliant successes of that day had indeed procured some cattle and vegetables for Genoa, from the villages, which had been taken from the enemy; but to have grain, it was necessary to extend our conquests farther. On the other hand, General Massena was sufficiently aware of the situation of his army, to know that, in a country, where victory flies from the bravest, to favour the strongest party, it was impossible for troops, exhausted, by long sufferings, and, if we may so express ourselves, morally and physically worn out, to fight for two days together, especially on the almost inaccessible rocks of Liguria, and against an enemy, before whom they could not appear till after two or three hours most painful exertions, and when they were already half conquered by fatigue.

The 12th, therefore, was necessarily devoted to repose, as well as to the celebration of the victory obtained on the preceding day, which took place, at noon, with a discharge of twenty-five pieces of cannon, the motive of which was officially announced to the

* The 62d did not return under the walls of Genoa, until day-break on the 13th.

enemy's generals.* But, on the morning of the 13th, the Gen. in Chief, notwithstanding the news of General Suchet's retreat to the Var, still feeling himself superior to the caprice of fortune, or, independently of every other consideration, wishing to employ all his resources, and endeavouring by that means to hasten events in proportion, as the time seemed to pass on with greater rapidity, was already on his march for a new expedition, which, from its offensive operations (a kind of warfare so often resorted to by him), ought to be decisive between the troops which defended Genoa, and those, which blockaded the place.

The object of this attack was to force the camp at Monte-Creto,† the central point of all the enemy's positions round Genoa, and, in reality the key to the whole line; I say the key, because, once masters of this mountain, we must, from local circumstances, have compelled the enemy to withdraw to a distance from Genoa. By the success of this movement, our forces might unite themselves, and, still pursuing it, we might be enabled to march, on one side, behind La Coronata, where the enemy, on the eastern side, embarrassed us the most, and, on the other, to the west, where the enemy's points of appui were but feeble. The loss of their camp at Monte-Creto would therefore compel them to fall back to the Bochetta, and behind Voltry and East-Sestri, to evacuate Portofino,

* At midnight, on the 12th, the enemy attacked St. Pierre D'Arena, with vigour. Two hundred men even passed the Polcevera; but as this affair was not generally interesting, we shall content ourselves with mentioning it, observing at the same time, that those 200 men were beaten and repulsed by sub-lieutenant Bazire, and 25 chasseurs of the 3d light infantry.

† Experience has demonstrated to the General in Chief, that he ought always to have followed his presentiment, or first ideas. In fact, to a strong understanding, entirely taken up on one subject, the first cast of thought must always be more just, than a resolution, brought on by a tiresome discussion. General Massena is a new and striking proof of this observation. The movement, disposed for the 13th, was to have taken place upon Portofino. The object was to carry off the grain, which was there, and to make sure of the provisions, before the important, though doubtful attack of the camp at Monte Creto, was made. Already had 800 sailors and porters been assembled at Albaro; already had part of the National Guard of Genoa marched to take a share in this expedition, and the columns were already in motion, when, in a special council, held during the night of the 12th, to the 13th, the idea of commencing the attack at Monte-Creto prevailed. The General in Chief opposed it a long while; but over-persuaded by the solicitations and reasons of a general, much in his confidence, as well on the score of friendship as of victories obtained by him, he at length yielded, foretelling, however, the misfortunes which were too truly verified in the course of the day. The remainder of the night, in pursuance of this new plan, was employed in changing the dispositions laid down, and forming new ones.

and to abandon their artillery at Cornegliano, and at West-Sestri, where too we had hopes of finding some magazines.

Nothing was neglected to insure the success of this operation, so important, from the result* which it could not fail to produce. The choice of the troops and officers was made with the same care. The troops received every thing, that it was possible to give them. In fine, well-founded expectation had, beforehand, classed this day in the number of those, the remembrance of which would bring glory and consolation.

But, our first misfortune was, that the enemy, sensible of the importance of their position at Monte-Creto, had assembled great part of their forces there, or in the neighbourhood: this circumstance, which was unknown to the General in Chief, could of course make no alteration in his resolution, and the corps, destined for this attack, were divided into two columns.

That of the right, consisting of the 3d light infantry, and of the 2d, 3d, 24th and 62d of the line, marched, under the orders of General Soult, against the camp of Monte-Creto. It went out at the Roman gate, at eight in the morning, and moved forward through the valley on the Bisagno.

That of the left, commanded by General Gazan, and composed of the 92d, 97th, and 106th, filed off by Fort Eperon, and passing the Deux Frères, directed their march to the Quatre As, which was to their right, and which the enemy occupied with strong redoubts, supported, at the same time, by a considerable camp.

The 3d light infantry, and the 62d of the line, forming, under the orders of Adjutant-general Gautier, the advanced guard of General Soult, began the action at eleven in the morning. The valour of the troops, the intelligence of their leader and their reciprocal confidence in each other, signalized the opening of this affair by a marked success. The enemy every where gave ground before this little column;† which at the end of several hours march, rendered extremely painful by continual fighting, and after having forced two camps, and several intrenchments, reached the camp of Monte-Creto, which was defended by numerous works, and by a line of troops, sustained by different bodies of reserve.

Whilst Adjutant-general Gautier had obtained these several

* This was, in some sort, the last attempt that General Massena could think of making. The necessity of keeping the people of Genoa in order, whom their prolonged sufferings exasperated, every day, more and more, and who, excited to revolt by every possible means, could scarcely permit him to quit the city any more.

† These two demi-brigades were composed of not quite 1,400 men. The latter lost 64 in this affair.

advantages, the 24th of the line, under the orders of their chief officer had attacked and taken from the enemy, notwithstanding a most vigorous resistance, the mountain of Aspino, and, by this means, found themselves in a posture to second the troops which were charged with the main attack on this point, and to form on their flank.

At the same time, the division of General Gazan was alike at issue with the enemy; already had the brigade of General Spital resumed their first positions; already were they forming platoons to follow, within a moderate distance of each other, the brave men, who were marching upon the enemy's redoubts, when a most violent and unexpected storm seemed, in a moment, to confound Heaven and Earth: so thick were the clouds, that covered the elevated mountains, which we occupied, and enveloped the combatants, that, even in touching each other, nothing was to be seen but by the flashes of the lightning. After a real deluge of three quarters of an hour, during which none dared to move a step, every one found himself on the spot, where the storm had overtaken him. But every thing was completely drenched, the ground as well as the soldiers' arms. The moment of energy was gone by. The paths were become extremely slippery and difficult, and, during this period, the enemy had been further reinforced by the arrival of some troops, which, being placed in the surrounding villages, and below the clouds, had been able to march during the state of inaction, in which we had been kept so long. Obstacles, in a word, had increased in proportion to the diminution of our means. Some exertions were still made, but they were all unavailing. That enthusiasm, which is the spring of the soul, and every thing to the French, was extinguished.

On the left, General Spital, while endeavouring to encourage his troops, had his horse killed under him, and was himself wounded in the fall. Adjutant-general Reille took his place, threw himself in the front, but could not communicate that courage, of which he gave so zealous an example himself.

On the right, Adjutant-general Gautier, succeeded in another charge, by which he forced the redoubts, that defended the enemy's camp. But, at this moment, the latter ordered one of their bodies of reserve to advance, led by General Hohenzollern in person. The shock was dreadful; the soldiers fought hand to hand, and Gautier was wounded and fell. His troops fell back. The Lieutenant-general commanded General Poinsot to advance rapidly at the head of the second of the line; the enemy gave way in their turn, and our troops reached the camp of Monte-Creto. They

set fire to the barracks of this camp, but the arrival of a fresh division of the enemy rendered this effort of no avail, and our troops again dispersed. Then it was that Lieutenant-general Soult, accompanied and seconded by Soult, his brother, chief of squadron, and by M. Mengaud, lieutenant in the 4th hussars, rallied the 3d of the line. The troops, hearing his voice, stopped for an instant; he seemed to have communicated to them the valour, which animated himself; but a ball, which broke his right leg, wrested the victory from us. It was to no purpose that General Poinsot and Adjutant-general Gautier called upon the soldiers to avenge the blood of their leaders. The retreat was effected, and, to fill up the measure of our grief, General Soult remained in the power of the enemy.* The ground, naturally slimy and sloping, was so thoroughly soaked, that our soldiers, exhausted with fatigue, and scarcely able to keep their footing, could not carry him off, in spite of all the efforts, made for the purpose. The enemy exerted themselves in pursuit of our retrograde movement so much the more feebly, as a column had been already detached to turn us. In effect, this column would have arrived in sufficient time to cut off the retreat of the half of our troops, had it had any others than French to deal with.

In this encounter, so unforeseen by our battalions, a rather warm action took place, in which Perrin, chief of brigade, commanding the 2d of the line, received a ball in the left leg, of which he died, twenty-three days after.

At the moment, in which the General in Chief judged that the enterprize had failed, he had detached, from Gazan's division, Adjutant-general Hector, who marched down, with the 106th, to the Bisagno, in order to cover the retreat of the troops under General Soult. This corps very happily seconded the effort of the 2d of the line, in their struggles to force a passage.† In the evening each corps returned to its ancient position.‡

During these different conflicts, General Miolis kept the enemy in employment, on the eastern side and the Bisagno, by strong reconnoitring parties.

Thus did this day of real sorrow terminate on our side; this

* At the moment, when General Soult saw that he was at the point of being taken, he gave his arms and his hat to a grenadier to carry to the General in Chief. Soult, chief of squadron, did not abandon his brother and general, in this cruel situation; he shared his fate, and thus gave a proof of his sensibility, equal to those he had already evinced of his courage.

† This demi-brigade had 25 officers, and 200 non-commissioned officers or privates killed or wounded in this affair.

‡ This action cost the 3d of the line 100 men.

day, which had been so fatal to our brave soldiers, and in which the army suffered three irreparable losses.*

In fine, thus was it, that inconstant fortune distributed her favours, and, in this instance, mocked all our wishes and hopes.

A hundred and twenty of the enemy remained prisoners with us; with them were a colonel, a major, and eight other officers.

Whilst the army was thus employed on the outside of Genoa, four thousand women, with bells in their hands, were assembled in the city, calling out for bread, and an end to their misery. Some money, seasonably distributed by the commandant of the place, and his prudent measures, dispersed this multitude; but they were incompetent to tranquillize a numerous and suffering people, agitated by men, who were skilful in directing their movements.

14th to the 20th of May, 1800.

On the morning of the 14th, the General in Chief issued the following proclamation to the inhabitants of the city of Genoa:

"You are all witnesses to the exertions of the army to deliver your territory from the presence of the enemy; they have been so often beaten, their losses have been so enormous, that, at present, their forces are infinitely reduced; the affair even of yesterday was one of the most destructive on their part. This enemy will not, in future, have it in his power to make farther attempts on Genoa. We should have had but one thing to dread; that is, the want of provisions, unless the most encouraging measures had been taken before-hand: this circumstance has been the object of my solicitude and of that of your government. Purchases have been made, and, whatever difficulties it may be necessary to overcome, in a few days provisions will arrive.

"Inhabitants of the city of Genoa! I repeat to you, that the enemy can henceforth undertake nothing; your fate is in your own hands. You owe it to the sacrifices you have already made, you owe it to the brave army, which sheds its blood in your defence, you owe it to the honour of your national character, to your families and your government, to persevere with courage: I cannot do otherwise than applaud your zeal, and your firm and tranquil attitude; but you will lose all the fruits of your sacrifices, unless you support them some days longer.

* 1st. Perrin, chief of brigade, a good officer, and one, whose bravery had been always consistent. 2dly. Adjutant-general Gautier, who united rare qualities, and distinguished talents, alike suited for command. 3dly. Lieutenant-general Soult, who justified his high reputation during this blockade by the most signal services. He marched from victory to victory, and it may be said, that the road he followed was lighted by glory.

"Citizens of Genoa! the French army give you a great example of resignation; can you hesitate to follow it, in circumstances, which are as essentially interesting to yourselves as they can be to us?"

At eleven o'clock in the evening of the 14th, M. Couchaud, captain of engineers, arrived with dispatches, in which the Chief Consul apprised the General in Chief of the first victory, gained by the army of the Rhine, and announced his intention of taking the command of the army of reserve. This intelligence awakened the energy of the troops so much the more, as the name alone of Bonaparte electrifies every soul, and is the sure presage of victory. His letter was, as early as day-break, translated, printed, and distributed about the city.

On the same day of the 14th, the government, in a second domiciliary visit, made a seizure of all the corn, to be found among those who sold bread. This transaction, the event of which was of no avail, as far as related to the wants of the army and the people, (this commerce being of no consequence, unless from the value, which, from circumstances, was attached even to the smallest quantities,) and which left no doubt as to the penury of the inhabitants, caused the two-fold evil, of depriving the city of bread for three whole days, and of raising it, when it did again appear, to an exorbitant price, when the government, in trying to repair their fault, doubled it by a retractation, which evinced the weakness and uncertainty of its measures, and by which it made a solemn promise of the fullest liberty in this species of industry and commerce.

On the 15th, more than forty vessels sailed towards the east. It was said, that the Austrians were carrying off all that they could remove from the western coast to Leghorn, and, in this manner, preparing for a retreat.

On the 16th, an account was brought from the Lantern that the fortlets of Vado were firing.

On the same day the General in Chief, being informed, that the fishermen not only carried on a contraband trade in wine, but that they moreover served the enemy as spies, took measures to check this double abuse. Being informed likewise, that the clergy employed their influence in a dangerous manner, he apprised them that the vigilance of the police would extend even to their pulpits. He besides sent out of Genoa a great number of women from the environs, who had thrown themselves into the city at the period of its being invested, and who had been particularly remarked, for their cries, in the different groupes. He, farther, contrived measures

to keep those who still remained, of the Ligurian troops, under proper subordination, and who, after the example of some among their officers, had changed their barracks into hot-beds of insurrection. In short, he employed all possible means to bring back to the recollection of the people all, that, in the events of 1746, had contributed to feed their hatred against the Austrians.

On the 17th, at two in the morning, the Neapolitan gallies and boats bombarded Genoa, and principally the quarter on the coast. The people were terrified, and fled from all parts. In the midst of the night, the city was full of people, rumours were circulated, and rockets were seen to rise from one of the places, where the prisoners were kept. The general was beat, but scarcely any of the national guard assembled, which, since the 13th, had taken little part in measures of police. The zeal of the patriots had cooled. The menaces with which all the proclamations of Assereto were filled, intimidated to such a degree, that our position became more and more critical.

In the midst of all the disorders of this night, the general in chief made a survey of the city.

*The day put an and to the bombardment.**

On the 18th, the enemy sent out a strong reconnoitring party on Monte-Faccio; it was repulsed after a conflict of half an hour.

A cannonading had been heard on the side of Savona, according to differernt accounts that had been received.

Five deserters brought intelligence, that all the enemy's divisions on the western side, had sent off their baggage, as well as their field-equipage and horses, and a report was spread in the enemy's camp, that Bonaparte had blockaded Turin, and was marching to Alexandria. It was farther said, that the enemy were almost continually under arms.

Notwithstanding this intelligence, which nevertheless was favourable, several petty councils were held in Genoa, without our being able to discover the names of any of their members.

In the groupes the women called out †*Long live* - - - - - without finishing their acclamations. The French were insulted in the streets, some of them in a very serious manner, by these same

* The women, particularly, notwithstanding day-light, continued in groupes. Near one of these groupes, some cries were heard at the moment, when General Massena passed; he stopt, fixed his eyes on the seditious, and his look put them all to flight.

† The word *Maria*, joined to *Viva*, was the ancient cry of the people of Genoa, under the aristocratical government; since the revolution, it became the death-cry against the patriots of the country and against the French. The word *Maria* was thefore understood in the case of which we speak.

women, and by the priests. Every thing seemed to forebode some explosion, and, to complete our misfortunes, we learned, on the 18th, that the fortress of Savona had surrendered* on the 16th.

The fermentation, which existed among the inhabitants of Genoa, the depressed spirits of the troops, and the discontent of all, gave reason to dread, that this news would produce some unfortunate effect. Under this impression, the General in Chief took special measures for the security of the city. He ordered Monte-Faccio to be evacuated, and General Miolis to take a closer line on the Sturla, he reinforced the garrison of Genoa, and established permanent bodies of reserve on the places of Fontaine-Amoureuse, and St. Dominique, he ordered artillery to be placed there;† in a word, he concentrated his forces.

On the 20th, at 7 in the morning, Adjutant-general Ortigoni, arrived in a Maltese sloop; he had, by the quick sailing of this vessel, escaped all the dangers of the sea. This mission was to announce, according to a dispatch from Bonaparte, that the blockade would be raised, between the 21st and the 30th. He brought with him 900,000 livres from Antibes, sent by Paymaster-general Scetivaux. This sum, which was employed in giving some relief to the army, and to meet the most urgent wants in the administrative departments, restored some degree of courage and energy, by the momentary melioration it produced.

Since the preceding day, the whole English fleet seemed united before Genoa; at day-break, however, signals were made of a new squadron coming from the west; in effect, about two in the afternoon, it joined the other vessels, which, surrounded by a multitude of gallies, sloops, and bomb-ketches, passed the day within cannon-shot of the batteries of the place.

Between four and five in the afternoon, a brisk cannonade took place between an English ship of the line, and a Genoese galley, supported by a French privateer, and protected by the battery of the Lantern. At eleven, all the small ships of the enemy ap-

* Just as the capitulation had been signed a bark, laden with provisions, and sent from *Genoa*, by the General in Chief, entered the port of Savona.

† The 3d of the line had always had one of its battalions on the place of Fontaine-Amoureuse; it was their alarm post, and they had one piece of cannon there; the 2d and 106th (when this last replaced the former in Genoa,) had alwas a battalion on the place St. Dominique, with two pieces of cannon. The point of alarm for the two other battalions was at the place of Aqua-Verde. There was, besides, one demi-brigade on the glacis of the Roman gate, one at the Deux French Gate. All the gunners of the army and city had their appointed places; the General in Chief, by this means, was at once prepared against the people, the Austrian troops, and the combined fleet.

proached, under cover of the night, and bombarded Genoa anew. This second bombardment produced less effect than the former; many persons withdrew from the quarter, where most of the shells fell; but there was some disturbance.

At two in the morning, the English, in their boats, boarded and took (no doubt by convention) a very fine Genoese galley, which, with other armed ships, defended the entrance of the harbour, during the night. Fifty Ligurian grenadiers, who kept watch in this galley, discharged three musket shots in its defence. The brave Bavastro, who commanded it, seeing the vessel lost by manifest treachery, threw himself into the sea, preferring the chance of an honourable death, to a shameful surrender. He fortunately escaped the dangers, which he defied, and, and by this act of courage, preserved a life so valuable to the army. At day-break, the bombardment ceased, and the gun-boats, and bomb-ketches, disappeared with the darkness.*

In order to replace this galley, the general in Chief ordered two of the rafts which had been employed in draining it, to be towed into the entrance of the port: he fixed them by means of anchors, had two port holes constructed towards the sea, and placed two pieces of cannon on each.†

21*st of May*, 1800.

It is impossible to give an adequate account of the dreadful manner, in which the evils, that Genoa had suffered during this cruel blockade, were daily multiplied in the course of the month of May. It would be necessary, in order to give a faithful and finished description on this subject, to analyse, if we may use the term, the torments, which were experienced, and to calculate the number of unfortunate persons, who, during those days of sorrow,

* At two in the morning, whilst the General was crossing Campetto with the whole of his staff, a bomb fell there, with a dreadful noise; by extraordinary good fortune, it exploded at the height of the first story of the houses. A marble balcony was totally broken by the explosion, and fell within two paces of the General in Chief, with some of the pieces of the shell. At the noise it made, the commotion it produced, and the fire, with which it filled all the street, the men, by a spontaneous movement, all threw themselves on the ground, and all the horses reared up. What is very astonishing in this event, is that, in so straightened a place, and, at this moment, so full of people, the fragments of the bomb, and the splinters of the balcony, wounded nobody, and that not a single person was hurt by the horses, which in this moment of confusion, were frightened, and escaped from several of their masters.

† In 1746, M. de Boufflers had, in the ssme manner, contrived a sort of floating battery; it consisted of some barges, with false decks, and furnished with cannon and mortars.

were sacrificed to necessity, that terrible Deity before which every thing bows, and to which the ancients, with so much reason, ascribed the qualities of iron. But, without seeking to give an analytical account of this frightful situation; without calling back all the circumstances of these disasters; without describing the devouring hunger, which, day and night, filled the air with the cries of despair, and the streets with the dying and the dead;* without looking for contrasts in the rage of one, and in the gloomy and profound dejection of others; without scrutinizing all the horrors of this distress; without drawing the picture of a whole people, pale, disfigured and livid, disputing, with each other, for the horses, which, having died of sickness, had been transported to the lay-stalls, tearing cats, dogs, and other domestic animals from each other's hands, and eating even mice, rats, and grass, the food of those animals, which they had already devoured; without expatiating farther on this mournful recollection, we shall leave it to each of our readers to imagine the horrors, which famine must necessarily produce in an inclosed space, containing 60,000 souls, and at all times abounding with poor, where, from the very beginning of the blockade, the people received but one ounce of bread per man. What was still more cruel, the moment was now come, when, in spite of all that could be done, the army participated in this distress.

When hostilities began, all the corn and vegetables, that could be discovered, had been collected together, and fifteen days were

* M. Cervello, charged by the government with their ordinary concerns with the General in Chief, speaking of this mournful period, thus expresses himself in a report, made on the subject. "We now saw the wretched inhabitants, scattered about the streets, filling the air with their lamentations, and dropping at every step from downwright weakness; children, left to themselves, and running through the town, uttering the most piercing cries; countenances, pale and ghastly, where despair of the present, and the agonizing thoughts of the future were at once depicted; the dead and the dying, immediately carried off by the police without the accustomed formalities: such is the feeble sketch of the affecting picture, which this city, formerly so rich and flourishing, presented to the eyes of the feeling man. To this description might have been added what the author of the Essay on the situation of Genoa says; "This celebrated city, which covered the sea with her ships, which had taken and delivered kings; whose power had carried on wars in various parts of the world with distinguished success, and from which many of the states of Italy received laws, &c. &." There is one fact, however, which will be remembered with astonishment; that is, that in the midst of this dreadful situation of things, there was scarcely any want of subordination in the army, no commotions amongst the people, no robberies, no disorders, even in the street, during the bombardment, and that all citizens habitually retired to their houses at ten o'clock.

reckoned upon as the period of the blockade, which Genoa was to undergo.

During these fifteen days, the most rigorous searches had been made, by dint of which a sufficient quantity of wheat and other grain had been found, to maintain the people and the army for fifteen days more.*

These exertions brought us to the 5th of May. At this period, a small bark escaped the vigilance of the enemy's fleet, and brought us corn for five days. On the 10th, General Massena, by one of those resolutions, calculated to astonish every person that knew how to appreciate them, dared at the very moment, when this immense population was become formidable) to give orders for retrenching half the quantity of bread, which, from time immemorial, the government had distributed among the people, and which was, at this time, more necessary than ever.

The object of this bold measure was to reserve every thing for the army; but to prevent the misfortunes, which it might occasion, the General in chief ordered the herb soups,† which were sold to the people at a low price, to be multiplied; in order to enable them to pay for these soups, he made the rich, or competent class of inhabitants, pay an allowance of money to the indigent.‡ Thus every father or mother of family received sixteen sous per day, and every child, or poor individual, ten sous.

The curates gave in a list of their parishioners.

The register of other personal taxes served as a basis for the assessment of this new impost; and, by this means, the supplies were regulated.

* To fulfil this object, all the corn, found in the known depôts at Porto-Franco, and in the shipping in the harbour, was carried off; and whatever quantities were willingly sold, were bought up at any price; we had besides recourse to domiciliary visits.

† The most esteemed physicians of Genoa were called upon to determine the composition of these soups, in which all the medicinal herbs, found in the different shops in the town, were eventually eaten.

‡ The delays, caused by penury, in the manufacturing of the bread, which was given to the poor inhabitants, occasioned the distributions to be made at a very late hour of the night. This circumstance annulled the principal dispositions for the police-regulations, and might possibly lead to the greatest disorders, in enabling the ill-intentioned to execute their designs with greater facility. But, independently of this, the means of giving bread were exhausted: the measure of allowing pay to the indigent was, therefore, doubly prudent, inasmuch as it put a stop to the abuse, which we have just mentioned, and induced the people to support a privation, which, nevertheless, reduced them to the most painful distress.

This measure, while it formed two new parties in the city, produced the further advantage of putting a stop to the murmurs, which were now become alarming; in a word, it enabled us to subsist the army till this day, the 21st.*

But, at this period, the most cruel difficulties began to be felt. There was not sufficient to make bread for two days; bad as the bread already was, which was distributed among the troops. In this extremity, the General in Chief, who justly thought that to gain time was to gain every thing, tried all possible means, to keep off the final moment of despair.

For this purpose he ordered all the almonds, linseed, starch, bran, wild oats, and cocoa, that could be found, to be collected; and, amalgamating the whole, caused a composition to be made, which was given instead of bread. It is impossible to imagine any thing more disgusting than this food, which, from the difficulty of preparing it, was rendered completely execrable; it was nothing but a heavy, black and bitter paste, so thoroughly impregnated with cocoa and linseed oil, that it had not the smallest consistence, nor could it be, in any wise, kneaded or baked.†

The necessity of diminishing the disorders, which this kind of food increased, induced the General in Chief to order, at the same time, a distribution of cheese, of the few green vegetables that could be procured, and some salt provisions, among the troops, whilst rations of chocolate were given out to the officers. In the hospitals, where this distress was doubly cruel, and where there was a want of every thing, it was with difficulty that a small quantity of bread, made of bran, and some bad preserves, were received; and these must have been suppressed (on account of the injury they did), even if the quantities, which we had been able to find, had not been immediately exhausted.‡ Thus was it that

* Every body knows the manner, in which towns, blockaded by sea, have often procured provisions, even from those, whose business it was to cut them off. For this reason, and independently of other considerations, the English government acted with great address, in entrusting the blockadeof Genoa to so rich a man as Lord Keith, who could act from no other impulse, than that of glory.

† It is not possible to give any idea of this composition, but in comparing it to turf, steeped in oil. The dogs vomited after swallowing it; and, with them, the fever was added to this proof of indigestion.

‡ Nearly at this period, Aubernon, Inspector in Chief, caused an experiment to be made, which proves how far the desire of creating resources was in proportion to the general want. This experiment was, to cause the green ears of corn, found in the fields between the two enclosures of the city, to be dried in ovens, in order to discover whether something, resembling flour, might not be produced from them. But the seed was as yet too young, the ears

by supernatural efforts, and the most uncommon and persevering resignation, we were, on one side, enabled to create new resources, and on the other to sustain the courage, with which the troops supported their wants, fatigues and miseries, and, above all, to induce them to receive, without too much complaining, this species of bread, which few stomachs could however bear to digest.

But in the midst of so many difficulties, Adjutant-general Gauthrin, in order to establish the greatest regularity in the allowances, was charged with the distribution and management of the bread; Adjutant-general Degiovani was charged with the superintendence of the distribution of meat; Hervo, Chief of squadron who performed the functions of Adjutant-general, was charged with that of the distribution of liquors; and General Thiebault, charged by the General in Chief with all his military correspondence, was appointed, at the same time, to receive all the daily returns, from the different regiments, of the distributions made. It was nearly at this period, that we began to substitute money for the diminutions which necessity obliged us daily to make in the weight of the allowance of bread.

Notwithstanding these measures of surety, taken by the General in Chief, to keep the people under restraint, they did not fail to give him some uneasiness, from their excessive sufferings,* although, like the waves of the sea, which rise or fall according to the winds, that rule them, these people were agitated or calm according to the different reports, more or less favourable, that were spread abroad.

contained nothing but a kind of milky substance, and were almost all reduced to nothing. The small number of those which were formed, after dying, gave a sort of something, like ground rice, and that in so small a quantity, that in eight days all the ovens in the city would hardly have sufficed to distribute among the troops enough to make a soup. The expectations, to which this idea had given rise, vanished with the experiment, and were classed amongst the number of flattering dreams.

* Secret musters were made, petty councils were held, and, on the Bisagno, projects were formed to assassinate the General in Chief; in Genoa they talked of poisoning him. The proclamations of Assereto were scattered about, in which he employed persuasions and threats; these proclamations were given about with so much secrecy, that, in order to know their contents, the Minister of Police paid as much as five louis for a single copy. Women, men and children were paid to run about the streets, almost without clothing, and uttering the most piercing cries.

The wisdom and active vigilance of the Commandant of the place rendered these projects, engendered by treachery, of no avail; they soon disappeared; and indeed the people in general, wholly taken up with the expectation of Bonaparte's arrival, paid little attention to them

But if, on one side, at the commencement of this unfortunate decade, the ravages of epidemic sickness were renewed in the most afflictive manner; on the other, the news, which was circulated, was of infinite service to us. We were assured, on the 21st of Prairial, that General Melas, with part of his army, and two thousand of his cavalry, had arrived at Voltry. This movement, which seemed to announce a retreat, rendered the bombardment of St. Pierre d'Arena of no importance, which the Neapolitan vessels had, for the second time, directed against the place on the evening of the same day.

On the 23d, we were told, as a certain fact, that Bonaparte had passed the Po, with part of his army, and was manœuvring in such a manner, as to cut off all retreat from the enemy. This news caused great sensation; and the same day, the weather becoming tempestuous, renewed our expectations of the arrival of grain. Eager with hope, we however confined ourselves to that of receiving some provisions, some succour, or, at least, some news. The 24th passed over in vain expectation of news, relief, and bread. All we heard was, that numerous effects had been embarked at Sestri on the Western side, and that considerable convoys of mules were filing off towards the Eastern.

The poor, who seemed to have diminished, since they were paid in money, appeared suddenly again, in dreadful number.

On the 25th, the General in Chief, having received secret notice of an intended insurrection in the night, amongst other measures, ordered the general to be beat, at one o'clock in the morning; this precaution disconcerted the insurgents, and the night was passed in tranquillity.

In the morning, he assembled all the curates of Genoa at his quarters, and distributed money amongst them for the relief of their most indigent parishioners; and, in pursuance of the accounts he had received, he promised them, that Genoa would be relieved from the blockade on the 30th.

In the course of the 25th, a cannonading was heard at a distance. All fearful as we were, lest this should be against Gavi,* we, at the same time, offered up our vows, that it might be from the army destined for our relief.

On the 26th, Franceschi, chief of squadron, and aid-de-camp to General Soult, who had been sent by General Massena to the First Consul at the beginning of Floreal, arrived with dispatches from

* This fear seemed the more reasonable, as it was generally known, that immediately after taking of Savona, many of the mortars from that place had been transported to the side of Gavi.

Bonaparte, which occasioned the following notice to be officially transmitted to the army, and to the Ligurian government:

"One of the officers, whom I have sent to the First Consul, at Paris, has returned this night.

"He left General Bonaparte descending from the great St. Bernard, accompained by General Carnot, the minister of war.

"General Bonaparte sends me word, that, between the 28th and the 30th of May, he will have reached Yvrea, with his whole army, and that he will advance, by long marches, from that place to Genoa.

"General Lecourbe, at the same time, is making a movement towards Milan through the Valteline.

"The army of the Rhine has obtained new advantages over the enemy; it has gained a decisive victory at Biberach, has taken many prisoners, and directed its march to Ulm.

"General Bonaparte, whom I have apprized of the behaviour of the inhabitants of Genoa, testifies the reliance he places on them, and writes to me in these terms:—You are in a difficult position; but what comforts me is, that you are in Genoa. That city, well affected as it is, and open to her real interests, will soon find the price of the sacrifices she has made, in her approaching deliverance. (Signed) "MASSENA."

This news, for a few instants, gave some degree of tone to the public spirit; but such were the impressions made, on the minds of all, by the evils they had endured, that, it was only at intervals, they could rise above the state of dejection with which they were overwhelmed.

On the evening of the 27th, mean-time, we received numerous accounts of retrograde movements on the part of the enemy. General Massena, whose vigilance never lost a moment, ordered a reconnoitring party, for the next day, being the 28th, upon Nervi, Monte-Faccio, Monte Rati, and on the Bisagno. This reconnoitring party gave rise to some very warm affairs, in which our troops distinguished themselves gloriously by the manner, in which they manœuvred under a most destructive fire; but which cost the army a considerable number of brave men, among whom we had the sorrow to reckon Brigade-general Darnaud, who was severely wounded below the left knee.* Adjutant-general Hector and Noel Huard were likewise wounded in these, truly fatal, actions, as was M. Chanaud, lieutenant in the guards of the General in Chief, and aid-de-camp to General Darnaud.†

* He was obliged to have his thigh amputated.

† We must not give the Austrian troops the honour of having destroyed so great a number of our officers and generals in the different affairs of the block-

The reports of all the soldiers prove, that the enemy who every where gave way before us, suffered, in this affair enormous losses in killed and wounded. As to their forces, they were in the same proportion round Genoa, as they had always been since General Otto remained to conduct the blockade, that is to say, at least 25,000 regluar troops.

On the 29th, the fermentation became alarming; musquet shots were fired in the city, but from Ligurians against Ligurians. The opposition between the two parties saved the army.

The report of a great victory, obtained by Bonaparte in Piedmont, was spread abroad and confirmed.* This circumstance produced the re-appearance of some provisions, but at so exorbitant a price, that several persons, in the midst of these fallacious signs of abundance, died of hunger in the streets.

Symptoms of discontent burst forth in some of the divisions of the army; several of the soldiers broke their arms to pieces in the middle of the place St. Dominique.

Every thing now assumed a gloomy appearance. On the 28th, at a quarter before one in the morning, the bombardment re-commenced, at first very vigorously, but it did not last for more then about an hour and half. Its effect was more inconsiderable than ever. It only served to bring some hundred women into the streets and public walk;† at day-break, every body returned home, and quiet was re-established.

A small bark, laden with sixty sacks of grain, from Corsica, entered the port of Genoa. The master of this bark told us, that

ade; we must rather ascribe it to the peasants of the Ligurian mountains. The services, which they rendered General Melas and Otto, during this event, may be compared with the harm, which they did to Messrs. de Sculembourg and Piccolomini, nearly half a century ago.

* News of all kind were learnt at Genoa with great rapidity, without any possibility of discovering by what means they arrived. The first families of the city, in their turn, were called to the government of the country, had formed extensive and secret connexions during the term of their authority had made creatures, and arranged a system of information by spies, which they continued to employ; but with so much discretion, that it was always impossible to discover the source of the news, which we learnt.

† Near to the place St. Dominique, a drummer in beating the general, had his head carried off by a cannon ball. A citizen had his thigh cut in two by a bomb. A ball passed through the door of the house of Andrew Doria, which was occupied by the General in Chief, made the tour of the antichamber, which served as a guard-room, broke a musket, but did not touch any of the grenadiers, who were there. In general, the effects of this bombardment were of no importance.

he was followed by fourteen others, which, however, did not arrive This supply, feeble as it was, appeared to augur favourably.

At eleven in the morning, an aid-de-camp of General Gazan arrived at the head-quarters of the General in Chief, and apprized him that a cannonading was heard on the side of the Bochetta, and a fire of musquetry on the side of Campo-Fredo.

All the officers ran to their horses. Some congratulated, some embraced each other; the faces of our secret enemies lengthened at the joyful exclamations of the patriots. Astonishment gave way to enthusiasm, which was soon changed into delirium. Already had the troops taken arms, and the General in Chief was on the eminences in front of the tenaille, to see if the enemy made any movement; but the three camps, which they had on the right bank of the Polcevera, were in their usual state. They every where made the same demonstration of forces as before; a distant storm seemed to explain the noise we had heard; and, after having been nearly convinced of this painful certainty, every body resumed his ordinary position.

Thus passed this day, at first so flattering, and, in the end, so cruel to Genoa and the army, on account of the dejection, which every where succeded to a fallacious hope, which it cost us so much the more to renounce, as it, every instant, became more necessary, and we had so entirely abandoned ourselves to it.

In the course of the day, the General in Chief received the request of an interview on the part of Lord Keith, and of Generals Otto, and St. Julien. He sent Adjutant-general Andrieux to learn the motives of this request. The object was simply to deliver a letter, which General Melas had written to General Massena, renewing his offers of the most honourable capitulation.

M. Andrieux did not think himself authorized to take charge of it, from the moment he was acquainted with its contents; he satisfied himself with giving an account of it to the General in Chief, for whom it had been brought, in the course of the day, to the French advanced posts.

Unaccustomed to treat with the enemies of his country, otherwise than sword in hand, the first determination of the General in Chief was to reject all such overture; but we had now reached the term, at which Bonaparte knew, that we must fall. The moment was already past, in which, as we thought, he might have relieved us. Having always taken care to secure the means of of doing whatever he had determined or projected, it seemed probable to several officers, that Genoa was not necessary to the execution of his plans, since he did not force the enemy to raise

the blockade of this place;* and that, while General Melas was parcelling out his army to cover it, Bonaparte was marching on to the execution of other projects. The diversion, which the defence of Genoa had caused the enemy to make, and which had facilitated the march of the Army of Reserve through the defiles of the Alps, and its entrance into Piedmont and Lombardy, might be all that Bonaparte had expected from us. The plan of the campaign evinced, besides, that it never had been the project of government to sacrifice the army of Italy at Genoa; but simply to employ it in preserving this place as long as possible; and, afterwards, to keep the enemy on the alert in Lower Piedmont, in order, eventually, to surround them there.† On the other hand, there remained not even a complete ration per man of that composition, which was given to the troops instead of bread, and which although distributed in small portions, could not last longer than to the 4th. Almost all the horses had been eaten; it was, moreover, time to do something in behalf of the troops, which, on their side, had done every thing, and whom it was so much the interest of their country to preserve. It was equally of importance to save a whole staff of officers, and nearly 6,000 sick and wounded: in a word, it would have been weakness, not to know how to support a misfortune, which, independently of all other considerations, nothing could ward off, and which all possible exertions had in vain co-operated to prevent, avoid, or even to retard.

These motives, all which demonstrated the unavoidable necessity of seizing the advantage, which the proceeding of the enemy held forth, induced the General in Chief to answer;—"That, although this overture was premature, he should still reserve to himself the privilege of treating on the subject it had in view, when he should have paid sufficient attention to it."

21st of May.

Before one in the morning, the bombardment of Genoa had already re-commenced; but it was neither so long nor warm as it

* It was generally believed in Genoa, that the First Consul, availing himself of the obstinacy of Melas in covering the blockade, would endeavour to surprise Mantua, throw himself thence into the Tyrol, continue his movements, till he formed a junction with General Moreau, and, at the head of both armies, march to Vienna to dictate the conditions of peace. But he was striking more certain and rapid blows.

† We seldom see a General realize the expectations of an enemy so completely, as did General Melas, in marching part of his army the Var. In attacking the south of France, he thought to be more fortunate, than Prince Eugene and General Brown had been; and in this he deceived himself. His plan, and the manner of executing it, were, in fact, inferior to theirs.

had usually been. The General in Chief, who on the first discharge, always betook himself to the battery of the Cave, and thence to that of the Lantern, to observe in person all that passed, as well within as without the place, went this day from the latter position to Fort Eperon, in order to form a judgment of the cannonading, which, it was generally imagined, had been heard there; but this was another illusion of those wishes, which alone renewed so pleasing an error. After convincing himself of this truth, and having learnt from several general officers, whom he had dispatched on every side for this purpose, that the enemy still kept their usual position, and had made no movement during the night, he returned to head-quarters about seven.

After the cannonading, which many persons pretended to have heard the evening before, the present silence was truly disheartening. It was so much the more afflicting, as, according to general conjecture, and the news, which had been received on the 19th, a reconnoitring party, or the advanced guard might have been engaged during this short cannonade. But no information having been received, and nothing more being heard, all these conjectures vanished, and we again fell back into that dreadful uncertainty, which is sometimes more cruel than the misfortune that is dreaded. We still, nevertheless, said to ourselves—If the army of General Berthier had only been unsuccessful in the first instance, or had met with obstacles capable of defending his undertaking, General Melas and Lord Keith would announce their victory, and the cannon of the whole line and of the fleet would soon fore-warn us of our approaching and inevitable reduction, and of the certain capture of Genoa, which was the principal object of the efforts of the coalition.

But the tranquillity of the enemy, and the renewal of the summons to General Massena on the 20th, in which the most honourable terms were offered, if he would consent to capitulate, proved the uncertainty of the enemy, and might reasonably strengthen our hopes. On the other hand, we accounted for the non-arrival of our spies and of information, by the obstacles which the revolted peasants must throw in their way. In effect, it may be practicable to escape foreign soldiers, who often are not acquainted even with the language of the country, where they are engaged in war; but it is not possible to deceive the peasants, who are equally acquainted with the language, the accent, the countenance, and the bye-ways, and who, all armed, are always, and in every place, on the alert. Thus, varying our conjectures, and searching to fix or only compose our ideas in a satisfactory manner, we became more ingenious

in creating consolation, in proportion as we most needed it, and were most anxious to discover a favourable side even in the most alarming symptoms.

These consoling reflexions, however, were not to be found amongst the mass of the troops; for this reason, despair produced new murmurs, and, above all, numerous desertions among them.

The General in Chief, being informed of these different facts, assembled the principal officers of the divisions, which composed the army, about the middle of the day, at head-quarters. He made them give him an account of the situation of their several demi-brigades. He concerted measures with them, how best to restore subordination among the troops, and draw the reins of discipline closer, which excessive sufferings had incessantly relaxed. He made promotions among them; and authorized the chiefs to advance their subalterns, and even to cashier those, who, in this difficult crisis, did not justify their previous promotion; in fine, he asked them upon what he might depend, in case he should determine to cut his way out?

They unanimously declared, that, in such a case, he must only expect to be followed by his officers, as the soldiers were no longer in a condition to sustain an action, nor even a simple march. This, nevertheless, was one of the last hopes of the General in Chief, and what he had secretly determined, if he should be reduced to such a necessity.* In order, in some measure to awaken the energy of the troops, he issued the following proclamation.

"SOLDIERS! "The accounts, which have been brought to me, announce that your patience and courage are extinguished; that complaints and murmurs are heard in your ranks; that some among you have deserted to the enemy, and that plots are forming to execute, by whole companies at once, such dastardly designs.

* The plan of the General in Chief, who knew that he should find provisions along the whole of the eastern coast, was to leave General Miolis in Genoa, with the sick and wounded, and for the purpose of capitulating, whilst he marched into Tuscany with all the troops and all the Italian patriots and refugees, who were in a condition to march, to abide in the environs of Leghorn a sufficient time for the organization of one corps of artillery and one of cavalry; to pay and regulate his troops, and thence march on for Naples, recruiting himself on the road with all the patriots of Italy, and thus complete his divisions: on his arrival, to establish himself there, and institute a republican government upon the ruins of the anarchy and tyranny, which ravaged that unhappy country. All the orders for this movement had been already written and sealed; the most particular instructions were anjoined, when he abandoned this idea. In addition to this, the choice of all who were to occupy the principal charges in this new state were already made.

"I ought to remind you of your glorious defence of Genoa, and how far you are bound by honour, and the hope of your deliverance, which depends only on a few days perseverance, to the performance of your duty.

"Let the conduct of your generals and leaders be your example: see them participate your wants, eat the same bread, and food with yourselves;* consider too, that to insure your subsistence, it is necessary to watch day and night. You suffer some physical wants; they suffer them as well as you, and have, besides, all the inquietude, arising from your position. Will you have hitherto made so many sacrifices, but to give way to sentiments of weakness or baseness? French soldiers ought to revolt at such an idea.

"Soldiers! an army, commanded by Bonaparte, is marching to our relief; one instant is sufficient to deliver us; and this instant lost, we must lose with it the reward of all our labours; and a future state of captivity, and of wants, still more bitter, must be opened before us.

"Soldiers! I charge your chiefs to assemble, and to read this proclamation to you; I hope that you will no longer give these brave men, so respectable for their virtue, and whose blood has so often flowed, while fighting at your head, these brave men, who merit my esteem, and your entire confidence, the mortification of acquainting me with your complaints, and to me that of punishing them.

"Honour and fame have been, at all times, the most powerful incentives to French soldiers, and you will yet prove, that you are deserving of this respectable title.

"This proclamation shall be inserted in the orders, and read at the head of the companies. "(Signed) MASSENA."

22d of May.

NEVER was there a greater want of news among us; never so complete and mournful a silence.

Some vague reports were spread, that six spies from Bonaparte had been already arrested and shot by the enemy, in the environs of Genoa, and that the great swell of waters in the Po had retarded the march and operations of the army of relief, which, on

* This was rigorously true, as relating to the table of the General in Chief. It was served latterly, above all, with the same food that was distributed among the troops. The repast of the 25th of May consisted of a herb soup, and horse-broth; of a dish of boiled horse-flesh, and some green kidney beans, without sauce.

the 13th, had nevertheless assembled at Yvrea. This is all the news that reached us, attended, besides, with every mark of uncertainty.

What unfortunately was but too evident, was the increase of all kind of evils, the progress of sickness, the frightful number of dead, with which famine covered the streets, the picture of the most dreadful misery; in fine, that of discouragement, sorrow, discontent, and despair, equally manifested on the pallid faces of the inhabitants and soldiers.*

In the midst of so many horrors, two priests, who were known to be patriots, were assassinated in their own houses at ten in the morning, at the side of the residence, belonging to the General in Chief.

But at length, as we drew nigh to a total want of all kind of subsistence, and as we had already given up all hope of seasonable relief, Adjutant-General Andrieux was charged, under a pretence of an interview relative to the prisoners, to go and receive the enemy's proposals at Rivarolo, and to enter into negociation with them.

The first word, on the part of the enemy, gave him to understand, that the offered capitulation was, that the army should return to France, but that the General should remain prisoner of war.

"You alone (wrote Lord Keith to General Massena) are worth 20,000 men."†

But the latter, determined to die sword in hand, rather than consent to any thing unworthy of himself, cutting short all trifling difficulties and chicanery, answered this first proposal by a declaration, that no negociation should ever be opened if the word *capitulation* were to be used in it.‡

* I have seen persons, so profoundly affected at the sight of so many horrors that, when out of Genoa, they turned sick at the bare mention of the word *hunger*. At Antibes and at Nice, I saw persons, coming from Genoa, remain stupefied before the shops, in which bread was sold, not being able to accustom themselves to the sudden view of these marks of abundance. I saw officers, who at their first meal in Nice, remained at their meals for seven hours, eating every thing that could be set before them, to the great astonishment of the people of the inn.

† At this moment some persons proposed to General Massena, that he should set sail on board the Maltese sloop, which had brought Adjutant-general Ortigour, and escape in this manner from the enemy. The idea of following the example of Charles XII. at Stralsund, and of Stanislaus at Dantzic, might perhaps have induced other generals to act thus; but General Massena did not hesitate to reject this proposal, being determined to share the fate of those brave men, who had so valiantly fought with him.

‡ The whole army was beforehand convinced of the terrible resistance which General Massena would make: the following anecdote proves this;—Two

23d of May.

THIS answer was carried back by Adjutant-General Andrieux to the plenipotentiaries of the enemy's generals; and however precious the moments of this day (already so critical,) might be, it was nevertheless, passed in stormy negociations. The tenacity of the enemy's negociators prevented them from coming to the object which the General in Chief wished, and which tended to the preservation of all the arms and baggage of his army, and to secure all the means of evacuation which might be necessary.*

24th of May.

ON the morning of the 24th, negociations were, nevertheless, resumed; but about four in the evening, General Andrieux apprised the General in Chief, that the difficulties were not yet got over, and that the enemy refused to allow the army, in their evacuation of Genoa, to carry off with them more than 3,000 muskets, and six pieces of cannon.

It was necessary, however, that he should speedily come to some decision: for there was not at present wherewithal to make a distribution on the 25th at noon; and it was in this distressful state, that General Massena, about six in the evening, furnished M. Morin, with extraordinary powers, in pursuance of which he joined the conference: and his instructions were as follow:—"The army shall evacuate Genoa, with arms and baggage, or, otherwise, they will to-morrow force themselves a way at the point of the bayonet."

The city, during the whole of this day, remained quiet; the publicity of the negociations contributed to this tranquillity; for the sufferings were terrible.† Every feature was disfigured; every

grenadiers seeing some barks draw off towards Leghorn, which, it was said, carried part of the garrison from Savona.—"Alas!" (cried one) "I believe that we shall soon follow." "Follow!" (answered the other) "Before he will surrender, the General in Chief will oblige us to eat even his boots."

* That he might have nothing to reproach himself with, General Massena, in the course of the day, dispatched two ships to Corsica, to take in grain. He had sent others on different occasions; but, although paid at a very great price, they none of them returned; and yet during the blockade of Genoa, in 1746, not a day passed in which some vessels did not arrive through the English fleet; but, indeed, the Genoese had then as many as sixty vessels at a time at sea.

† This state of suffering produced a moral effect, which deserves to be recorded; the prolongation of these insupportable evils had, in the end, insulated every body; the people clung to one another solely from the apprehension of the future, and the necessity of co-operating mutually to the common defence: they had, in reality, no other ties than those of misfortune.

countenance bore the stamp of profound grief or of gloomy despair; death was, on every side, multiplying his victims; and wasting sickness and devouring famine strove together which should make the greatest havock; every thing, in a word, appeared to be falling into total dissolution; the people as well as the army.*

Relatively to Genoa, it is impossible not to observe, that the conduct of this unfortunate city furnishes a great example of resignation!† Who, indeed, could ever suppose, that 160,000 souls, so long a prey to all the horrors of famine, seeing a prodigious number of old men and children dying with downright want, reduced to live on herbs and roots, and on animals, either unclean or dead with disease, and in spite of the manifest decay of their healths, should resolutely suffer a prolongation of so many calamities, rather than attempt a revolt against troops, feeble from their numbers, but still more so from their physical state; at a time when this same people were, on all sides, solicited to avail themselves of the reduced condition of the army, to terminate, as it was said, the sufferings of all;‡ this is an ever-memorable proof what national enmity can effect amongst the people, and of what the hatred of the Genoese for the Austrian government produced on this occasion.

More may be said on this subject; that is, that the people, pennyless from being out of employment, destitute of food, on account of the exorbitant price of the few provisions that appeared, reduced to the most frightful misery, and exposed to all sort of calamity, never purloined a single loaf, either in the shops or streets of Genoa; and that 15,000 souls thus died, literally through want, by the side of certain quantities of bread, that would (for the moment at least) have saved them from the grave

In the mean time the hour of deliverance had been announced, though not till after a discussion of nine hours, in which the French negociators covered the deep and painful sensations, which

* During this blockade, the dawning of day frequently presented the most horrible pictures in Genoa. At different junctions, we have found at this hour dead bodies heaped up together, mothers, who had died with hunger, with their infants at the breast, dead too, &c. &c.

† If the French, in 1746, were linked in common cause with the Genoese against the troops of Austria and Piedmont, it must be allowed, that the inhabitants of Genoa, on this occasion, acquitted themselves of the debt contracted by them under M. de Boufflers.

‡ There were Frenchmen abandoned enough to take a part in this infamous transaction, to provoke the massacre of the army, and to paint, under the blackest colours, the heroic conduct of the General in Chief.

the known situation of the army and city could not fail of exciting in them, by a cool and firm countenance, and a well-supported energy; in which they effectually counteracted the efforts, which the political skill of the enemy's negociators put in force against them; and thus fulfilled the intentions of the General in Chief.*

This conference was terminated on the 25th, at five in the morning; and Adjutant-General Andrieux, accompanied by M. Morin, immediately went to the General in Chief, who waited for him, with all the impatience, natural to his situation, bringing conditions that at once did honour to the army and its leader, who had shewn his ability to command it, as well by his whole conduct, as by the manner, in which he communicated to his delegates the strength of his own character, and the dignity, suitable to it.

25th of May, 1800.

In the conference of which we have just spoken, it was on each side agreed, that the Commanders in Chief of the two armies should assemble in the morning for the close of the negociations, for the definitive signature of the articles, and for the exchange of treaties.

This arrangement was observed; and at nine in the morning, the interview took place in a little chapel, which is situated in the middle of the bridge of Cornegliano, and which, from the respective position of the armies, was between the French and Austrian posts.

To this place came General Massena, Commander in Chief of the French army in Italy, (accompanied by Adjutants-General Reille and Andrieux, by M. Morin, and by Contant, Chief of Squadron, and Commander of the Guards,) Lord Keith, Commander in Chief of the combined naval forces in the Mediterranean, General Otto, commanding the blockade, and General St. Julien, charged with

* These negociators were, on the part of the Emperor, General Count St. Julien, and Colonel Best, Chief of the Staff, belonging to the blockading army; and on the part of the King of England, Captain Beevor, of the navy. These gentlemen seemed to have divided their parts. The Count St. Julien appeared as though he would not listen to any accommodation; Colonel Best, in the warmest moments, advanced proposals, calculated to bring things to some degree of good understanding; whilst the English Captain said No to every thing, that was proposed in favour of the French. In order to overcome the difficulties, which a negociation, thus conducted, could not fail to produce, it was necessary in the first place to distinguish the shades of difference between them. The remainder was the work of persevering patience, by means of which the French negociators obtained all, that General Massena had hitherto demanded to no purpose.

the political departments, each of them attended by three or four persons only.

During the whole of this interview, which was to decide the fate of so many brave men, General Massena preserved so complete a freshness of ideas, and such a well-supported gaiety, that he was, at all times, equally fruitful and happy in his sallies.

Never did a negociator cover so much address with more frank or natural manners.

This perfect appearance of ease, which formed a singular contrast with the gravity of the other treating parties, was advantageous to the French army, in persuading the enemy that our position in Genoa was not so desperate as it really was; and to General Massena, in enabling him to obtain all that he demanded, and at the same time to act and support by himself the principal part with men, who from circumstances seemed, for a moment at least, called upon to bear their share of it.

One of the methods, by which he obtained the object he had in view, was to foment the misunderstanding, which he knew to exist (individually) between the English and Austrians;* and thus, by a little seasonable flattery bestowed on the pride of the one party at the expence of the other,† he strengthened himself by the weakness of them both.

If the people of Genoa sustained, in an heroic manner, all the privations and horrors, to which the length, and still more the rigour of the blockade had reduced them, history, without doubt, will not omit to make mention of the warmth, with which General Massena treated for the interests of Liguria in this conference.

He did every thing for this people that was possible, and, with an intention to plead their cause more powerfully, he had taken with him M. Corvetto, a Ligurian, of the profession of the law, ex-minister of the home department of the Ligurian Republic, and a man of great erudition and talents.‡

* He had been informed that, on account of the length of the siege, the English had thrown out the most insulting reproaches against the Austrians, as well, because they were founded on reason, as perhaps to revenge themselves for those, which they had received in 1746: the Austrians in fact, did nothing towards the reduction of Genoa.

† According to this plan, he happened to say to Lord Keith: "Only permit a small supply of grain to arrive in Genoa, Admiral, and I give you my word, that these gentlemen" (pointing to the Austrian Generals) "shall never set a foot there." Towards the end of the conference, he farther said to him: "My Lord, if England and France could ever come to a proper understanding, they would govern the whole world."

‡ While the General in Chief insisted warmly upon a point, relative to the government of Liguria, Count St. Julien pleaded in answer *the instructions*

In regard to the army, a single clause gave rise to a warm discussion this day, and had nearly, in one moment, destroyed the effect of several days' negociations.

This clause was to permit eight* thousand of our troops to depart by land. General Otto seemed resolved to refuse his consent to this clause. But General Massena, suddenly resuming the dignity, befitting his rank, character, and name, terminated the dispute in an instant by breaking off the conference, *though it was*, in fact, his last resource. His adieu to the enemy's Generals was as follows: "You will not then consent to it. Well then, Gentlemen, farewell till to-morrow." This firm behaviour, and the manner, in which his resolution was taken, over-awed them. He was called back, and the article passed.†

Throughout the whole of this conference, General Massena had infinite reason to be gratified with the politeness of Lord Keith, who, continually insisting that some concessions should be made in his favour, repeated every moment: "Your defence, General, has been so heroic, that it is impossible to refuse you any thing." He gave him at the same time particular proofs of deference, esteem and consideration.‡

But notwithstanding the honourable terms of this treaty of evacuation, honourable fundamentally, as well as from the method of conduct, pursued by the enemy's generals, it did not at all fall in with the ideas of the General in Chief; it ran counter to his de-

of the Emperor, as to the changes to be made in it. General Massena then said, "Well, Sir, I forewarn you, that your operations will be as unstable, as the project of them has been premature; I give you my word of honour, that, before twenty days are past, I shall be before Genoa." "If you are," (wittily answered one of the enemy's officers) you will find men there, General, whom you have taught how to defend that place."

* That is to say, the exaggerated number of all who were not in the hospitals.

† We had been told (said an Austrian officer on this occasion) that General Massena was warm; but we did not suppose that his warmth could be carried to such a pitch.

‡ The General in Chief wished to carry away five French privateers, which were at Genoa, and, in reply to this demand, Vice admiral Lord Keith alledged the contents of an act, "which you are not obliged to know," (addressing himself to General Massena) "but which I must nevertheless respect; besides, General, we have, as you know, a parliament and two parties in England," These reasons were too valid to be withstood by reasons, and of this General Massena was sensible; but resuming an air of pleasantry, he replied: "What satisfaction, Admiral, can the capture of a few paltry privateers further add to the taking of Genoa, which is your work?—Come, come, my Lord, after depriving us of all our large shipping, the least you can do is to leave me the small craft." "Well then, (replied Lord Keith, laughing) let us say no more about them."

sires and hopes, his wishes and projects. For this reason, the possibility of still receiving some news in the course of the day, which might change his situation, induced him to defer signing it till towards night, after having said twenty times over to the Genoese, who filled his apartments: "Unhappy men, even now save your country! Give me, or insure me provisions for four or five days only, and I will tear the treaty into pieces."

But every thing was exhausted, the courage of individuals and the public resources; and this treaty of evacuation was the only thing in the world, that, with the loss of Genoa, which nothing now could save, would be able to prevent the divisions of the army, which had defended it in so astonishing a manner, from being lost too.

At length, at seven o'clock in the evening, General Massena signed the treaty, such as it had been agreed on in the morning; and hostages were given on both sides.

On the evening of the 25th, the gate of the Lantern was occupied by two Hungarian battalions.

Burtle, chief of squadron, then in a state of convalescence from the wounds he had received at Varaggio, was charged to carry the colours, taken by the army, to the First Consul.

Part of the night of the 25th to the 26th, was employed in delivering passports to all the Italian refugees and patriots.

On the 26th, before day-light, Graziani, chief of battalion, who was charged by General Massena to carry a copy of the treaty to the First Consul, set off from Genoa for this purpose.* Gazan, General of division, went the same day to Voltry.†

The embarkation of the troops of General Miolis began, and continued throughout the 27th, 28th, 29th, &c.

The evacuation of the hospitals were more tardy, but performed in the same order.

General Miolis and the staff of the army did not quit Genoa till the 7th of June.

* It had been agreed, that this officer should pass through Piedmont in order to arrive the sooner, and that General Otto should furnish him with every thing necessary to facilitate his journey.

† All military men, who are capable of comprehending the whole of any grand operation, and to perceive the relative objects, which it presents, will never be weary of examining ever thing, that is connected with the blockade of Genoa, and to this opening of our campaign in Italy. These relative points, in fact, afford some infinitely valuable particulars. For example, the Austrians were evacuating all the western coast, while the French evacuated Genoa. The division of Gazan passed through the midst of an enemy, in full retreat. On every side they were beating, or beaten; never were armies more mixed with one another; never did armies experience such singular chances.

Such was the end of the ever-memorable blockade.

The history of the wars during the revolution does not, in fact, present any so glorious a struggle. Who does not perceive, that, in this contest, every thing militated in favour of the enemy, against whom we had nothing but our invincible courage to support us? This is a truth, of which the series of facts, which we have detailed, cannot leave a doubt; a truth, which is acknowledged and avowed by the friends and foes to the glory of France, by those, whose comfort and honour it is, as well as by those, whom it ought most to humiliate; a truth, which is equally evident, whether we call to mind the situation of the two armies before the blockade, or examine it during the time even which the blockade occupied.

What is there more remarkable or more glorious than all that pertains to this blockade? Who can ever cite it, without flattering his national pride; who recollect, without proud satisfaction, that he participated its labours, or think of it *without* astonishment?

General Massena, *under threats of being assailed by forces totally superior to his own*, after having apprised the government of every thing, dared (sacrificing all that personally related to himself) to wait for the enemy, in his positions.

He was attacked, and, as could not fail to be the case, was forced at all points.

Yet he soon after resumed an offensive attitude, and, not satisfied with beating the enemy under the walls of Genoa, he marched with 8 or 9,000 enfeebled soldiers to the very gates of Savona, to contest the victory with more than 30,000 men, picked from the finest army in the world, and supported a campaign of fifteen days: the brave men, whom he commanded, killed or wounded more than 8,000 of the enemy; fell back into the neighbourhood of Genoa, without leaving General Melas the power to cut off their retreat; carried with them more than 6,000 prisoners, and, among other spoils, seven standards, and five pieces of cannon, as pledges of their victory.

Whilst affairs of administration and government afterwards entirely occupied the attention of the General in Chief, and whilst by painful exertions he was creating resources of every kind, the enemy, who considered his apparent want of activity, as a proof of the weakness of his troops, attacked him anew; then, like a volcano, whose sudden eruption carries fire and death into all the places that are near it, did this handful of brave men, calling to mind their unconquered valour, add still to their victories, at a time when they seemed reduced to act on the defensive only, re-

pulse the enemy, wherever they shewed themselves, again attack them, and oblige them to look for safety behind their numerous intrenchments; beat them, wherever they could come to action with them, or at least make them at different periods, experience enormous losses, and thus, to the astonishment and admiration of all, foil the attempts of the most furious enemies of the French name, of the cause of liberty, and of the glory of the republic.* Who could ever have expected such exploits from the sad remains of the army of Italy? Who would have believed, that, notwithstanding the most decided disproportion of means and forces, these wretched soldiers, without bread or money, without clothes or shoes, often too without ammunition, and, in the end, almost without officers, having nothing to support them but the sentiment of national honour, could have been capable of sustaining more than seventy fights or battles, and have destroyed more than twice the number of the enemy, than they themselves had of fighting men: should have taken more prisoners from them, than they had soldiers to oppose to them: have often resisted the enemy with their own cartridges;† and subsisted on their bread; that they could, in the midst of all these events, have kept a population of 60,000 souls under restraint;‡ have defended, by sea and

* It may be seen by these relative objects to what a powerful diversion this offensive system of defence, at Genoa, if we may be allowed the term, forced the Imperial army, and how favourable it must have been to the operations of the army of reserve, (at the head of which General Berthier victoriously descended the Alps,) and to those of the army of Italy, commanded by General Suchet. It is, in fact, proved that by this uninterrupted series of sanguinary affairs, General Melas was obliged to recruit and reinforce the troops of the blockade, and to keep his picked men constantly round Genoa.

† Our scarcity of ammunition was, proportionably speaking, almost as great as our want of subsistence. At the moment, when we were blockaded, the fear of being without powder was one of those objects, which principally occupied the General in Chief. Exertions were immediately made for the fabrication of this article, but it was impossible to make more than 12,000 lb., during the blockade; at the time of the evacuation, there were no more than 4000 lbs. of powder in the magazine, including what was damaged, and this was for the service of the artillery, infantry, and the pieces on the coast, (which were the most plentifully provided) but which nevertheless had not a sufficiency for ten rounds each. If we consider that every night of bombardment cost us 2,000 lb. of powder, it will be supposed that if the enemy had known our deficiency on this score, they might, in two days, have exhausted all our ammunition.

‡ Genoa gives a population of from 100 to 120,000 souls; Albard, St. Martin, Bisagno, St. Pierre d'Arena, Castelebro, Madona-del-Monte, and all the villages comprehended in this enclosed space, and the numerous inhabitants from all parts of Liguria who, from motives of opinion or fear, had taken refuge in Genoa, added to the first number that of from 40 to 60,000 persons.

land, a city, which, according to military calculation, required a garrison of 20,000 men, and before which the Austrians had never less than 25,000 of their best troops;* could have lived on food, which the very dogs rejected; have supported, in this condition, a blockade of sixty days, a siege of forty-five, and fifteen days continually marching among the most difficult rocks, and the steepest mountains, and this too, without reckoning the days of action which followed, the nights of bombardment, the ravages of famine, more terrible than all these evils put together, and the irresistible misery, which filled up the measure of their misfortunes? But, also, too, what losses did we not experience on the part of the army! what unheard-of efforts! and what was the reward of so much glory!† Lieutenant-general Soult was wounded and taken. Out of three generals of division, one (General Marbot) died of an epidemic disorder; one (General Gazan) was wounded. Out of six brigade-generals four were wounded (Gardanne, Petitot, Fressinet, and Darnaud.) Out of twelve adjutant-generals six were wounded (Cerisa, Mathis, Reille,‡ Gautier, and Noel Huart;) one was wounded and taken (Campana;) one was killed (Fantucci:) the officers of the staff and the aides-de-camp shared the same cruel fate; two from among them were killed, seven taken, and fourteen wounded, several of them twice; Captain Marceau (brother

* Not only was the city of Genoa saved from an assault, which had so often been announced, not only were the people kept in order, but even all the approaches to the place were constantly defended; all this required a threefold exertion, that of resisting the enemy, that of enduring distress, and that of rendering it supportable to a population of 100,000 souls. It is true, that, at the end of the blockade, excess of evils made the last efforts sufficiently easy. Those wretched people were reduced, from famine, disease, and all the calamities, attendant on the most cruel wars, to such a state of debility, that even the natural force, necessary for an insurrection, was really wanting.

† The havock, resulting from this misery, was not confined to the brave men, whom we lost in Genoa itself. For several months, every day added, from among the troops, new victims to those, whom sickness had already carried off, and the least fatigue brought so much the greater number to the hospitals, as it was impossible to prevent the intemperance, which followed such painful and cruel privations. As to the inhabitants, more than a hundred of them died every day, during the three months after the evacuation.

‡ To give an idea of Adjutant-general Gautier's wound, we shall inform the reader, that the ball, which he received in the right shoulder, passed through the spinal bone, and than lodged itself in the bones of the left shoulder. The hæmorrhage continued for 14 days and nights, and, that too, although men were incessantly employed to stop it, by the pressure of their hands. Adjutant-general Gautier, during this period, lost nearly thirty-six pints of blood; for the two last days of the hæmorrhage, the blood did not even stain his linen; and what was designed to bathe his wounds very often flowed into his reins. Such was one of the cures of M. Vernet.

to the late general of that name) was wounded in three different affairs, three times in thirty-one days. Lavillette, employed near the person of General Miolis, was wounded three times in one day, besides twice again during the same blockade. Eleven chiefs of company, out of 17, were wounded, killed, or taken. Three-fourths* of the subalterns suffered in the same manner, and from 5 to 6,000 privates out of 12,000.

If we farther deduct nearly two thousand men from this number who, from their exhausted and decayed condition, were unable to perform their duty, we shall find out of seventeen demi-brigades not more than from three to four thousand men, in a situation to fight, on the evening which preceded the treaty of evacuation;† we say on the evening, because that very day the troops, having received in the distribution, which had exhausted all that remained in the magazines and ovens, but two ounces of the sort of bread, which was allowed them, it may readily be conceived, that they were disabled from undertaking a march, or even from sustaining any movement whatever.‡

* Nothing can be more deserving praise and admiration than the conduct of the different officers during this blockade; convinced of the necessity of commanding the troops by force of example, by sacrifices, and efforts, which the circumstances rendered indispensible, they evinced the most honourable zeal and resignation. A single example will suffice to prove this. Out of ninety-seven officers, who, at the beginning of the blockade, belonged to the 2d of the line, there were only two, that were not wounded. The primary cause of this heroism was, without doubt, national valour; but what could not help contributing greatly to it, was the uncommon merit of the chiefs who possessed inestimable qualifications in themselves. How can we help, in making this observation, mentioning in its support, M. Wouillemont, chief of the 25th light: Perin, chief of the 2d of the line; Brun, chief of the 8th line, &c. &c.!

† Out of these three or four thousand soldiers, many of them were, on account of their weakness, permitted to be seated when on guard, and were obliged to be helped to their posts. What then, in this condition especially, could this handful of men do in defence of a place like Genoa? It may be remembered on this head, that, under the command of Boufflers, 18,000 men had not appeared sufficient for the daily guard of the works only at Genoa, and that the Senate passed a decree, enjoining all chairmen, and servants, of age to carry arms, to take them up immediately. There was not a single master, adds Bonamici, who did not offer his servants, nor a single domestic, who refused to obey.

‖ The streets and places were this day filled with soldiers, lying on the ground, and unable to raise themselves. We should have been lost, even if the enemy had, according to the orders given, raised the blockade at that time; such was our distress, that, in case of the last event, we must have capitulated with the English, to avoid starving to death; the environs of Genoa presented no means of resource, and we could now only have been

After so many exertions, after such perseverance, what more is wanting to the glory of this army and its leader? Nothing, but success, worthy of one and the other,

The firmness of General Massena even filled up this defect, when he had nothing more left to support it, than the strength of his character.

By means of this firmness, he over-awed the enemy to such a point, as even to preclude the word *capitulation* from being employed in the drawing up of the treaty of evacuation. By this, he obtained conditions so highly honourable, that, to this day, they are without example;* so that he prescribed laws to the conquerors; changed a defeat into a triumph, and as an Austrian officer observed, in consonance with all Genoa, it was the enemy, that seemed to capitulate.

Let us in one word give the summary of all that has gone before; it consists simply in observing, that General Massena conducted a war against a complete army, almost without arms; fought often without ammunition; made head against inevitable expences, without money; and maintained his arms without magazines.

This summary presents every *thing*, as it were, that relates to the blockade of Genoa, every thing, except the glory of those brave men who there immortalized themselves.

saved, that is to say, supplied with food by the enemy. For to raise the blockade of Genoa would be nothing, unless it was at the same time re-victualled, or at least the army furnished with subsistences.

* Two small republics (Swisserland and Liguria,) have been the theatres of high glory to General Massena. In the first, he, by himself, sustained the whole edifice of the French Republic, and, by his victories, *saved it*. How *powerfully* has he not contributed in the second, to the result of the operations of this, almost miraculous, campaign!

END OF THE SIEGE OF GENOA.

OFFICIAL NARRATIVES

OF THE

CAMPAIGNS

OF

BUONAPARTE,

SINCE THE PEACE OF AMIENS.

BEING

A Complete Collection

OF

THE WHOLE OF THE BULLETINS

PUBLISHED BY BUONAPARTE TO HIS ABDICATION.

London:

PRINTED BY AND FOR J. DAVIS, MILITARY CHRONICLE AND MILITARY CLASSICS OFFICE, 14, CHARLOTTE-STREET, BLOOMSBURY, AND TO BE HAD OF ALL THE BOOKSELLERS.—1817.

IT is the well-known opinion of some of our ablest Generals, that the Bulletins of Buonaparte contain the most complete practical lessons of modern warfare, and with a due allowance for some exaggeration, include the fullest narrative of the most memorable campaigns on record. A wish, therefore, has often been expressed that they were all published in one form, so as to form a portable manual as well for future reference as for present study. It is our present purpose to effect this. In this, and in the four following numbers, we shall accordingly give a complete collection of the whole of the Bulletins published by Buonaparte.

OFFICIAL NARRATIVES

OF THE

Campaigns

OF

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON.

CAMPAIGN IN GERMANY, 1805.

FIRST BULLETIN.

PARIS, *Oct.* 1805.

THE Emperor left Paris on the 24th of September, and arrived at Strasburgh on the 26th.—Marshal Bernadotte, who, at the moment that the army set out from Boulogne, advanced from Hanover towards Gottingen, marched by Frankfort for Wurtzburgh, where he arrived on the 23d of September.—General Marmont, who had arrived at Mentz, passed the Rhine by the bridge of Cassel, and advanced to Wurtzburgh, where he formed a junction with the Bavarian army, and the corps under Marshal Bernadotte—The corps under Marshal Davoust, passed the Rhine on the 26th at Manheim, and marched by Heidelburgh and Necker-Eltz, on the Necker.—The corps under Marshal Soult passed the Rhine on the same day on the bridge which was thrown over it at Spires, and advanced towards Heilbronn.—Marshal Ney's division passed the Rhine the same day by the flying bridge opposite Durlach, and marched towards Stutgard.—The corps under Marshal Lannes passed the Rhine the 25th at Kehl, and advanced towards Louisburg.—Prince Murat, with the cavalry of reserve, passed the Rhine at the same place, and on the same day, and remained for several days in position before the defiles of the Black Forest. His patroles, which often shewed themselves to the enemy's patroles, induced them to believe that it was our intention to penetrate by these defiles.—The great park of artillery passed the Rhine at Kehl, on the 30th of Sept. and advanced towards Heilbronn. The Emperor passed the Rhine on the 1st inst. at Kehl,

slept at Ettlingen, the same evening, received there the Elector and Princes of Baden, and went to Louisburgh to the Elector of Wurtemburgh, in whose palace he took up his abode.—On the 2d inst. the divisions of Marshal Bernadotte, General Marmont, and the Bavarians who were at Wurtzburgh, formed a junction, and began their march for the Danube.—The corps of Marshal Davoust marched from Necker-Eltz, by the route of Meckmuhl, Ingelfingen, Chreilshem, Dunkelsbuhl, Frembdingen, Oettingen, Haarburgh, and Donauwerth.—The corps of Marshal Soult, marched from Heilbronn and followed the route of Ochringen, Hall, Gaildorf, Abslgmund, Aalen, and Nordlingen. The corps of Marshal Ney marched from Stutgard, following the route of Erslingen, Goppingen, Weissentein, Heydenheim, Natlkeim, and Nordlingen.—The corps of Marshal Lannes advanced from Louisburgh, taking the road from Gross-Beutelspach to Pluderhausen, Gemund, Aalen, and Nordlingen.—The following was the position of the army on the 6th instant: The corps of Marshal Bernadotte, and the Bavarians, were at Weissenburgh. The corps of Davoust was at Oettingen, and on the Banks of the Rednitz. That of Marshal Soult at Donauwerth, in possession of the Bridge of Munster, and repairing that of Donauwerth. The corps of Marshal Ney was at Koeffingen. That of Lannes at Neresheim; Prince Murat, with his dragoons, stood on the Banks of the Danube. The men were in perfect health, and burning with desire to engage the enemy.—The enemy had approached the entrances into the Black Forest, where it seems they intended to make a stand, and prevent our entering. They had fortified the Iller, and Memmingen and Ulm were also fortifying in great haste. Our patroles assert, that the enemy have stopped their proceedings, and appear dismayed at our unexpected movements. The French and Austrian patroles have frequently met; in those meetings we have taken prisoners forty men of the regiment of Latour cavalry.—This grand and extensive movement has brought us, in the course of a few days, into Bavaria, it has enabled us to avoid the Black Mountains; the line of those rivers, which, running parallel, flow into the valley of the Danube; the difficulties of a state of operations which would always have been flanked by the entrances into the Tyrol; finally, it has placed us several marches in the rear of the enemy, who has no time to lose, to avoid his total destruction.

SECOND BULLETIN.

PARIS, *Oct.* 14.

EVENTS press upon each other with the greatest rapidity. The second division of the corps of the army under Marshal Soult, commanded by General Vandamme, which from the rapidity of its progress halted but two hours at Nordlingen, arrived at Donauwerth at eight o'clock in the evening, and carried the bridge, which was defended by the regiment of Colloredo. Some men were slain and taken prisoners.

Prince Murat arrived at break of day on the 7th, with his dragoons; the bridge had been even then repaired, and the Prince proceeded to the Lech with the division of dragoons commanded by General Watter, directed Colonel Watier, at the head of 200 dragoons, to pass, who after a very gallant charge, got possession of the bridge and routed the enemy, who were double his force. Prince Murat passed that night at Reine. On the 8th, Marshal Soult set out with two divisions, Vandamme and Legrand, for the purpose of proceeding against Augsburgh, at the same time that General St. Hilaire advanced thither with his divisions along the left bank. At day-light, on the 8th, Prince Murat, at the head of the divisions of dragoons of Generals Beaumont and Klein, and of the division of carabineers and cuirassiers, commanded by General Nansouty, set out on his march to intercept the road from Ulm to Augsburgh. When he arrived at Wertingen, he observed a considerable division of the enemy's infantry, supported by 4 squadrons of Albert's cuirassiers. In an instant he surrounded the whole corps. Marshal Lannes, who was marching in the rear of these divisions of cavalry, arrived with the division of Oudinot, and after an engagement of two hours, the whole of this division was captured—colours, guns, baggage, officers, and soldiers. *It was composed of twelve battalions of grenadiers, which had arrived in great hurry from the Tyrol, to reinforce the army of Bavaria. In the course of to-morrow, the details of this truly brilliant action will be made known.*—Marshal Soult manœuvred with his divisions the whole of the 7th and 8th inst. on the left bank of the Danube, for the purpose of intercepting all the avenues from Ulm, and of observing the corps of the army which appeared to be still assembled in that fortress. The corps of Marshal Davoust arrived only on the 8th at Neubourg. The corps of General Marmont, has also arrived there. The corps of General Bernadotte, and the Bavarians, arrived on the 2d, at Aichstet. By the intelligence that has been obtained, it appeared, that twelve Austrian regiments had left Italy to reinforce the army of Bavaria. The official account of these movements, and of these events, will be interesting to the public, and will do the greatest honour to the army.

THIRD BULLETIN.

PARIS, *Oct.* 16.

ZUSMERSHAUSEN, October the 10th, 1805.—Marshal Soult pursued the Austrian division, which had taken refuge at Aicha, drove it from thence, and on the 9th at noon entered Augsburgh, with the divisions of Vandamme, St. Hilaire, and Legrand.—The 9th in the evening, Marshal Davoust, who crossed the Danube at Neubourg, arrived at Aicha, with his three divisions. Gen. Marmont, with the divisions of Boudet, Grouchy, and the Batavian division of General Dumonceau, passed the Danube and took a position between Aicha and Augsburgh.—In fine, the army

under Marshal Bernadotte, together with the Bavarian army, commanded by Generals Deroc and Verden, took their position at Ingolstadt. The imperial guard, commanded by General Bessieres, proceed to Augsburgh; as likewise the division of cuirassiers, under the command of General Hautpolt.—Prince Murat, with the division of Klein and Beaumont, and the division of carabineers, under General Nansouty, hastened with all speed to the village of Zusmershausen, in order to intercept the road from Ulm to Augsburgh.—Marshal Lannes, with the grenadier division of Oudinot, and the division of Suchet, took post the same day in the village of Zusmershausen. The Emperor passed in review the dragoons of Zusmershausen; he ordered to be brought before him a dragoon, named Marente, of the 4th regiment, one of the gallant soldiers who, in the passage of the Lech, had saved his Captain, who but a few days before had cashiered him from his rank. His Majesty bestowed upon him the Eagle of the Legion of Honour. The soldier then observed, "I have only done my duty; my Captain degraded me on account of some violation of discipline, but he knows that I have always proved a good soldier."—The Emperor next expressed his satisfaction to the dragoons, of the conduct they had displayed at the battle of Wertingen. He ordered each regiment to present a dragoon, on whom he also bestowed the Eagle of the Legion of Honour.—His Majesty expressed his satisfaction to the grenadiers of General Oudinot's division, than which a finer or more enthusiastic corps cannot possibly exist.—Until we are enabled to give a detailed account of the battle of Wertingen, it may be proper to say something of it in the present bulletin.—Colonel Arrighi, at the head of his regiment of dragoons, charged the regiment of cuirassiers of Duke Albert. The action was very sharp. Colonel Arrighi had his horse killed under him, and his regiment burned with eagerness to rescue him. Colonel Beaumont, of the 10th hussars, fired with a true French spirit, seized upon a Captain of cuirassiers, in the midst of the hostile ranks, whom he himself made a prisoner, after having cut down a dragoon.—Colonel Maupetit, at the head of the 9th dragoons, charged in the village of Wertingen; being mortally wounded, his last words were—"Let the Emperor be informed, that the 9th dragoons have shewed themselves worthy of their reputation; and that they charged and conquered, exclaiming,—Long live the Emperor."—That column of grenadiers, the flower of the enemy's army, having formed in a square of four battalions, was penetrated and cut down.—The 12th battalion of dragoons charged in the wood.—Oudinot's division were indignant at the distance which still prevented them from attacking the enemy, but at the very sight of them, the Austrians hastended their retreat—one brigade only was in time to charge.—All the cannon, colours, almost all the officers of the enemy's army who fought at Wertingen, were taken; a great number were killed. Two Lieutenant Colonels, six Majors, sixty officers, 4000 soldiers, have fallen into our hands. The remainder were dispersed; and what escaped owed their safety to a morass, which stopped a column that was turning the enemy.—The chief of a

squadron, Excelmans, aid-de-camp of Prince Murat, had two horses killed under him. It was he who carried the colours to the Emperor, who said to him—I know no man can be braver than you; I make you an Officer of the Legion of Honour.—Marshal Ney on his side, with the divisions Walher, Dupont, and Loison, the division of dragoons of General Baraguay d'Hilliers, and the division of Gazan, ascended the Danube, and attacked the enemy in their position at Grumberg.—*It is now five o'clock*, and we hear the firing of cannon—It rains heavily; but this does not retard the forced marches of the Grand Army. The Emperor sets the example on horseback night and day, he is continually in the midst of the troops, and in every point where his presence is necessary. He yesterday rode fourteen leagues. He slept in a small village, without servants, and without any kind of baggage. The Bishop of Augsburgh had, however, illuminated his palace, and waited his Majesty during a part of the night.

FOURTH BULLETIN.

Augsburgh, Oct. 11, 1805.

The battle of Wertingen was *followed, twenty-four hours afterwards*, by the action of Gunzburgh. *Marshal Ney marched with his corps*—Loison's division against Langeneau; and Malher's division against Gunzburgh. The enemy who attempted to oppose that march, were every where overthrown. Prince Ferdinand endeavoured, in vain, to defend Gunzburgh in person. General Malher attacked it with the 59th regiment. The action was obstinate, hand to hand. Colonel Lacuée was killed at the head of his regiment, which, notwithstanding the most vigorous resistance, carried the bridge by main force. The pieces of cannon which defended it, were carried, and the fine position of Gunzburgh remained in our power. The three attacks of the enemy were useless; they retired with precipitation. The reserve of Prince Murat arrived at Burgau, and cut off the enemy on the right. The details of the action, which cannot be given for some days, will make known the officers who distinguished themselves—The Emperor passed the night of the 9th, and part of the 10th, between the corps of Ney and Lannes. The activity of the French army, the extent and complication of the combinations of which entirely escaped the enemy, disconcerted them to the last degree. The conscripts shewed as much bravery and good will as the old soldiers. The weather is bad; it now rains, but the army is in good health. The enemy lost upwards of 2,500 men in the action of Gunzburgh. We made 2000 prisoners, and took six pieces of cannon. We had 400 men killed or wounded. Major-General d'Aspree is in the number of the prisoners.—The Emperor arrived at Augsburgh on the 10th, at nine p. m. The town has been occupied for these two days. The communication of the enemy's army is cut off at Augsburgh and Landsberg, and is about to be cut off at Fuessen. The Prince Murat, with the corps of Marshal Ney and Lannes, are engaged in the pursuit.

Ten regiments have been withdrawn from the Austrian army of Italy, and are coming by post from the Tyrol. Some Russian corps, who also travel post, are approaching to the Inn; but the advantages of our position are such, that we can make head against every thing.—The Emperor is lodged at Augsburgh, at the Palace of the old Elector of Treves, who has treated with great magnificence the suite of his Majesty, as they successively arrived.

FIFTH BULLETIN.

AUGSBURGH, *Oct.* 12, 1805.

MARSHAL Soult marched with his corps d'Armee to Landsberg, and by this means has cut off one of the chief communications of the enemy. He arrived on the 11th, at four o'clock in the afternoon, and found there the regiment of cuirassiers of Prince Ferdinand, which, with six pieces of cannon, repaired with forced marches to Ulm. Marshal Soult made the 36th regiment of chasseurs charge this regiment. It was soon disconcerted, and the 36th regiment was animated with such an ardour that the cuirassiers took flight on the charge, and left 120 soldiers prisoners, one lieutenant-colonel, two captains, and two pieces of cannon. Marshal Soult, who imagined that they would continue their route upon Memmingen, had sent several regiments to cut them off, but they had retreated into the woods, where they rallied, in order to take refuge in the Tyrol.—Twenty pieces of cannon, and the equipage of the enemy's pontoons, had passed, on the 10th, by Landsbergh; Marshal Soult sent General Sebastiani in pursuit of them, with a brigade of dragoons. Hopes are entertained that he would come up with them.—On the 12th Marshal Soult directed his course to Memmingen, where he will arrive on the 13th, at day-break. Marshal Bernadotte marched the whole day of the 11th, and pushed his advanced guard to within two leagues of Munich. The baggage of several Austrian generals is fallen into the hands of the light troops. He made a hundred prisoners from different regiments. Marshal Davoust advanced towards Dachau. His van is arrived at Moisac. The hussars of Blankenstein were put into disorder by his chasseurs, and in different actions, he took 60 horsemen prisoners. The Prince Murat, with the reserve of the cavalry, and the corps of Marshals Ney and Lannes, has placed himself directly in front of the enemy's army; the left of which is at Ulm, and the right at Memmingen. Marshal Ney is on horseback, on the banks of the Danube, opposite to Ulm. Marshal Lannes is at Weissenberg.—General Marmont is advancing, by a forced march, to take a position on the height of Iltersheim; and Marshal Soult is advancing to turn the right of the enemy at Memmingen.—The Imperial guard has left Augsburgh for Burgau, where, probably, the Emperor will pass this night. A decisive affair is just about to take place. The Austrian army has almost all its communications cut off. It is nearly in the same situation in which the army of Melas was at Marengo.—The Emperor was upon the bridge of the Lech, when the division of General Marmont defiled. He caused

each regiment to form a circle; he spoke to them of the situation of the enemy, of the approach of a great battle, and of the confidence he reposed in them. This harangue was made in dreadful weather. The snow fell in abundance, and the troops were up to the knees in mud, and were exposed to a severe cold; but the Emperor addressed them in expressions warm as fire: on listening to him, the soldier forgot his fatigues and his privations, and was impatient for the hour of combat to arrive.—Marshal Bernadotte arrived at Munich on the 11th, at six o'clock in the morning: he made 800 prisoners, and set out in pursuit of the enemy. Prince Ferdinand was at Munich. It appeared that this prince had abandoned his army of the Iller.—Never will more events be decided in less time. Before the expiration of fifteen days, the destinies of the campaign, and of the Austrian and Russian armies, will be fixed.

SIXTH BULLETIN.

ELCHINGEN, *Oct.* 16.

EVENTS of great consequence, the battles of Albeck, Elchingen, and the capture of Ulm and Memmingen, followed the actions of Wertingen and Gunzburgh. Marshal Soult arrived, on the 13th, before Memmingen; immediately surrounded the town, and after some negotiation the commandant capitulated. Nine battalions, two of which were grenadiers, taken prisoners: a major-general, three colonels, many superior officers, ten pieces of cannon, a great deal of baggage and ammunition of every kind, were the result of this affair. All the prisoners were immediately sent to head-quarters. At the same time Marshal Soult marched for Oschenausen, for the purpose of reaching Biberach, and cutting off the only retreat which lay open to the Archduke Ferdinand.—On the other hand, on the 19th, the enemy made a sortie from Ulm, and attacked the division of Dupont, which occupied the position of Albeck. The battle was a most obstinate one. Surrounded by 25,000 men, these 6000 brave fellows opposed them on all sides, and took 1,500 prisoners. This corps should not be astonished at any thing; it consisted of the 9th light, the 32d, 69th, and 76th of the line.—On the 13th the Emperor went to the camp before Ulm, and ordered the army of the enemy to be invested. The first operation was to take possession of the bridge, and the position of Elchingen.—On the 14th, at day break, Marshal Ney passed the bridge, at the head of Loison's division. The enemy opposed his taking possession of Elchingen, with 16,000 men; they were every where overthrown, lost 3000 men, who were made prisoners, and were pursued to their intrenchments.—Marshal Lannes occupied the small heights which command the plain above the village of Pfoel. The sharp shooters carried the works which protected the bridge of Ulm; the confusion in the town was excessive. At the same time Prince Murat made a movement with the divisions of Klein and Beaumont, which every where put the enemy's cavalry to flight.—On the 14th General Marmont occupied the bridges of Unterkirch, and

Oberkirch, at the confluence of the Iller with the Danube, and all the communications of the enemy on the Iller.—On the 15th, at day break, the Emperor himself appeared before Ulm. The corps of Prince Murat, and those of Marshals Lannes and Ney, ranged themselves in order of battle, to make an assault, and force the intrenchments of the enemy. General Marmont, with the division of dismounted dragoons of General B. D'Hilliers, blockaded the town on the right bank of the Danube. The day was dreadful: the troops were up to their knees in mud. The Emperor had not taken off his boots for eight days. Prince Ferdinand had marched off in the night towards Biberach, leaving 12 battalions in the town and upon the heights of Ulm; which were all taken, with a considerable quantity of cannon. Marshal Soult took possession of Biberach on the 15th, in the morning. Prince Murat set out in pursuit of the enemy, which is in a dreadful state of dissolution. Out of an army of 80,000 men there are only 25,000 remaining, and hopes are entertained that they will not be able to escape us. Immediately after his arrival at Munich, Marshal Bernadotte pursued the army of General Kienmayer, and took some waggons and prisoners from him.—Since the commencement of the campaign we have made 20,000 prisoners; taken from the enemy 30 pieces of cannon and 20 standards. On our side the loss has been but small. If we add to that the deaths and the desertions, we may reckon the Austrian army is already reduced one half.—So much devotedness on the part of the soldiers, so many affecting proofs of their attachment to the Emperor, and so many brilliant achievements, would require to be detailed more minutely. They shall be given as soon as these first operations of the campaign are terminated, and that it is positively ascertained how the wreck of the Austrian army will escape from Biberach, and the position they will take.—At the battle of Elchingen, which was one of the most brilliant military achievements that can be quoted, the 11th regiment of dragoons, and Colonel Lefevre, Colbert, the colonel of the 10th regiment of chasseurs, who had a horse killed under him, Colonel Lajonquieres, of the 76th, and a great number of officers, distinguished themselves. The Emperor has to-day his head-quarters at the Abbey of Elchingen.

ELCHINGEN, *Oct.* 18.

ANNEXED is the capitulation of Ulm. The Emperor might have taken the place by assault, but 20,000 men, defended by fortifications and wet ditches, would have made a resistance, and his desire was to save the effusion of blood. General Mack was in that city. The Austrian army consisted of 14 regiments of infantry of the army of Bavaria, as it was called, 13 regiments from the Tyrol, and 5 regiments which had been sent in waggons from Italy: altogether 32 regiments of infantry, and 15 regiments of cavalry.—General Mack intended to escape with his army, but the Emperor destroyed a bridge, and took the position of Elchingen. Marshal Soult took Memmingen, and followed the other columns. Prince Murat pursued Prince Ferdinand, and took 300

prisoners at Langen, of the division of Werneck.—It appears that Prince Ferdinand will not be able to escape, unless by concealing his person, and getting off with a few squadrons by a detour. On the 15th Marshal Bernadotte, having pushed his advanced posts as far as Wasserbourg and Haag, on the high road of Braunau, took 4 or 500 prisoners, and 17 pieces of cannon; having thus taken, since his entry at Munich, 1500 prisoners, 19 pieces of cannon, 200 horses, and a quantity of baggage, without the loss of a single man.—On the 15th the *Emperor* was in possession of Memmingen, and on the 17th of Ulm. In the different engagements of Wertingen, Gunzburgh, Ulm, &c. he has taken 40,000 prisoners, above 40 stand of colours, a number of cannon, &c. The loss of the French army in the same engagements is only 500 killed, and 1000 wounded. The Austrian army may be considered as annihilated.

CAPITULATION OF ULM,—*Occupied by the Troops of his Majesty the Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary, to the Army of his Majesty the Emperor of France and King of Italy.*

We, Alexander Berthier, Marshal of the empire, and Field Marshal Baron Mack, &c. have agreed upon the following articles:

ART. I. The city of Ulm shall be surrendered to the French army, with all the magazines and artillery.—Answer: The half of the field artillery shall be retained by the Austrian troops.—Refused.

ART. II. The garrison shall march out, with all the honours of war, and, after filing off, lay down their arms. The field officers shall be sent, on their parole of honour, to Austria, and the soldiers and subalterns shall be sent into France, where they shall remain until they are exchanged.—Refused.

ART. III. The officers and soldiers shall retain all the effects belonging to them. Answer: And also the regimental chests. Agreed to.

ART. IV. The sick and wounded Austrians shall be treated in the same manner as the French sick and wounded. Answer: We know the generosity of the French.

ART. V. If, nevertheless, there should appear by noon of the 25th Oct. 1805, an army capable of raising the blockade of Ulm, the garrison of this fortress shall in that case be released from the present capitulation, and at liberty to act as it may think fit. Answer: If the blockade of Ulm should be raised by an Austrian or Russian army before midnight of the 25th of Oct. on whatever gate it shall happen to be, the garrisons shall freely depart with their arms, artillery and cavalry to join the troops which may have raised the blockade. Agreed to.

ART. VI. One of the gates of Ulm (that of Stutgard) shall be given up to the French army at 7 o'clock to-morrow, as also quarters sufficient for the accommodation of one brigade. Answer: Yes.

ART. VII. That the French army shall be put in possession of the grand bridge over the Danube, and also have a free communication be-

tween both banks. Answer: The bridge is burnt down, but all possible means shall be taken to rebuild it.

VIII. The service shall be regulated so as to prevent any disturbance, and to maintain the best understanding. Answer: The French and Austrian discipline afford the firmest guarantee in this respect.

IX. All the cavalry, artillery, and waggon horses, belonging to the Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary, shall be given up to the French army.

X. The 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, and 9th articles shall not be carried into execution until it please the commander in chief of the Austrian troops; provided, nevertheless, that the period of execution shall not be later than 12 at noon of the 25th of Oct. 1805: and, if by that time an army should make its appearance, in sufficient force to raise the blockade, the garrison shall, conformably to Art. V. be at liberty to act as they may think proper.—Done in Duplicate at Ulm, 17th Oct. 1805.

(Signed,) MARSHAL BERTHIER.
——— MACK.

SEVENTH BULLETIN.

ELCHINGEN, Oct. 19.

ON the 18th Prince Murat arrived at Nordlingen, and surrounded the division of General Werneck, who capitulated, and is a prisoner on parole, with seven other generals. The soldiers will be sent to France as prisoners. It is asserted, that the reserve artillery of the Austrian army, consisting of 500 carriages, is taken. Prince Ferdinand has now but few men left.—After an audience which the Emperor granted to general Mack this afternoon, Marshal Berthier and that general signed an addition to the capitulation, purporting that Ulm must be evacuated by the Austrian garrison on the 20th. There are at Ulm 27,000 men, 3000 horses, 18 generals, and from 60 to 80 pieces of cannon, with their horses. We become more certain every day that there are not 20,000 men escaped of that army of 100,000 men, and this extraordinary advantage has been obtained without the effusion of blood. The Emperor presents the colours he has taken to the senate; they amount to 80, instead of 40 stand.

Additional Articles of the Capitulation of Ulm, proposed on the 19th.

Marshal Berthier, Major-General of the French army, being empowered by the Emperor's command, gives his word of honour, 1st, That the Austrian army is this day on the other side of the Inn, and that Marshal Bernadotte, with his army, has taken a position between Munich and the Inn. 2d, Marshal Lannes, with his corps, is pursuing Prince Ferdinand, and was yesterday at Aalen. 3d, That Prince Murat, with his corps, was yesterday at Nordlingen; that the Lieutenant-Generals Werneck, Baillet, Hohenzollern, and 7 other generals, have yesterday capitulated at the village of Trotzelfingen. 4th, That Marshal Soult is

posted between Ulm and Bregentz, observing the way to the Tyrol; that there is, consequently, no possibility of succour arriving before Ulm. That Lieutenant-General and Quarter-Master Mack, giving credit to the above declaration, is ready to evacuate Ulm to-morrow, on the following conditions:—That the whole corps of Marshal Ney, consisting of twelve regiments of infantry, and four regiments of horse, shall not quit the city of Ulm and its environs, at the distance of ten leagues, before the 25th October at midnight, the period when the capitulation is to expire.—The Marshal Berthier and Baron Von Mack agree on the above inserted articles. Consequently, the whole Austrian army shall defile to-morrow, at three in the afternoon, before the Emperor of the French, with all the honours of war: they shall lay down their arms, and the officers, who shall keep their arms, shall receive passports to go by the two roads of Kempten to Austria, and of Bregentz to the Tyrol. Done in Duplicate at Elchingen, the 19th October, 1805.

(Signed,) THE MARSHAL BERTHIER.
THE LIEUT.-GEN. MACK.

EIGHTH BULLETIN.

ELCHINGEN, Oct. 20.

THE Emperor took his station, from 2 in the afternoon to 7 in the evening, on the heights near Ulm, where the Austrian army marched past him. The French army were posted on the heights. The Emperor, surrounded by his life-guards, sent for the Austrian generals, and kept them with him until their troops had filed off. He treated them with the utmost distinction. There were present, besides the General in Chief, Mack, eight generals, and seven lieutenant-generals. The number of prisoners, since the commencement of hostilities, amounts to 60,000, and 80 standards have been taken; besides artillery, baggage, &c. It is supposed that the Emperor, after dispatching his couriers, will set out this evening for Augsburgh and Munich.

NINTH BULLETIN.

ELCHINGEN, *Oct.* 21.

THE Emperor has just issued the annexed proclamation with decrees. He set off for Augsburgh at noon this day. We are now in possession of an accurate list of the army which was shut up in Ulm. It consisted of 33,000 men, to which number the 3000 wounded being added, the total amounts to 36,000. There were also found in the place 60 pieces of artillery, and 50 stand of colours. There cannot be a more striking contrast than the spirit of the French and the Austrian armies. In the French army heroism is carried to its extreme point. In the Austrian army discouragement is at its height. The soldier is paid with notes; he can send nothing home; and is very ill treated. The French think of nothing but glory. A thousand traits like the following might be

cited: Brard, a soldier of the 76th, was going to have his thigh amputated; death had laid hold of him. As the surgeon was preparing to perform the operation, he stopped him: —'I know that I shall not survive; what does it signify? A man the less will not prevent the 76th from marching against the enemy, with the bayonet in front, and in three ranks.'—The Emperor has occasion to complain of nothing except the excessive ardour of the soldiers. The 17th light infantry, for example, which arrived before Ulm during the capitulation, rushed into the place in such a manner, and the whole army were so anxious to storm it, that the Emperor was obliged to declare it as his positive intention that the place should not be stormed.—The first column of the prisoners at Ulm has just begun its march for France. The following is a statement of the total of the prisoners, with their present situation: 10,000 at Augsburgh, 33,000 at Ulm, 12,000 at Donauwerth, and 12,000 already on their march for France.—The Emperor addressed the Austrian generals, whom he sent for, as their army were filing past him, in the following terms: "Gentlemen, your master carries on an unjust war. I tell you plainly, I know not for what I am fighting; I know not what can be required of me. It is not in this army alone that my resources consist, though were that the case I should still be able to make head with it: but I shall appeal to the testimony of your own prisoners of war, who will speedily pass through France; they will observe with their own eyes the spirit which animates my people, and with what eagerness they flock to my standards. This is the prerogative of my nation, and my condition. At a single word 200,000 volunteers crowd to my standard, and in six weeks become good soldiers; whereas your recruits only march from compulsion, and do not become good soldiers but after several years. I would give my brother the Emperor of Germany one further piece of advice; let him hasten to make peace. This is the crisis when he must recollect all states must have an end. The idea of the approaching extinction of the dynasty of Lorraine must impress him with terror. I desire nothing upon the continent. I want ships, colonies, and commerce; and it is as much your interest as mine that I should have them." M. Mack replied, that the Emperor of Germany had not wished for war, but was compelled to it by Russia. 'If that be the case,' said the Emperor, 'then you are no longer a power.' —Most of the Generals have confessed how disagreeable this war was to them, and how much they were affected to see a Russian army in their country. They rejected a blind system of politics, which would bring into the centre of Europe a people accustomed to live in an uncultivated country, and in the field, and who, as well as their forefathers, might once take a fancy to settle in a milder climate.—The Emperor has treated Lieutenant General Klenau (whom he knew as commander of the regiment of Wurmser) with much civility, as also the Lieutenant Generals Giulay, Gottersheim, Ries, and the Prince of Lichtenstein, &c. comforting them in their misfortunes, and telling them that war has its

chances, and that they who had frequently been conquerors might be conquered once.

PROCLAMATION *of the Emperor Napoleon to the Soldiers of the Grand Army; dated Elchingen. From the Imperial Head-Quarters, Oct.* 21, 1805.

SOLDIERS of the grand army.—In 15 days we have made a campaign. What we proposed is accomplished. We have chased the troops of the House of Austria from Bavaria, and re-established our ally in the sovereignty of his states. That army, which, with equal ostentation and impudence, came to place itself upon our frontiers, is annihilated. What signifies it to England? Her object is accomplished. We are no longer at Boulogne, and her subsidy will be neither more nor less. Of 100,000 men which composed that army, 60,000 are prisoners; they will go to replace our conscripts in the labours of our fields; 200 pieces of cannon, all the parks, 90 colours, all the generals, are in our power. Not 15,000 men of that army have escaped. Soldiers, I had announced to you a great battle; but thanks to the bad combinations of the enemy, I have been able to obtain the same success without running any risk; and, what is unexampled in the history of nations, so great a result has not weakened us above 1500 men *hors de combat.*—Soldiers, this success is due to your boundless confidence in your Emperor, to your patience in enduring fatigues and privations of every kind, and to your rare intrepidity.—But we shall not stop here: you are impatient to commence a second campaign. We shall make that Russian army, which the gold of England has transported from the extremities of the universe, undergo the same fate.—To this combat is more especially attached the honour of the infantry; it is here that is to be decided, for the second time, that question which has already been decided in Switzerland and in Holland? Whether the French infantry be the first or second in Europe? There are among them no generals against whom I can have any glory to acquire: all my care shall be to obtain victory with the least effusion of blood: my soldiers are my children.

ELCHINGEN. *From my Imperial Camp, 21st of Oct.* 1805. *Napoleon Emperor of the French, and King of Italy.*

Considering that the grand army has obtained, by its courage and its devotion, results which could not be hoped for but after a campaign; and wishing to give it a proof of our imperial satisfaction, we have decreed, and decree as follows:

ART. I. The month Vendemaire, year 14, shall be reckoned as a campaign to all the individuals composing the grand army. This month shall be so charged to the state in the valuation of subsistence and military services.

ART. II. Our ministers of war, and of the public treasury, are charged with the execution of this decree. NAPOLEON.

ELCHINGEN. *From my Imperial Camp, 21st of Oct. 1805. Napoleon, Emperor of the French, and King of Italy.*

We have decreed, and decree as follows:

ART. I. Possession shall be taken of all the states of the House of Austria in Suabia.

ART. II. The war contributions which shall be there levied, as well as the ordinary contributions, shall go to the army. All the magazines which shall be taken from the enemy, excepting the magazines of artillery and provisions, shall also go to their account. Each shall have a share in these contributions proportionate to his pay.

ART. III. The private contributions which shall be levied, or the objects which shall be taken from the magazines of the enemy, shall be restored to the general mass; no one being to profit by the right of war to the injury of the general mass of the army.

ART. IV. A treasurer and director-general shall be immediately appointed, who shall render a monthly account to a council of administration of the army, of the contributions that shall be raised. The state of it shall be published with its division.

ART. V. The subsistence shall be punctually paid from the funds of our imperial treasury.

ART. VI. Our minister of war is charged with the execution of this decree. NAPOLEON.

TENTH BULLETIN.

AUGSBURGH, *Oct.* 22.

ON the capitulation of Gen. Werneck, near Nordlingen, Prince Ferdinand, with a body of 1000 horse, and a portion of artillery, had taken to flight: he threw himself into the Prussian territory, and took the route by Gunvenhausen for Nuremberg. Prince Murat followed on his heels, and succeeded in overtaking him; which gave rise to a battle on the road between Furth and Nuremberg, in the night of the 21st. All the rest of the park of artillery and all the baggage, without exception, were taken. The Chasseurs à Cheval of the imperial guard covered themselves with glory; they overthrew every thing which opposed them; they charged Mack's regiment of cuirassiers. The two regiments of carabineers have sustained their reputation.—We are full of astonishment when we consider the march of Prince Murat from Albeck to Nuremberg. Although always fighting, he excelled in speed the enemy, who were two days march before him. The result of this prodigious activity was the taking of 1500 waggons, 50 pieces of cannon, 16,000 men, including the capitulation of General Werneck, and a great number of colours. 18 generals have laid down their army. Three were killed. [Here

follows an enumeration of officers who distinguished themselves.] On the 21st, at night, Prince Murat slept at Nuremburg, where he rested the 22d. The division of Wirtemberg is arrived at Geislingen. The battalions of chasseurs, which had followed the army since its passage through Stutgard, have gone to conduct to France, a new column of 10,000 prisoners, the troops of Baden, 3 or 4000 strong, are on their march to Augsburgh.—The Emperor has made a present to the Bavarians of 20,000 Austrian fusils for the army and the national guards. He has also made a present to the Elector of Wirtemburg of six pieces of Austrian cannon.—During the manœuvre of Ulm, the Elector of Wirtemberg was for a moment apprehensive for his Electress and family, who then went to Heidelberg, and he disposed his troops to defend the heart of his states.—The Austrians are detested by all Germany, well convinced that, without France, Austria would treat them like its hereditary states. No idea can be formed of the misery of the Austrian army; they are paid in notes, by which they lose 40 per cent. Our soldiers pleasantly call the Austrians paper soldiers. They are without any credit. The House of Austria could not any where borrow ten thousand francs. The generals themselves have not seen a piece of gold for several years. The English, when they heard of the invasion of Bavaria, made a little present to the Emperor of Austria, which has not rendered him more rich; they have engaged to remit him the 48 millions which they had lent him during the last year. If this be an advantage to the House of Austria, it has already paid pretty dear for it.

ADDRESS *of the Emperor Napoleon to his Soldiers, the Evening before the Surrender of Ulm.*

SOLDIERS, a month ago we were encamped on the shore of the ocean opposite to England; but an impious league compelled us to fly towards the Rhine.—It is but a fortnight since we passed that river, and the Alps of Wirtemberg, the Necker, the Danube, and the Lech; those celebrated barriers of Germany have not retarded our march a day, an hour, or an instant. Indignation against a prince whom we have twice reseated on his thrown, when it depended entirely on our pleasure to hurl him from it, supplied us with wings. The enemy's army, deceived by our manœuvres, and the rapidity of our movements, is completely turned. It now fights only for its safety. It would gladly embrace an opportunity of escaping and returning home; but it is now too late. The fortifications which it erected at a great expence along the Iller, expecting that we would advance through the passes of the Black Forest, are become useless, since we have approached by the Plains of Bavaria. —Soldiers, but for the army which is now in front of you, we should this day have been in London; we should have avenged ourselves for six centuries of insults, and restored the freedom of the seas.—But bear in mind, to-morrow, that you are fighting against the allies of England; that you have to avenge yourselves on a perjured Prince, whose own

letters breathed nothing but peace, at the moment when he was marching his army against our ally; who thought us cowardly enough to suppose that we should tamely witness his passage of the Inn, his entrance into Munich, and his aggression upon the Elector of Bavaria. He thought we were occupied elsewhere: let him for the third and last time learn, that we know how to be present in every place where the Country has enemies to combat.—Soldiers, to-morrow will be an hundred times more celebrated than the day of Marengo. I have placed the enemy in the same position.—Recollect, that the most remote posterity will remark the conduct of each of you on this memorable day. Your progeny 500 years hence, who may place themselves under those eagles around which we rally, will know in detail every thing that your respective corps shall achieve to-morrow, and the manner in which your courage shall confer on them eternal celebrity. This will constitute the perpetual subject of their conversation; and, from age to age, you will be held up to the admiration of future generations.—Soldiers, if I wished only to conquer the enemy, I should not have thought it necessary to make an appeal to your courage, and your attachment to the country and to my person; but merely to conquer him is doing nothing worthy either of you or your Emperor. It is necessary that not a man of the enemy's army shall escape; that Government, which has violated all its engagements, shall first learn its catastrophe by your arrival under the walls of Vienna; and that, on receiving this fatal intelligence, its conscience, if it listens to the voice of conscience, shall tell it, that it has betrayed both its solemn promises of peace, and the first of the duties bequeathed by its ancestors, with the power of forming the rampart of Europe against the eruptions of the Cossacks.—Soldiers, you have been engaged in the affairs of Wertingen and Gunzburgh, I am satisfied with your conduct. Every corps in the army will emulate you, and I shall be able to say to my people, "Your Emperor and your army have done their duty. Perform your's," and the 200,000 conscripts whom I have summoned will hasten, by forced marches, to reinforce our second line.

ELEVENTH BULLETIN.

PARIS, *Nov.* 1, 1805.

THE Emperor arrived at Munich on the 24th of October, at nine in the evening. The town was illuminated with much taste. The Emperor gave an audience on his arrival to the principal officers of the Elector, the Foreign Ministers, and the Magistrates, with whom he remained long in conversation. Prince Murat, who had exhibited an astonishing activity in all his operations, had arrived at Munich. He bestows the highest praises on the chasseurs and carabineers of the Imperial Guards. A treasure, amounting to 200,000 guilders, fell into their hands; but they left it untouched, and pushed on in pursuit of the enemy. In the last action Prince Ferdinand escaped on the horse of a Lieutenant of Cavalry. A number of Austrian soldiers, which have

escaped into Franconia, have occasioned great disorder there. All the enemy's baggage was taken. The army is in full march for the Inn, where Marshal Bernadotte, General Marmont, and Marshal Davoust, were to be on the evening of the 26th.

TWELFTH BULLETIN.

MUNICH, *Oct.* 27.

To the fifth bulletin of the army should be annexed the capitulation of Memmingen, which was forgotten. The works at the fortifications of Ingolstadt and Augsburg are, at this moment, carried on with the greatest activity. Tetes de Pont are constructed at all the bridges over the Lech, and magazines are established on the latter. His Majesty has been highly satisfied with the zeal and activity of his aid-de-camp General Bertrand, whom he has frequently employed in reconnoitring. His Majesty has given directions for the demolition of the fortifications of Ulm and Memmingen.—The Elector of Bavaria is every moment expected here. The Emperor has sent his aide-de-camp, Colonel Lebrun, to receive him, and to afford him, on his route, escorts of honour. Te Deum has been performed at Augsburg and at Munich. The subjoined proclamation has been posted up in all the towns of Bavaria. The people of that country are well affected ; they run to arms, and form voluntary guards for the defence of their country, against the incursions of the Cossacks. Generals Deroi and Wreden manifest the utmost activity; the latter has taken a great number of Austrian prisoners. He served, during the last war, in the Austrian army, in which he distinguished himself.—General Mack, having travelled post through Bavaria, on his return to Vienna met General Wreden, at the advanced posts, near the Inn. They had a long conversation on the manner in which the Bavarian army is treated by the French. "We fare much better than with you;" Said General Wreden; "We are subjected neither to mortifications nor ill-treatment ; and so far from being exposed the most, we are obliged to demand posts of danger, because the French reserve them for themselves, in preference. With you, on the contrary, we were sent to every quarter where there was a bad business to retrieve."—A staff officer has just arrived from the army of Italy. The campaign began on the 18th of October. That army will soon form the right of the grand army.—The Emperor yesterday gave a concert to all the ladies of the court. He gave a particularly distinguished reception to Madame de Montgelas, the wife of the Elector's prime minister, a lady of extraordinary beauty. He testified his satisfaction to M. de Wintz, a master of music to the Elector, on the excellent composition of his pieces, replete with spirit and talent.—This day, Sunday, October 27, the Emperor attended mass in the chapel of the Palace. The following are the names of the Austrian generals taken prisoners. The number of officers is between 1,500 and 2,000. Every officer has signed his parole of honour not to serve; it is hoped that they will

punctually keep it; if not, the laws of war will be enforced with the utmost rigour.

List of Austrian general officers taken prisoners in the actions of Elchingen, Wertingen, Memmingen, Ulm, &c.: Baron Mack, Field-Marshal-Lieutenant, Quarter-Master-General; Prince de Hesse-Hombourg, Field-Marshal-Lieutenant; Baron de Hipschis, ditto; Count de Giulay, ditto, Quarter-Master-General of the army of Prince Ferdinand; Baron de Laudon, ditto; Count de Klenau, ditto; Count de Götteschеim, ditto; Count de Riese, ditto; Count Baillier, ditto; Comte de Werneck, ditto; Prince de Hohenzollorn, ditto—Prince de Lichtenstein, General-Major; Baron de Abel, ditto; Baron de Ulm, ditto; Baron de Weidenfeld, ditto; Count de Gehneddy, ditto; Count de Fremel, ditto; Count de Sueker, ditto; Count de Hermann, ditto, prisoners at Elchingen; Count de Hermann, ditto, prisoner at Ulm; Count de Reichtor, ditto; Count de Dienersberg, ditto.—Count de Mitxery, General; Count de Wogel, ditto; Count de Weiber, ditto; Count de Hohemfeld, ditto; Baron d'Aspre, ditto; Count de Spangen, ditto.

CAPITULATION *of the Garrison of Memmingen. October 14, 1805.*

THE General of Division Saligny, Chief of the Staff of the 4th Corps of the Grand Army, in the name of his Majesty the Emperor of the French, and acting under the orders of his Excellency, Mareschal Soult, and the Count de Spangen, Major-General, and commanding at Memmingen, have entered into the following Capitulation;

ART. I. The Austrian garrison of Memmingen surrender themselves Prisoners of War to the 4th Corps of the Grand Army, commanded by his Excellency Mareschal Soult.

ART. II. The garrison shall march out with the honours of war.

ART. III. The officers shall be at liberty to return to their own homes, on giving their parole of honour not to serve till they have been exchanged, rank for rank, or to share the same fate as their troops.

ART. IV. The Officers shall keep their arms, their horses, and their equipages; the subalterns and soldiers all their accoutrements.

ART. V. The non-combatants, such as the surgeons, physicians, chaplains, smiths, and musicians, shall be set at liberty.

ART. VI. All the papers relative to the place, or to the Austrian army, shall be delivered to the Chief of the Staff of the French army.

ART. VII. All the artillery, ammunition, and provisions, all the horses of every kind, shall be given up to the French army, according to the situation of the place.

ART. VIII His Excellency the Marshal promises, with pleasure, to cause the same attention to be paid to the sick, as to the sick of the French army.

ART. IX. Carriages shall be provided for the removal of the effects of the officers. Done in presence of General Sebastiani, Colonel

Fitteau, and the principal Officers of the place. (Signed) The General of Division, Saligny; General Horace Sebastiani; M. Fitteau, Colonel of the 3d regiment of dragoons; Count de Spangen, Major-General; Wouvermans, Colonel; Baron de Lauer, Major and Engineer.

THIRTEENTH BULLETN.

HAAG, *Oct.* 28, 1805.

THE army under Marshal Bernadotte advanced from Munich on the 26th, and arrived the next day at Wasserburgh, on the Inn, and proceeded to Altenmarkt, where it halted that night. Six arches of the bridge had been burned down. Count Manucci, Colonel of the Bavarian army, advanced from Roth to Rosenheim. He also found the bridge burned, and the enemy on the other side. After a brisk cannonade, the enemy retired from the right bank; several battalions of French and Bavarians passed the Inn, and, on the 28th, at noon, both the bridges were completely repaired. Colonels Morio and Somis, of the Engineers, were indefatigable in their exertions to re-establish the bridges. The enemy were hotly pursued as soon as the troops could pass over; fifty of their rear-guard were taken prisoners.—Marshal Davoust, with the army under his command, set out from Freysing on the 26th, and reached Muhldorff on the 27th. The enemy defended the right bank of the river, where they had some batteries advantageously placed. The bridge had been so much destroyed, that it was with difficulty repaired. On the 28th, at noon, a considerable part of Marshal Davoust's division had passed over.—Prince Murat ordered a brigade of cavalry to pass over the bridge of Muhldorff, caused the bridges of Octing and Marckhl to be repaired, and crossed them with a part of his reserve. The Emperor himself went to Haag.—The division of Marshal Soult lay on their arms beyond Haag; the corps under the command of General Marmont is to halt this night at Wihsbiburgh; that of Marshal Ney at Landsberg; Marshal Lannes' on the road from Landshut to Braunau. From all the information which has been received, it appears that the Russian army is retreating.—There has been a great deal of rain during the day. All the country between the Iser and the Inn is nothing but a continued forest of fir trees; the soil is excessively barren. The army has much reason to be satisfied with the zeal and attention of the inhabitants of Munich, in supplying them with such articles of provision as they required.

FOURTEENTH BULLETIN.

BRAUNAU, *Oct.* 30.

MARSHAL BERNADOTTE arrived at 10 this morning at Saltzbourgh. The Elector had quitted it several days before. A corps of 6,000 men, which was placed there, had precipitately retired on the preceding evening. The Imperial head-quarters were on the 28th ult. at Haag, on

the 29th at Muhldorff, and this day at Braunau. Marshal Davoust employed the whole of yesterday in repairing the bridge of Muhldorff. The first regiment of Chasseurs made a fine charge against the enemy, killed 20 men, and took several prisoners, amongst whom was a Captain of Hussars.—Marshal Lannes arrived yesterday with the cavalry at the bridge of Braunau. He had set out from Landshut. The bridge was cut away. He immediately embarked 60 men in two boats. The enemy, who were pursued by the Reserve under Prince Murat in other directions, abandoned the city. The boldness of the Chasseurs of the 13th contributed to hasten the enemy's retreat.—The misunderstanding between the Russians and Austrians begins to shew itself. The Russians plunder every where. The best informed Officers among them are perfectly aware, that the war which they wage is impolitic, since they have nothing to gain against the French, whom nature has not placed in a situation to be their enemies.—Braunau, as we find, may be considered one of the finest and most useful acquisitions of the Army. This place is surrounded with a circumvallation, fortified with bastions, drawbridges, a half-moon, and ditches full of water. There are numerous magazines of artillery, all in good condition; but what will with difficulty be believed is, that it is completely supplied with provisions. We found there 40,000 rations of bread, all ready to be distributed, and more than 1000 sacks of flour. The artillery of the place consists of 45 pieces of cannon, with change of carriages, mortars provided with more than 40,000 cannon shot, and some howitzers. The Russians left behind them about a thousand weight of powder, great quantities of cartridges, lead, a thousand musquets, and all the ammunition necessary to support a long siege. The Emperor has appointed General Lauriston, arrived from Cadiz, Governor of the place; and the head-quarters were established there.

FIFTEENTH BULLETIN.

BRAUNAU, *Oct.* 31.

SEVERAL Russian deserters are already arrived, among them is a serjeant-major, a native of Moscow, a very intelligent man. It may be easily imagined that he was questioned by every one. He tells us, that the Russian army is quite differently disposed now towards the French, than what it was in the last war; that the prisoners who returned from France had spoken in high praise of it; that there were six in his company who were removed from it at the time they left Poland; that if all the men who returned from France had been suffered to remain in the regiments, there can be no doubt but they would all have deserted; that the Russians were very sorry to fight for the Germans, whom they detest; and that they had a high opinion of the French valour. He was asked if they loved the Emperor Alexander; he replied, that they were too wretched to have any attachment for him; that the soldiers were fonder of the Empe-

ror Paul, but that the nobility preferred the Emperor Alexander; that the Russians in general were very happy to quit their own country, because they lived better, and were better paid; that none of them wished to go back to Russia; and that they would rather establish themselves in other climates than return under the authority of so harsh a government; that they were aware that the Austrians had lost every battle, and were in a lamentable situation.—Prince Murat set out in pursuit of the enemy. He overtook the rear-guard of the Austrians, about 6000 strong, on the road to Merobach. To get sight of them and charge them was only one exertion of the cavalry. This rear-guard was dispersed on the heights of Reid. The enemy's cavalry then rallied, to protect the passage of the infantry through a defile; but the first regiment of Chasseurs, and the division of Dragoons, under General Beaumont, overwhelmed them, and rushed into the defile along with the infantry of the enemy. The action was very sharp: but the darkness of the night saved the enemy's corps. Part of them saved themselves in the woods, and there were only 500 prisoners taken. The advanced guard of the division of Prince Murat took a position at Haag. Col. Montbrun, of the 1st regiment of Chasseurs, covered himself with glory. The 8th regiment of Dragoons maintained its ancient character. A qr.-master of this regiment having had his wrist shot off, said, in the presence of the Prince, as he was passing, "I regret the loss of my hand, because I can no longer serve our brave Emperor." The Emperor, on being made acquainted with this circumstance, said, "There I recognize the spirit of the Eighth. Let a profitable situation, according to his rank, be given to this quartermaster, in the Palace of Versailles."—The inhabitants of Braunau, according to custom, carried to their houses a great part of the magazines. A proclamation brought all back again. There are at present 1000 sacks of flour, a great quantity of oats, magazines of artillery of every kind, and 60,000 rations of bread, of which we are in great want. A part of it was distributed to the division under Marshal Soult.—Marshal Bernadotte is arrived at Saltzbourg. The enemy retreated by the road of Carinthia and Wels. A regiment of infantry wished to keep possession of the village of Hallen. It was obliged to retreat towards the village of Colling, where the Marshal hoped that Gen. Kellerman would be able to cut off their retreat, and take them prisoners.—We are assured by the inhabitants, that the Emperor of Germany, in his anxiety, came to Wels, where he learnt the disaster of his army. He also became acquainted there with the clamours of his Austrian and Bohemian subjects, against the Russians, who commit such pillage and violence, that they long for the arrival of the French to deliver them from these extraordinary allies. Marshal Davoust, with his army, took a position between Ried and Haag. All the other divisions of the army are advancing, but the weather is horrible. It has snowed six inches deep, and the roads are in consequence detestable. The Secretary of State Maret has joined the Emperor at Braunau. The Elector of Bavaria has returned to Munich. He was received with the greatest enthusiasm by the inhabitants of his capital. Several mails from Vienna

had been intercepted. The last letters were dated on the 18th of Oct. Some intelligence of the action at Werting had reached it, and had created the greatest consternation there. Provisions were so dear, that few persons could afford to purchase them. Vienna was threatened with a famine, and yet the harvest had been very productive; but the depreciation of the paper-money, and of the assignats, upon which there was a loss of 40 per cent. had raised every thing to an exorbitant price. Every one was persuaded, that the Austrian paper currency must be completely destroyed. The husbandman would no longer exchange his produce for a paper currency of no value, There is not a man in all Germany who does not consider the English as the authors of the war, and the Emperors Francis and Alexander as the victims of their intrigues. The cry in every mouth is, that there will be no peace as long as England is governed by an Oligarchy, and governed it will be in that way as long as George lives. The accession of the Prince of Wales is therefore generally wished for on this account, that it will put an end to the power of the few, who in all countries are selfish, and insensible to the misfortunes of the people.*********The Emperor Alexander was expected at Vienna, but he changed his mind. It is reported he is gone to Berlin.

SIXTEENTH BULLETIN.

RHEID, *Nov.* 2.

PRINCE MURAT has continued his march in pursuit of the enemy, sword in hand, and arrived on the 31st of Oct. before Lambach. The Austrian Generals, perceiving that their troops could not hold out, caused eight battalions of Russians to advance, for the purpose of protecting their retreat. The 17th regiment of infantry of the line, the first regiment of chasseurs, and the 8th of dragoons, charged the Russians with impetuosity, and, after a lively fire, put them into disorder, and drove them to Lambach. We made 500 prisoners.—On the morning of the 1st inst. Prince Murat communicated that General Walter, with his division of cavalry, had taken possession of Wels. General Beaumont's division of dragoons, and the first division of the army of Marshal Davoust, commanded by General Bisson, had taken possession of Lambach. The bridge over the Traun was cut down; for which Marshal Davoust substituted a bridge of boats. The enemy seemed disposed to dispute the left bank of the river. Col. Valterre, of the 30th regiment, was one of the first to throw himself into a barge, and passed the river. General Bisson, whilst making his dispositions for passing, received a musket ball in the arm.—Another division of this corps of Marshal Davoust has advanced beyond Lambach, on the road to Steyer. The remainder of his corps of the army is on the heights of Lambach.—Marshal Soult will arrive this evening at Wels.—Marshal Lannes will arrive this evening at Lintz.—Gen. Marmont is on his march for the purpose of turning their position on the banks of the Enns.—Prince Murat commends the conduct of Col.

Couroux, commanding the 17th regiment of the line. The troops could not possibly, under any circumstances, display more impetuosity and courage.—Immediately on his arrival at Salsburg, Marshal Bernadotte detached General Kellerman, at the head of his advanced guard, in pursuit of a column of the enemy, which was retreating by the road to Carinthia. It had taken shelter under the fort of Pasling, in the defile of Pasling. Whatever might have been the strength of its position, the carabineers of the 27th regiment of light infantry attacked it with impetuosity. Gen. Werte directed Capt. Campobane to turn the fort by roads almost impassable. Five hundred men and three officers were made prisoners. General Kellerman bestows praises on the conduct of Barbe Latour, Chief of Battalion. General Werte has had his cloaths pierced with balls.—Our advanced posts announce from Wels, that the Emperor of Germany had arrived there on the 25th of Oct. that he there learned the fate of his army at Ulm; and that he was convinced, with his own eyes, of the frightful ravages committed every where by the Russians, and of the extreme discontent of his subjects. It is positively asserted, that he has returned to Vienna, without alighting from his carriage.—The ground is covered with snow; the rains have ceased; the cold has arrived at its height; it is very severe; it is by no means like the commencement of November, but the month of January.—The weather is drier, as well as more wholesome, and more favourable for marching.

SEVENTEENTH BULLETIN.

LAMBACH, *Nov.* 3.

THIS day Marshal Davoust has pushed his fore-posts near to Steyer. General Methand, with the reserve of the cavalry, under the orders of Prince Murat, entered Lintz on the 1st of Nov. Marshal Lannes arrived there on the 3d of November, with his division of the army. Considerable magazines were found at Lintz, of which the inventories have not as yet been made out; there are a great many sick in the hospitals, of whom about an hundred are Russians. Fifty Russians have been made prisoners.—In the combat at Lambach, two Russian pieces of cannon were found among those taken. A Russian General, and an Austrian Colonel of Hussars, were killed.—The wound which General Bisson, Commander of the first division of Marshal Davoust's division of the army, received in the arm, is so serious, as to prevent his serving the rest of the campaign. There is no danger, however. The Emperor has given General Caffarelli the command of this division. Since the passage of the Inn, we have taken from 16 to 1800 prisoners, comprising both Austrians and Russians, without counting the number of the sick prisoners. The division under the command of General Marmont left Lambach on the 3d of Nov. at mid-day.—The Emperor has established his head-quarters at Lambach.—The season continues severe; the ground is covered with snow, the weather is very cold.—At Lambach,

magazines of salt were found worth several millions. In the chest at Lintz were found several hundred thousand florins.—The Russians have spread desolation in the neighbourhood of Wels, Lambach, and the surrounding villages. There are some villages where they have killed eight or ten prisoners.—The agitation and confusion are extreme at Vienna. It is said that the Emperor of Austria has established himself in the convent of Benedictines at Moelk. It would seem that in the sequel of the month of November, events of the greatest importance will take place.—M. Lezay, Minister of France at Salzbourg, has had an audience of the Emperor at the moment when his Majesty set out from Braunau. Till then he had constantly resided at Salzbourg.—We have no news from M. de Rochefoucault. It is believed that he is still at Vienna. At the moment that the Austrian army passed the Inn, he demanded passports, which were refused him.---Several Russian deserters have arrived to-day.

EIGHTEENTH BULLETIN.

LINTZ, *Nov. 5.*

PRINCE MURAT does not lose sight of the enemy. They had left at Ebersberg 3 or 400 men to retard the passage of the Traun; but General Walter's dragoons threw themselves into boats, and, under the protection of the artillery, attacked the town with impetuosity. Lieutenant Villaudet, of the 13th regiment of dragoons, was the first to pass over in a small boat. General Walter, after having passed the bridge at Traun, advanced towards Enns. The brigade of General Milhaud met the enemy at the village of Asten, defeated them, pursued them to Enns, and made 200 prisoners, 50 of whom were Russian hussars; 90 Russian hussars were killed. The rear guard of the Austrians, supported by the Russian cavalry, was every where overthrown; neither one nor the other waited to be charged. The 22d and 16th regiments of chasseurs, and their Colonels, and Latour-Maubourg, and Durosnel, shewed the greatest imtrepidity. Flahault, Aide-de-Camp to Prince Murat, was wounded in the arm. Yesterday we passed the Enns, and this day Prince Murat advanced in pursuit of the enemy. Marshal Davoust arrived on the 3d at Steyer: on the 4th he took possession of the town, and made 200 prisoners. The enemy made a shew of defending it. General Beaumont's division of dragoons have maintained their character; his Aide-Camp was killed. Both the bridges on the Enns are completely repaired.—At the battle of Lambach, the Austrian Col. de Graafen, and the Russian Col. de Golofkin, were killed. The Emperor of Austria, on his arrival at Lintz, received complaints from the magistracy of the bad conduct of the Russians, who are not content to plunder without beating the peasantry, which has occasioned a number of villages to be deserted. The Emperor appeared extremely afflicted at these excesses, and observed, that he could not answer for the Russian troops as for his own, and that they should endure in patience; which

gave but little consolation to the inhabitants. A great deal of provisions was found at Lintz, and a considerable quantity of cloth and clothes in the Imperial manufactories.—General Deroi, at the head of a body of Bavarians, fell in, at Lovers, with the advanced guard of a column of five Austrian regiments coming from Italy, completely defeated it, and took 400 prisoners, and three pieces of cannon. The Bavarians fought with the greatest obstinacy and gallantry.—General Deroi was wounded by a pistol shot. These trivial actions gave rise to numerous instances of courage on the part of certain officers. The Major-General is occupied in drawing up a particular account, in which every one will receive that share of glory which his courage has deserved.—The Enns may be considered as the last line which defends the approaches to Vienna.—It is said that the enemy intend to make a stand, and intrench themselves on the heights of St. Hyppolite, within ten leagues of Vienna. Our advanced guard will be there to-morrow.

NINETEENTH BULLETIN.

LINTZ, *November 6.*

THE battle of Lovers has been very brilliant for the Bavarians. The Austrians occupied beyond Lovers an almost inaccessible defile, flanked on the right and left by peaked mountains. The summit was covered by Tyrolean chasseurs; three stone forts securing the mountains, and rendering the access to them almost impossible. After a smart resistance, the Bavarians overthrew every thing, took 600 prisoners, two pieces of cannon, and carried all the forts; but, at the attack of the last, Lieut.-Gen. Deroi, Commander in chief of the Bavarian Army, was wounded by a pistol shot. The Bavarians had 12 officers killed and wounded; 50 soldiers killed, and 250 wounded. The conduct of Lieut.-Gen. Deroi merits the greatest praise. He is an old officer, full of honour, and extremely attached to the Elector, whose friendship he enjoys.—All the time has been hitherto so occupied, that the Emperor has not yet been able to review the Bavarian army, nor to become acquainted with the brave men who compose it.—Prince Murat, after the capture of Enns, pursued the enemy anew. The Russian army had taken a position on the heights of Amsletten, Prince Murat attacked it with General Oudinot's grenadiers; the battle was very obstinate. The Russians were driven from all their positions, and left 400 dead on the field of battle, and 1500 prisoners. Prince Murat gives particular praise to General Oudinot; his Aide-de-camp, Lagrange, was wounded.—Marshal Davoust, on his passage from Enns to Steyer, particularly commends the conduct of General Heudelet, who commanded his advanced guard; he has continued his march, and proceeded against Wahedoffen. All the intercepted letters state, that the moveables of the Court are already embarked on the Danube, and that they are at Vienna in expectation of the approaching arrival of the French.

TWENTIETH BULLETIN.

LINTZ, *Nov.* 7.

THE combat of Amsletten has reflected great honour on the cavalry, and particularly on the 9th and 10th regiments of hussars, and on the grenadiers of General Oudinot's division. The Russians have since accelerated their retreat; in vain they cut down the bridges over the Ips, which have been immediately re-established, and Prince Murat has reached the abbey of Moelk.—A reconnoitring party has taken the route of Bohemia. We have taken considerable magazines, both at Freystadt and Matthausen.—Marshal Mortier with a division, manœuvred upon the left bank of the Danube. A deputation from the Senate has just arrived at Lintz. The Elector of Bavaria is expected there in two hours.

Lintz, *Nov.* 8.—The Elector of Bavaria and the Electoral Prince arrived here yesterday. Lieut.-Gen. the Count de Guilay, sent by the Emperor of Austria, arrived there in the course of the night. He had a very long conference with the Emperor. The object of his mission is not known.—In the combat of Amsletten we took 1,800 prisoners, 700 of whom were Russians.—Prince Murat has established his head-quarters at the abbey of Moelk. His advanced posts are at St. Polten.—On the 8th, Gen. Marmont directed his march to Leoben. Arrived at Weyer, he encountered the regiment of Guilay, charged it, and made 400 prisoners, among whom were a Colonel, and several officers. He has pursued his march. All the columns of the army are in grand march.

TWENTY-FIRST BULLETIN.

MOELK, *Nov.* 10.

ON the 7th of November, the division under Marshal Davoust advanced from Steyer towards Naydhoffen, Marienzel, and Lilienfield. By this movement he entirely uncovered the left of the enemy, which was expected to make a stand on the Heights of St. Hyppolite, and from Lilienfield he directed his march towards Vienna by a great carriage road which leads directly thither. On the 8th, the advanced guard of this marshal, while it was still many leagues from Marienzel, met the corps of General Meerfeldt, who was marching for Neufstadt, to cover Vienna on that side. The General of Brigade Heudelet, commanding the advanced guard of Marshal Davoust, attacked the enemy with the greatest vigour, put them to rout, and pursued them for the space of five leagues. The result of this battle of Marienzel was the capture of three standards, sixteen pieces of cannon, and four thousand paisoners, among whom are the colonels of the regiments of Joseph Coloredo and Deutchmeister, and four majors. The 13th regiment of light infantry, and the 108th of the line, conducted themselves admirably. On the 9th, in the morning, Prince Murat arrived at St. Hyppolite. He directed the general of brigade of dragoons Sebastiani, to proceed towards Vienna. The whole court and the nobility had quitted that capital. It had been already

announced at the advanced posts, that the Emperor was preparing to quit Vienna. The Russian army effected its retreat to Krems, by repassing the Danube, dreading, without doubt, to see its communications with Moravia cut off by the movement made by Marshal Mortier on the left bank of the Danube. General Marmont must have passed Leoben. The Abbey of Moelk, in which the Emperor is lodged, is one of the finest in Europe.—There is not, either in France or in Italy, any convent or abbey which can compare with it. It is in a strong position, and commands the Danube. It was one of the principal posts of the Romans, which was called the Iron House, built by the Emperor Commodus. The vaults and cellars of the Abbey were found full of excellent Hungarian wine, which was of great service to the army, a long time in want of this article. But we are now in the wine country! there is a great deal of it in the vicinity of Vienna. The Emperor ordered that a particular safe-guard should be at the Chateau of Lusichoss, a little country residence of the Emperor of Austria, on the left bank of the Danube. The approaches to Vienna on this side bear no resemblance to the ordinary avenues of great capitals. From Lintz to Vienna there is but one made road, a great number of rivers, such as the Inn, the Eslaph, the Molk, the Tragen, &c.; which have but bad bridges of wood. The country is covered with forests of fir. At every step there are impregnable positions, in which the enemy endeavoured in vain to make a stand. They had always to dread that they would be uncovered, and turned by the columns which manœuvred beyond their flanks. From the Inn to this place, the Danube is superb, its points of view are picturesque, its navigation down the current is rapid and easy. All the letters intercepted speak only of the frightful chaos which Vienna presents. The war has been undertaken by the Austrian cabinet contrary to the opinion of all the Princes of the Imperial Family. But Colloredo, led by his wife, who though a Frenchwoman has a mortal hatred to her country; Colloredo accustomed to tremble at the very name of a Russian, in the persuasion that every thing ought to give way before them; and to whom it is, besides, possible, that the agents of England, may have found means to introduce themselves; and in fine, that wretch Mack, who had already so great a part for the renewal of the second coalition. These are the influences which have been stronger than those of all prudent men, and of all the members of the Imperial Family. There is not a man down to the meanest citizen, or the lowest subaltern officer, who does not feel that this war is advantageous only to the English; that they have fought only for them; that they are the authors of the misfortunes of Europe, in the same manner as by their monopoly they are the authors of the excessive high price of goods.

TWENTY-SECOND BULLETIN.

St. Polten, *Nov.* 13.

Marshal Davoust followed up his success. The whole of Meerfeldt's army is destroyed. That general made his escape, with about 100 Hulans. General Marmont is at Leoben, where he took about 100 horse. Prince Murat had been for three days within half a league of Vienna. All the Austrian troops had already evacuated the town. The national guard did the duty there; it was excellently disposed.—On this day, the 13th, the French troops entered the capital.

The Russians declined all the temptations that were held out to them to engage on the heights of St. Polten. They passed the Danube at Krems, and, immediately after they had got over, they burned the bridge, which was very handsome.

On the 11th, at day break, Marshal Mortier, with six battalions, advanced towards Stein. He reckoned upon finding the rear-guard there; but the whole of the Russian army was there, their baggage not having passed by. The battle of Diernsten then took place, which will be for ever celebrated in military annals. From six in the morning until four in the afternoon, these 4000 brave fellows made head against the entire of the Russian army, and routed all those who where opposed to them. Having made themselves masters of the village of Leoben, they thought the labour of the day was over; but the enemy, enraged at having lost ten stand of colours, six pieces of cannon, 900 prisoners, and 2000 killed, had marched in two columns, by difficult passes, to turn the French. As soon as Marshal Mortier perceived this movement, he marched straight against the troops who had turned him, and cut his way through the enemy's lines, at the very moment that the 9th regiment of light infantry, and the 33d infantry of the line, had charged another Russian corps, and defeated it, after having taken two stands of colours, and 4000 prisoners.—This day was a day of blood. Heaps of dead covered a circumscribed field of battle. More than 4000 Russians were killed and wounded, and 1300, among whom were two colonels, were taken prisoners. On our side the loss was considerable. The 4th and 9th regiments of light infantry suffered most. The colonels of the 100th and 103d were slightly wounded. Colonel Wattier, of the 4th regiment of dragoons, was killed. His Majesty had made choice of him to be one of his equerries. He was an officer of great worth. In spite of the difficulty of the ground, he made a most brilliant charge upon a Russian column; but he was struck by a ball, and died in the contest.—The Russians, it seems, are retreating by forced marches. The Emperor of Germany, the Empress, the ministers, and the court, are at Brunn, in Moravia. All the persons of consequence have quitted Vienna; all the respectable citizens have remained there. The Emperor Alexander is expected at Brunn, on his return from Berlin. Count Guilay has been often backwards, and forwards, with letters from the Emperors of France and Germany, to each other. The Emperor of Germany will,

no doubt, determine upon peace, as soon as he shall have received the consent of the Emperor of Russia.—In the mean time, the dissatisfaction of the people is at its height. They say at Vienna, and in all the provinces of the Austrian monarchy, that they are badly governed; that they have been drawn into this unjust and disastrous war, for the sole advantage of England; that Germany has been inundated by barbarians, a thousand times more to be dreaded than all the plagues together; that the finances are in the greatest disorder; that the public estate, and the fortunes of individuals, are ruined by the existence of a paper circulation, which loses 50 per cent.; they had sufficient misfortunes to surmount, and that the calamities of war should not have been added to them. The Hungarians complain of the illiberality of the government, which does nothing in favour of their industry, and which shews itself continually jealous of their privileges, and uneasy at their national spirit. In Hungary as well as in Austria, at Vienna as well as other towns, every one is persuaded, that the Emperor Napoleon wishes for peace, and that he is the friend of all nations, and of all noble sentiments.—The English are the perpetual objects of the curses of all the subjects of the Emperor of Germany, and of the universal hate. Is it not at length time, that princes should hearken to the voice of their people, and that they should tear themselves from the fatal influence of the English oligarchy?—Since the passage of the Inn, the grand army has taken, in the different affairs of advanced posts, and actions which have taken place, about 10,000 prisoners. If the Russian army had waited for the French, it was all over with them; many divisions of the army are actively pursuing them.

TWENTY-THIRD BULLETIN.

CASTLE OF SCHOENBRUNN, *Nov.* 14.

AT the battle of Diernstein, where four thousand French, who were attacked on the 11th by 25 or 30,000 Russians, maintained their position, killed from 3 to 4000 of the enemy, took some colours, and made 1,300 prisoners, the 4th and 9th regiments of light infantry, and the 100th and 32d regiments of infantry of the line, covered themselves with glory. General Gazan, on this occasion, displayed a great share of bravery and conduct. The Russians, the day after the battle, evacuated Krems, and quitted the Danube, leaving 1,500 prisoners in a state of the greatest want. We found in their field hospitals a great many wounded, who died in the night.—It appeared to have been the intention of the Russians to wait for reinforcements at Krems, and to maintain their position on the Danube. The battle of Diernstein disconcerted their plan. They could perceive, from what 4000 French had done, what they were to expect from an equal force.—Marshal Mortier set out in pursuit of them, whilst other divisions of the army passed the Danube, by the bridge of Vienna, to outflank them on the right; and the corps of Marshal Bernadotte marches to turn their left wing.—Yesterday, the 13th, at ten in the morning, Prince Murat passed through Vienna. At the break

of day, a column of cavalry advanced to the bridge over the Danube, which it passed, after some conferences with the the Austrian generals. The enemy's engineers, which were ordered to burn the bridge, attempted it often, but could not succeed.—M. Lannes and General Bertrand, Aids-de-Camp to the Emperor, were the first who passed over the bridge. The troops did not stop at Vienna, but pursued their march to follow their direction.—Prince Murat established his head-quarters in the house of Duke Albert. Duke Albert has been a great benefactor to the city. In many parts of it they wanted water; he ordered it to be conveyed there at his own expence, and spent very large sums for that purpose.—Annexed is an account of the artillery and stores taken at Vienna. The House of Austria has no other foundery, no other arsenal, than those at Vienna. The Austrians had no time to carry off above a fifth, or a fourth of their artillery, or the materials for casting it. We have ammunition enough to last for four campaigns, and to renew our trains of artillery four times over, if we should lose them. We have also found heavy artillery enough to supply a great number of fortresses. The Emperor has taken up his residence in the palace of Schoenbrunn. He went to Vienna this day at two o'clock. He passed the rest of the night in visiting the advanced posts upon the left bank of the Danube, as well as the positions, and in satisfying himself, personally, that the duty was properly done. He returned to Schoenbrunn at break of day—The weather is become uncommonly fine. The day, though cold, is one of the finest since the commencement of winter. Trade, and every thing else, goes on at Vienna as usual; the inhabitants are full of confidence, and quite easy. The population of the town amounts to 250,000 souls. It is not supposed that 10,000 people have left it on account of the absence of the court and the persons of distinction.—The Emperor received, at noon, M. de Wabna, who is at the head of the administration of all Austria. The corps of Marshal Soult passed through Vienna at nine o'clock this morning. The division of Marshal Davoust is defiling through it at this moment.—General Marmont gained several advantages in actions of advanced posts at Leoben. The Bavarian army is daily receiving reinforcements.—The Emperor has made some more presents to the Elector. He has given him 15,000 musquets, taken in the arsenal of Vienna, and has ordered all the artillery to be restored to him which Austria had taken in the Bavarian states on former occasions.—The town of Kuffstein has surrendered to Colonel Pompei.—General Milhaud followed the enemy on the road to Brunn, as far as Volkersdorff. This day, at noon, he took 600 prisoners, and a park of forty pieces of artillery, ready harnessed.—Marshal Lannes arrived at two o'clock in the forenoon, at Stokereau. He found there an immense quantity of clothing, 8,000 pair of shoes and half boots, and cloth enough to make great coats for the whole of the army. Several boats, which were dropping down the Danube, freighted with artillery, leather, and articles of clothing, have been stopped.—(Here follows a list of the artillery and stores of every kind taken at Vienna.)

Chief Staff.—Imperial head-quarters at Vienna, 14th, November. Order of the day.—The Emperor expresses his satisfaction to the 4th regiment of light infantry, to the 100th of the line, to the 9th light infantry, to the 32d of the line, for the bravery which they displayed at the battle of Diernstein, where their firmness, in preserving the position which they occupied, compelled the enemy to abandon theirs on the Danube.—His Majesty expresses his satisfaction to the 17th and 30th regiments of the line, which, at the battle of Lambach, made head against the rear-guard of the Russians, defeated them, and took 400 prisoners.—His Majesty also expresses his satisfaction to Oudinot's grenadiers, which, at the battle of Amsletten, drove the Austrians and Russians from their excellent and formidable positions, and took 1,500 prisoners, of whom 600 were Russians.—His Majesty is satisfied with the 1st, 16th, and 22d regiment of chasseurs, with the 9th and 10th regiments of hussars, for their good conduct in all the charges which they have made from the Inn to the gates of Vienna, and for the eight hundred Russians taken prisoners at Stein.—Prince Murat, Marshal Lannes, the reserve, and all the cavalry, entered Vienna the 13th, took possession of the bridge over the Danube the same day, prevented it from being burned, passed it immediately, and set out in pursuit of the Russian army.—We found in Vienna more than 2000 pieces of cannon, an arsenal containing one hundred thousand muskets, ammunition of all kinds; in fact, every thing to complete three or four armies for a campaign. The inhabitants of Vienna appear to view the army with sentiments of friendship. The Emperor has given orders that the greatest respect should be paid to property, and that the greatest attention should be shewn for the inhabitants of this capital, who see with pain the injustice of the war, and who evince to us, by their conduct, as much friendship as they shew hatred to the Russians, a people who, by their habits and barbarous manners, should inspire all polished nations with the same sentiments. Signed, MARSHAL BERTHIER.

TWENTY-FOURTH BULLETIN.

PALACE OF SCHOENBRUNN, *Nov.* 15.

AT the battle of Diernstein, the Austrian Major-General Smith, who directed the movements of the Russians, was killed, and two Russian Generals also. It appears that Colonel Wattier is not dead, but that his horse was wounded in a charge, and that he was taken prisoner. This intelligence gave great satisfaction to the Emperor, who has a particular regard for this officer—A column of 4000 Austrian infantry, and a regiment of cuirassiers, traversed our posts, who suffered them to pass, in consequence of a false report of a suspension of arms, which prevailed in the army. Here may be discovered the extreme facility of the French character, which, brave in the moment of battle, is often of a most inconsiderate generosity out of action—General Milhaud, commanding the advanced guard of Marshal Davoust's corps, took 181 pieces of artillery,

with all their ammunition, and 400 men. Thus, almost the whole of the artillery of the Austrian monarchy is in our possession—The palace of Schoenbrunn, in which the Emperor resides, was built by Maria Theresa, whose portrait is to be found in almost every apartment.—In the room in which the Emperor is employed, there is a marble statue of this soveregn. The Emperor, on seeing it, remarked, that if that great Queen were living, she would not allow herself to be influenced by the intrigues of such a women as Madame Colloredo. Encircled as she always was with the chief persons of her kingdom, she would have known the inclination of her people; she would not have had her provinces ravaged by the Cossacks and Moscovites; she would not have consulted, in order to from her determination of going to war with France, a courtier like Cobentzel, who, too well informed respecting court intrigues, dreads to oppose a foreign woman, invested with a pernicious authority, which she abuses; a scribe like Collembach; and a man, in short so universally detested as Lamberti. She would not have given the command of her army to such men as Mack, appointed, not by the choice of the Sovereign, not by the confidence of the nation, but by England and Russia.—This unanimity of opinion is, in fact, an extraordinary circumstance, in a nation entirely adverse to the decision of the court. The citizens of every class, the enlightened men, the very princes themselves, oppose the war. It is said, that Prince Charles, on his setting out for Italy, wrote to the Emperor, to shew him the imprudence of his determination, and foretold him the ruin of the monarchy. The Elector of Saltzburgh, the Archdukes, the principal persons, held the same language. It should be a subject of regret to the Continent, that the Emperor of Germany, who means well, who has clearer views than his ministers, and who, in many respects, might be a great prince, is so diffident of himself, and lives so much retired. He would learn from the chief persons of the empire, who esteem him, to set a just value on himself; but not even one of these, who know and regard the interests of the court, ever approach the interior of his palace. This retirement, which is imputed to the influence of the Empress, is the cause of the hatred which the nation has conceived against this princess. As long as this order of things shall exist, the Emperor will never learn the wishes of his people, and will be always the puppet of the underlings whom England bribes, and who surround him, to prevent him from receiving information. There is but one voice at Vienna, as well as at Paris: the misfortunes of the Continent are the pernicious work of the English.—All the columns of the army are in full march, and are already advanced into Moravia, some days' march beyond the Danube. A patrole of cavalry has pushed forward to the gates of Presburgh, the capital of Upper Hungary. It intercepted the Courier from Venice, at the very moment that he was endeavouring to enter the town. The dispatches of this Courier have informed us, that the army of Prince Charles was retreating in great haste, in the hope of arriving in sufficient time to assist Vienna.—General Marmont writes, that the corps which advanced to Oedemburgh, by the Valley of

Muerh, had evacuated that district, after having destroyed all the bridges; a precaution which put them out of all danger of being hotly pursued. The number of prisoners made by the army increases every instant.—His Majesty gave audience this day to the Batavian Major-General Bruce, brother-in-law to the Grand Pensionary, who came to compliment the Emperor on the part of their High Mightinesses the States of Holland. The Emperor has not yet received any of the authorities of Vienna, but only a deputation from the different corporate bodies, who on the day of his arrival, went to meet him at Sigarts-Kirschew. It consisted of Prince Senzendorff, of Bishop Seidenstetten, Count Veterani, Baron Kees, the Burgomaster M. de Wohebben, and General Burgeois, of the corps of engineers. His Majesty received them with much kindness, and told them, that they might assure the people of Vienna of his protection. The General of Division, Clarke, is appointed Governor General of Upper and Lower Austria. The Counsellor of State, Daru, is appointed Intendant General.

TWENTY-FIFTH BULLETIN.

SCHOENBRUNN, *Nov.* 16.

PRINCE MURAT, and the corps under Marshal Lannes, came up with the Russian army yesterday at Hollebrunn. Our cavalry charged them; but the enemy immediately abandoned the ground, leaving a hundred carriages, with their equipage. The enemy having been reinforced, and his dispositions made, an Austrian flag of truce advanced, and demanded permission for the Russian troops to separate from the Austrians, which was granted. Soon after, M. le Baron de Wintzingerode, Aide-de-Camp-General to His Majesty the Emperor of Russia, presented himself to the advanced posts, and demanded leave to capitulate for the Russian army. Prince Murat thought it his duty to assent to this measure; but the Emperor disapproved of it, and immediately set out to the advanced posts. The Emperor's approbation was refused, because this capitulation was a species of treaty, and because M. de Wintzingerode was not furnished with full powers on the part of the Emperor of Russia. However, his Majesty, when ordering his army to march, declared, that if the Emperor Alexander, being in the neighbourhood, would ratify the Convention, he was ready, on his part, to do the same. General Vialannes, commanding the cavalry of Marshal Davoust, has entered Presburg. General Count Palfy addressed a letter to him, which, with its answer, are subjoined. A corps of 3000 Austrians, being intrenched near Waldermunchen, General Baraguay d'Hilliers marched against them, at the head of three battalions, when they abandoned their post with precipitation. General Baraguay d'Hilliers was at Treinitz, in Bohemia, on the 9th inst.—Marshal Ney had orders to seize upon the Tyrol, and has acquitted himself with his usual address and intrepidity. He turned the fortresses of Scarnitz and Neustark, and carried them by force of arms. On this occasion, he made 1800 prisoners, a standard, and 16 pieces of cannon (field pieces). On the 16th of November, at

five in the afternoon, he made his entry into Inspruck, where he found an arsenal, with a respectable artillery, 16,000 muskets, and an immense quantity of powder. The same day he entered Hall, where he also found very considerable magazines; the inventory of them is not yet arrived. The Archduke John, who commanded in the Tyrol, escaped by way of Luchethal. He had ordered a Colonel to remit all the magazines to the French, and recommended to their generosity 1200 sick at Inspruck. But to these glorious trophies may be added a scene, which affected the feelings of every soldier. In the late war, the 76th regiment of the line lost two standards in the Grison; which circumstance was, for a long time, the subject of deep affliction to whole corps. These brave fellows, conscious that Europe had not forgotten their disgrace, though their courage was uncensurable, were so fortunate as to find the subjects of their lost honour in the arsenal at Inspruck. Happily they were recognized by an officer. All the soldiers crowded around him; and Marshal Ney, being informed of the particulars, ordered the colours to be restored to the 76th, with great ceremony. Tears fell from the eyes of all the veterans; and the conscripts felt themselves elated, in the assistance they had given in the recovery of the honours snatched from their comrades by the chances of war. The Emperor has ordered, that the remembrance of this affecting scene should be consecrated by a tablet. The French soldier maintains a sentiment for his colours, bordering upon tenderness: they are the object of his affections, equally with a present from his mistress.—General Klein, with his division of dragoons, has made an incursion into Bohemia. He has every where witnessed the horror in which the Russians are viewed by the people. The devastations committed by them make one tremble. The irruptions of these barbarians, called in by the Government itself, has almost extinguished every remnant of affection for their Prince in the hearts of his subjects. "We and the French (say the Austrians) are the descendants of the Romans: the Russians are the posterity of the Tartars. We would rather a thousand times have the French armies against us, than such as the Russians for our allies."—At Vienna the mere name of a Russian excites terror. These savage hordes are not contented with pillage; they carry off, they destroy every thing. A wretched peasant, whose cottage contains nothing but his clothes, in them excites no pity. The opulent man, residing in his palace, would hope in vain to assuage their voracity with his wealth. They would pillage him, and leave him naked under the devastated ruins. Doubtless this will be the last time that an European Government will call in such fatal succours: were it possible that they could again try the experiment, an insurrection of their own people must be the certain consequence. A hundred years hence it will not be in the power of any Prince to introduce Russians into his states. There are, notwithstanding, a great number of officers in this army, men of education, whose manners are polished, and whose ideas are enlarged; but as to what has been said of the army in general, this must always be confined to the natural instinct of the mass of which it is composed.

Capitulation proposed by the Russian Army.

It has been stipulated between the General of Division Belliard, authorised by his Highness Prince Murat, Grand Admiral, Marshal of the Empire, Lieutenant of his Majesty the Emperor of the French and King of Italy, and M. le Baron de Wintzingerode, Aid-de-Camp General of his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, and Major General of the Army. First, That there shall be an Armistice between the Corps of the Army under his Highness the Prince Murat, and the Russian Army commanded by the General in Chief Kutosow, from the moment of the signing of the present Conditions.—The Russian Army shall quit Germany, and continue its march homewards, by the same route it came, and by easy marches, when Prince Murat shall have agreed to suspend his movements in Moravia.—The present conditions cannot be executed before their Ratification by the Emperor Napoleon; in the meanwhile the Russian Army, and that of Prince Murat, shall remain in the positions they now occupy. In case this capitulation is not ratified by the Emperor, four hours' notice shall be given, previous to the cessation of the armistice. Done at Hollebrunn, Nov. 15, 1805.

Letter from General Count de Palfy.

General, his Royal Highness the Archduke Palatine, in his character of supreme head of the military and civil departments in Hungary, has charged the under-signed to declare, that his Highness having established a cordon of milita, as guards, upon the western frontier of this kingdom, supported by small detachments of cavalry, composed of invalids and recruits, solely with a view to check the progress of the marauders in the Austrian army, nothing hostile is to be apprehended from them; the said detachments being ordered to retire, whenever the French troops shall approach the frontier. Thus, in the circumstances in which these feeble detachments are placed, they can only be looked upon as piquets of observation. His Royal Highness has ordered the Heads of the Houses of Invalids, Seminaries, Pensioners, &c. &c. to remain at their posts, persuaded that the Commandant of the French troops will not refuse them the protection necessary; and that he will also interest himself in the prevention of any excesses which might be committed by the French detachments that shall enter Hungary, especially as they will meet with no kind of opposition. In consequence of such a declaration, the under-signed may have to treat with the Commandant of the French troops, relative to several very interesting objects. He also solicits a rendezvous, upon parole, in a vessel in the middle of the Danube. He accordingly waits an answer from the General; and has the honour to be, his very humble servant, Leopold, Count Palfy, Major-General and Commandant at Presburgh.

The Answer of Marshal Davoust to General Count de Palfy.

GENERAL: I have submitted the letter you sent the Commandant of my light cavalry, to his Majesty's inspection. His Majesty has charged me to inform his Highness, the Archduke Palatine, by your favour, that he is ready to agree to the neutrality of the Hungarian nation, if, upon his part, the Archduke will recal the Hungarian troops, discontinue the levy in masse, and continue to supply Vienna with provisions; and, in fine, conclude a Convention between the Hungarian nation, and the Emperor of the French, tending to maintain a good understanding between the two countries. I have been authorised to let any officer pass, whom his Royal Highness the Archduke may choose to send to my Sovereign, to treat with him upon these preliminaries. I am happy in the opportunity of performing any good office agreeable to your compatriots: and to secure the well-being and tranquillity of a people so estimable in many respects as the Hungarian nation. I have the honour to be, M. Le General, your very humble servant, the Marshal of the Empire, and one of the Colonels-General of the Guard of his Majesty the Emperor and King. L. DAVOUST.

TWENTY-SIXTH BULLETIN.

ZNAIM, *Nov.* 13.

PRINCE MURAT, having been informed that the Russian Generals, immediately after the signing of the Convention, were marching with a part of their army towards Znaim, and that from all appearances the other party were about to follow them and escape, caused it to be signified to them, that the Emperor had not ratified the Convention, and that he would of course attack them. In fact, Prince Murat, having made his dispositions, advanced towards the enemy, and attacked them on the 16th, at four o'clock, which brought on the battle of Guntersdorff, in which a part of the Russian army, composing the rear guard, was routed, lost twelve pieces of cannon, one hundred baggage waggons, and two thousand prisoners; two thousand more remained on the field of battle. Marshal Lannes attacked the enemy in front; and, while their left was turned by General Dupas's brigade of grenadiers, Marshal Soult turned their right with General Levasseur's brigade, consisting of the 3d and 18th regiments of the line belonging to Legrand's division. General Walther charged the Russians with his brigade of dragoons, and took three hundred prisoners.—General Laplanche Mortier's brigade of grenadiers distinguished themselves. Were it not for the night, nothing could have escaped. There were frequent attacks with the bayonet. Some battalions of Russian grenadiers shewed great intrepidity. General Oudinot was wounded. His two aides-de-camp, Demangeot and Lamotte, were also wounded by his side. General Oudinot's wound will prevent him from serving for a fortnight. In the meantime, the Emperor wishing to give the grenadiers a mark of his esteem, has given

the command of them to General Duroc.—The Emperor advanced his head-quarters to Znaim the 17th, at three o'clock. The rear-guard of the Russians were obliged to leave their sick at Znaim, where we found a considerable quantity of flour and oats. The Russians retreated towards Brunn, and our advanced guard pursued them half way, but the Emperor having learnt that the Emperor of Austria was there, wished to give a proof of his respect for that Prince, and halted the 19th.—Annexed is the capitulation of the fort of Kuffstein, taken by the Bavarians.—General Baraguay d'Hilliers made an incursion into Bohemia as far as Pilsen, and obliged the enemy to quit his position. He took some magazines, and fulfilled the object of his mission. The dismounted dragoons rapidly passed over the mountains covered with ice and fir-trees, which separate Bohemia from Bavaria—It is not possible to form an idea of the horror which the Russians have created in Moravia. In retreating, they set fire to the finest villages, and they murder the peasantry. In consequence, the inhabitants feel easy when they find that they remove. They exclaim, "Our enemies have left us." In speaking of them, they characterise them as barbarians who have brought ruin upon them. This does not apply to the officers, who are in general quite different from the soldiers. Many of them are of distinguished merit; but the soldiers are guided by a savage instinct unknown in European armies—When the inhabitants of Austria, Moravia, and Bohemia, are asked if they love their Emperor, they answer, 'We did love him; but how should we continue to love him? He has brought down the Russians.'—It was reported at Vienna, that the Russians had defeated the French army, and that they were marching towards Vienna. A woman cried out in the streets, 'The French are beaten, and there are the Russians.' The alarm was general; fear and stupefaction prevailed in Vienna. Behold the result of the pernicious councils of Cobentzel, Colloredo, and Lamberti; therefore, these men are detested by the nation, and the Emperor of Austria can never recover the confidence and love of his subjects, without sacrificing them to the public hate, and one day, sooner or later, this must happen.

TWENTY-SEVENTH BULLETIN.

POHORLITZ IN MORAVIA, *Nov.* 19, 1805.

AFTER the action of Guntersdorff the enemy pursued his retreat in great haste. General Sebastiani followed him with his brigade of dragoons with drawn sabres. The extended plains of Moravia facilitated his pursuit; on the 18th of November he cut off several corps in their flight and made 2000 prisoners.—Prince Murat entered Brunn on the 18th of Nov., in constant pursuit of the enemy, who immediately evacuated the town and the fortress, which is well built, and in a state to stand a regular siege. The Emperor has taken up his head-quarters in Pohorlitz. Marshal Soult is stationed with a body of troops at Messeretsch. Marshal Lannes is on the other side of Pohorlitz.—Moravia is

much more fertile than Austria. The Moravians are astonished in the middle of their widely extended plains to see the people of the Ukraine, of Kamschatka, and the Great Tartaries, fight with the Normans, the Gascoynes, the Bretons, and the Burgundians.—We have found at Brunn 60 pieces of cannon, 3000 cwt. of powder, a great quantity of corn and meal, and considerable magazines of clothing.

TWENTY-EIGHTH BULLETN.

Brunn, Nov. 21.

The Emperor arrived at Brunn on the 20th of Nov., at ten o'clock in the morning. A deputation of the Moravian States, with a bishop at their head, came to meet him. The Emperor took a review of the fortress, and caused the citadel to be taken possession of, in which he found 6000 stand of arms, a great quantity of ammunition, and, among other things, 400,000 pounds of gunpowder.—The Russians had collected all their cavalry, which formed a corps of 6000 men, with a view to defend the point of junction of the roads leading from Brunn and Olmutz. General Walther occupied them the whole day, and forced them at last to abandon their ground. Prince Murat caused General Hautpoult's division of cuirassiers, and four squadrons of the imperial guard to advance. Though our horses were extremely fatigued, the enemy was turned and driven back. He left upon the field of battle more than 200 of his best cuirassiers and dragoons; 100 cavalry remained in our hands. Marshal Vassiers, commander of the imperial guard, has executed a brilliant enterprise, at the head of four squadrons of the guards, by which the enemy has been completely routed.

TWENTY-NINTH BULLETIN.

Head-Quarters, Brunn, Nov. 23.

Marshal Ney has proceeded to Brixen, after having made many prisoners, besides a great number of sick and wounded, which he found in the hospitals. On the 17th of Nov. he took Klauzen and Botzen. Marshal Bernadotte has occupied Iglau. Some divisions of his corps have entered Bohemia. General Wrede has taken a company of Austrian artillery, 100 horses, 50 cuirassiers, and many officers, besides a considerable magazine of corn, and many waggons and horses, as also the baggage of several regiments and officers. Adjutant Commandant Malson has made some prisoners upon the road to Iglau, and 200 dragoons of Latour and Hohenloe upon the road to Brunn. He surprised besides, another division of 200 men, and made 150 prisoners. We have reconnoitred as far as Olmutz.—The winter sets in very severe. The French army has made a halt. The avant-guard is protected by the very strong fortress of Brunn, which they have already begun to put in a proper state of defence.

THIRTIETH BULLETIN.

AUSTERLITZ, *Dec.* 3.

ON the 27th ult. the Emperor, upon receiving the communication of the full powers of M. M. Stadion and De Guilay, offered previously an armistice, in order to spare the effusion of blood, if any real intention were entertained of coming to an arrangement and a definitive accommodation.—But it was easy for the Emperor to perceive that they had other projects; and as the hope of success could only be derived from the side of the Russian army, he easily conjectured that the 2d and 3d armies were arrived, or were on the point of arriving, at Olmutz, and that the negotiations were only a *ruse de guerre*, to lull his vigilence to sleep.—On the 28th, at 9 in the morning, a cloud of Cossacks, supported by Russian cavalry, made Prince Murat's advanced posts fall back, surrounded Wischau, and took 50 of the 6th regiment of dragoons. In the course of the day the Emperor of Russia repaired to Wischau, and the whole of the Russian army took up a position behind that city.—The Emperor sent his aide-de-camp, General Savary, to compliment the Emperor of Russia, as soon as he knew of the arrival of that Prince in the army. General Savary returned at the moment the Emperor was reconnoitring the fires of the enemy's outposts at Wischau. He spoke in warm terms of commendation of the handsome reception, the favours, and the personal sentiments, of the Emperor of Russia, and even of the Grand Duke Constantine, who shewed him every attention; but it was easy to understand, from the conversation he had for three days, with some 30 coxcombs, who, under different titles, are about the Emperor of Russia, that presumption, inconsiderateness, and imprudence, reigned in the decisions of the military cabinet, as much as they had reigned in those of the political cabinet.—An army so conducted, could not but commit faults; the Emperor's plan was, from that moment, to wait for them, and to watch the moment for profiting by them. He immediately ordered his army to retreat in the night, as if he had been defeated, took a good position, 3 leagues in the rear, and laboured, with much ostentation, at fortifying it, and raising batteries.—He proposed an interview to the Emperor of Russia, who sent him his aid-de-camp, Prince Dolgorucki; that officer might remark, that every thing breathed reserve and fear in the appearance of the French army. The placing the strong guards, the fortifications made with such haste; every thing shewed to the Russian officer, an army half beaten.—Contrary to the Emperor's custom, who never receives with so much circumspection the flags of truce at his head-quarters, he went himself to the advanced posts. The Russian discussed every thing, with an impertinence, difficult to be conceived; he was in the most perfect ignorance of the interests of the situation of Europe, and of the situation of the Continent. In a word, he was a young trumpeter for England. He spoke to the Emperor, as he speaks to the Russian officer, whom he has long disgusted by his haughtiness and improper conduct. The Emperor repressed his indignation,

and the young man, who has a real influence over the Emperor Alexander, returned with a conviction that the French army was on the eve of ruin. One may be convinced, above all, of what the Emperor must have suffered, when it is known, that, towards the close of the conversation, he proposed to him to cede Belgium, and to place the Iron Crown upon the head of the most implacable of the enemies of France. All these different steps are attended with their due effect. The young heads that direct the Russian affairs gave themselves up, without measure, to their natural presumption. It was no longer, whether the French army shall be beaten? But, whether it shall be turned and taken? It had only done so much through the cowardice of the Austrians. We are assured that several old Austrian generals, who had made campaigns against the Emperor, warned the council, that it was not with that confidence that one ought to march against old soldiers, and officers of the first merit. They said, they had seen the Emperor, reduced to a handful of men, re-possess himself of victory, under the most difficult circumstances, by rapid and unforeseen operations; and destroy the most numerous armies; that here no advantage had been obtained; that, on the contrary, all the affairs with the rear-guard of the Russian army had been in favour of the French army; but, to that the presumptuous young men opposed the bravery of the 80,000 Russians, the enthusiasm inspired by the presence of their Emperor, the picked corps of the imperial guard of Russia, and, what probably they dared not say, their talents, of which they were astonished the Austrians would not acknowledge the power.—On the 1st of Dec., the Emperor, from the heights, saw, with indescribable joy, the Russian army beginning, within twice the distance of cannon-shot from his advanced posts, a flank movement to turn his right. He perceived then to what a pitch presumption and ignorance of the art of war had misled the councils of that brave army. He said, several times, "Before to-morrow night, that army shall be in my power." Yet the enemy's idea was far different; they appeared before our posts within pistol shot; they defiled by a flank march upon a line four leagues long. In passing the length of the French army, which seemed not to dare to quit its position, they had but one fear, that the French army should escape. Every thing was done to confirm the enemy in this idea. Prince Murat sent out a small corps on the plain; but all at once it seemed astonished at the immense force of the enemy, and returned in haste. Hence every thing tended to confirm the Russian general in the miscalculated operation which he had determined upon. The Emperor put the annexed proclamation in the order of the day. At night, he wished to visit on foot, and incognito, all the posts; but he had not gone many steps when he was recognized. It would be impossible to depict the enthusiasm of the soldiers upon seeing him. Lighted straw was placed in an instant upon the tops of thousands of poles, and 80,000 men appeared before the Emperor, saluting him with acclamations: some to celebrate the anniversary of his coronation, others saying, that the army would to-morrow offer its *bouquette* to the Emperor. One of the oldest grenadiers went up to him, and said, "Sire, you need not expose yourself; I promise you, in the name of the

grenadiers of the army, that you shall only have to fight with your eyes, and that we will bring you to-morrow the colours and artillery of the Russian army to celebrate the anniversary of your coronation."—The Emperor said, upon his return to his guard-house, which consisted of a miserable straw cabin, without a roof, which the grenadiers had made for him, "This is the finest evening of my life; but I regret to think that I shall lose a good number of these brave fellows. I feel, by the pain it gives me, that they are indeed my children, and I often reproach myself for this sentiment, for I fear it will terminate in rendering me unfit to carry on war." If the enemy had seen the sight, it would have terrified them; but the unthinking enemy continued their movements, and hastened, with quick steps, to their ruin.—The Emperor made his dispositions for battle immediately. He sent off Marshal Davoust, in great haste, to the Convent of Raygern: he was, with one of his divisions, and a division of dragoons, to keep in check the enemy's left wing, in order that, upon a given signal, it might be quite surrounded.—He gave to Marshal Lannes the command of the left wing; to Marshal Soult the command of the right; and to Marshal Bernadotte the command of the centre. Murat received the command of the cavalry, with which he was posted on one point. The left of Marshal Lannes approached Santon, a superb position, which had been fortified and mounted with eighteen pieces of cannon. From the preceding evening, he had entrusted the keeping of that firm position to the 17th light infantry, and certainly it could not be guarded by better troops. General Suchet's division formed the left of Marshal Lannes; the division of General Caffarelli formed his right, and was supported, at the same time, by Prince Murat's cavalry. The latter had before it the hussars and chasseurs under General Thellemon, and the dragoon divisions of Walther and Beaumont, and, in reserve, the cuirassier division of Generals Nansouty and Hautpoult, with 24 pieces of light artillery.—Marshal Bernadotte, that is to say the centre, had, on the left, the division of General Rivaud, which also communicated with Prince Murat's right wing, and, on the right, the division of General Drouet.—Marshal Soult, who commanded the right wing of the army, had, on his left, the division of General Vandamme; in his centre, the division of General St. Hilaire; and, on his right, the division of General Legrand.—Marshal Davoust was detached to the right of General Legrand, to observe the road between the lakes, and the villages of Sokolnitz and Celnitz. He had with him General Friant's division, and the dragoons of General Bouchier'e division. The division of General Gudin was directed to march at day-break from Nicolsburg, to stop the corps of the enemy which might have out-flanked the right wing.—The Emperor, with his faithful companion in war, Marshal Berthier, his first aid-de-camp, Colonel Junot, and all his etat-major, were in reserve, with the ten battalions of his guard, and the ten battalions of General Oudinot's grenadiers, part of whom were commanded by General Duroc.—This reserve, ranged in two lines, in columns by battalion, deployed at a distance, having in the intervals 40

pieces of cannon, served by the cannoniers of the guard. It was with this reserve, that the Emperor intended to push forward wherever it would have been necessary; we may say this reserve was worth an army. —At one in the morning, the Emperor got on horseback to visit the posts, reconnoitre the fires of the enemy, and get an account of what the guards had learned of the movements of the Russians. He heard that they had passed the night in drunkenness and noise, and that a corps of Russian infantry had appeared in the village of Sokolnitz, occupied by a regiment of the division under General Legrand, who had orders to reinforce it. Day dawned at length on the second: the sun rose bright; and the anniversary of the coronation of the Emperor, upon which one of the greatest feats in arms of the age was to be performed, was one of the finest days in autumn—This battle, which the soldiers persist in calling the day of the Three Emperors, which others call the day of the Anniversary, and which the Emperor named the Battle of Austerlitz, will be ever memorable in the annals of the great nation.—The Emperor, surrounded by all the marshals, waited only for the horizon to clear up, to issue his last orders. When the sun shot forth his first rays the orders were issued, and each marshal joined his corps, full gallop.—The Emperor said, in passing along the front of several several regiments: "Soldiers, we must finish this campaign by a thunder-bolt, which shall confound the pride of our enemies:" and instantly hats were placed at the point of bayonets, and cries of *Vive l'Empereur* were the signal for battle. A moment afterwards, the cannonade began at the extremity of the right, which the enemy's advanced guard had already outflanked, but the unexpected meeting with Marshal Davoust, stopped the enemy short, and the battle began.—Marshal Soult put himself in motion at the same moment, proceeded to the heights of the village of Pratzen, with Generals Vandamme and St. Hilaire's division, and cut off the enemy's right, whose movements became uncertain. Surprised by a flank march, whilst it was flying, believing itself to be attacking, and seeing itself attacked, it considered itself has half defeated.—Prince Murat was in motion with his cavalry. The left wing, under the command of General Lannes, marched forward also, *en echelons*, by regiments, in the same manner, as if they had been exercising by divisions. A tremendous cannonade took place along the whole line: 203 pieces of cannon, and nearly 200,000 men, made a dreadful noise. It was really a giant combat. Not an hour had elapsed, and the enemy's whole left was cut off; their right had already reached Austerlitz, the head-quarters of the two Emperors, who marched immediately to the Emperor of Russia's guard, to restore the communication of the centre with the left. A battalion of the 4th of the line was charged by the imperial Russian guard, on horseback, and routed; but the Emperor was at hand; he perceived this movement; ordered Marshal Bessieres to go to the succour of his right, with his invincibles, and the two guards were soon engaged.—Success could not be doubtful, in a moment the Russian guard was routed: colonel, artillery, standards, every thing was taken. The regiment of the

Grand Duke Constantine was annihilated. He owed his safety only to the swiftness of his horse.—From the heights of Austerlitz the two Emperors beheld the defeat of all the Russian guard. At the same moment, the centre of the army, commanded by Marshal Bernadotte, advanced; three of his regiments made a very fine charge of cavalry. The left, commanded by Marshal Lannes, made several. All the charges were victorious. General Caffarelli's division distinguished itself. The cuirassier division took the enemy's batteries. At one, p. m. the victory was decided; it had not been doubtful for a moment; not a man of the reserve was wanted, and had assisted no where; a cannonade was kept up only on our right. The enemy's corps, which had been surrounded and driven from all the heights, were on a flat, and near a lake. The Emperor hastened thither, with 20 pieces of cannon. This corps was driven from position to position, and we saw the horrid spectacle, such as was seen at Aboukir, of 20,000 men throwing themselves in the lake.—Two columns of Russians, 4000 each, laid down their arms, and surrendered themselves prisoners. All the enemy's park of artillery is taken. The result of this day is 40 Russian standards, amongst which are the standards of the imperial guard; a considerable number of prisoners; the etat-major does not yet know how many; we have already an account of 20,000, 12 or 15 generals; at least 15,000 Russians killed on the field of battle. Though we have not yet the report, we may, at the first *coup-d'œil*, estimate our loss at 800 killed, and 15 or 1600 wounded. This will not surprise military men, who know that it is only in a rout that men are lost; and no other corps, but the battalion of the 4th, was penetrated. Amongst the wounded are, Gen. St. Hilaire, who, wounded at the beginning of the battle, remained the whole day on the field; he covered himself with glory: generals of division, Kellerman and Walther; generals of brigade, Valhabert, Thiebault, Sebastiani, Compar, and Rapp, the Emperor's aid-de-camp. It was the latter who, in charging, at the head of the grenadiers of the guard, took Prince Repnin, captain of the chevaliers of the imperial guard of Russia. With respect to the men who distinguished themselves, it was the whole army that covered itself with glory; it constantly charged to the cry of *Vive l'Empereur*, and the idea of celebrating so gloriously the coronation, animated the soldier. The French army, though fine and numerous, was less numerous than the enemy's army, which was 105,000 strong; 80,000 Russians, and 25,000 Austrians; the half of this army is destroyed; the rest has been completely routed, and the greater part threw away their arms. This day will cost tears of blood at St. Petersburg. May it cause the gold of England to be rejected with indignation! And may that young prince, whom so many virtues called to be the father of his subjects, tear himself from the influence of those 30 coxcombs, whom England pays, and whose impertinence injures his intentions, makes him lose the love of his soldiers, and hurries him into the most ill-judged operations. Nature, in endowing him with so many great qualities, had meant him to be the consoler of Europe. Perfidious councils, by ren-

dering him the auxiliary of England, will place him, in history, in the rank of men, who perpetuating the war upon the Continent, will have consolidated the British tyranny upon the seas, and produced the misery of our generation. If France cannot arrive at peace, but upon the conditions proposed by the aid-de-camp, Dolgorucki, to the Emperor, and which M. Novosiltzoff was ordered to make, Russia should not obtain them, were her army encamped upon the heights of Montmatre. In a more detailed relation of this battle, the etat-major will make known what each corps, officers and generals, have done, to render the French name illustrious, and to afford proof of their love for the Emperor.—On the 3d, at day-break, Prince John of Lichtenstein, commanding the Austrian army, came to the Emperor's head-quarters, in a barn. He had a long audience; yet we pursue our successes. The enemy have retired by the road of Austerlitz to Godding. The French army is already on their rear, and follow them sword in hand.—Never was there a more horrible field of battle. From the middle of the immense lakes, we hear still the cries of thousands of men who could not be assisted. Three days must elaps ere all the wounded enemy are carried to Brunn. The heart bleeds. May so much bloodshed, may so many miseries, fall, at length, upon the perfidious islanders who are the cause of it! May the cowardly Oligarchs of London bear the burthen of so many evils!

Order of the Day.—On the Field, Dec. 1.

Soldiers, the Russian army is before you, to avenge the Austrian army at Ulm. They are the same battalions you beat at Hollebrun, and which you have constantly pursued. The positions we occupy are formidable; and whilst they march to my right, they shall present me the flank.—Soldiers, I shall direct myself all your battalions; I shall keep at a distance from the firing, if, with your accustomed bravery, you carry confusion and disorder into the enemy's ranks; but if victory be for a moment doubtful, you shall see your Emperor expose himself to the first blows; for victory cannot besitate on this day, in which the honour of the French infantry, which is of so much importance to the whole nation, is concerned. Let not the ranks be thinned under pretext of carrying off the wounded, and let each be well persuaded, that we must conquer these hirelings of England, who are animated with so deep a hatred to our nation. This victory will finish our campaign, and we shall resume our winter quarters, where we shall be joined by the new armies forming in France; then the peace, which I will make, will be worthy of my people, of you, and of me. (Signed,) NAPOLEON.

PROCLAMATION.

Soldiers—I am satisfied with you. In the battle of Austerlitz, you have justified what I expected from your intrepidity. You have covered yourselves with eternal glory. An army of 100,000 men, which was com-

manded by the Emperors of Russia and Austria, has been, in less than four hours, either cut off or dispersed. What escaped your swords have thrown themselves into the lakes—Forty stand of colours, the stands of the Russian imperial guard, 120 pieces of cannon, twenty generals, and above 30,000 prisoners, are the fruits of this ever-memorable battle. That infantry, so celebrated, and superior to you in numbers, has proved unable to resist your charge, and, henceforth, you have no rivals to fear. ——Thus, in less than two months, the third coalition is conquered and dissolved. Peace cannot be at a great distance; but, as I promised to my people, before crossing the Rhine, I will conclude it only upon terms consistent with my pledge, and which shall secure not only the indemnification, but the reward, of my allies.—Soldiers! When the French people placed the Imperial crown upon my head, I trusted to you to enable me to maintain it in that high splendour of glory, which alone could give it value in my estimation; but at that moment our enemies entertained the design to tarnish and degrade it; and the Iron crown, which was gained by the blood of so many Frenchmen, they would have compelled me to place on the head of my bitterest foe; an extravagant and foolish proposal, which you have brought to nought, on the anniversary of your Emperor's coronation. You have taught them, that it is easier for them to defy and to threaten, than to subdue us.—— Soldiers! When every thing necessary to the security, the happiness, and prosperity of our country has been achieved, I will return you my thanks in France. Then will you be the objects of my tenderest care. My people will receive you with rapture and joy. To say to me—"I was in the battle of Austerlitz,"—will be enough to authorise the reply—"That is a brave man." (Signed) NAPOLEON.

Head-quarters at Austerlitz, Dec. 3, 1805.

Armistice concluded between their Majesties the Emperors of the French and Austria. Done at Austerlitz, Dec. 6, 1805.

HIS Majesty the Emperor of the French, and His Majesty the Emperor of Germany, being desirous of coming to definitive negociations, in order to put an end to a war which has devastated both their dominions, have previously agreed upon an armistice, to exist till the conclusion of a definitive peace, or the rupture of the negosiations. In the latter case, hostilities shall not recommence within fourteen days; and the cessation of the armistice shall then be announced to the plenipotentiaries of both powers, at the head-quarters of their respective armies.—Art. I. the line of both armies shall be in Moravia, the Circle of Znaim, the Circle of Brunn, a part of the Circle of Olmutz, upon the right bank of the little river of Trezeboska, before Prostnitz, to the spot where that river discharges itself into the Marck; and the right bank of the Marck to the junction of that river with the Danube, Presburg being included. No French nor Austrain troops shall, on any occasion, be stationed within five or six leagues of Halitch, upon the right bank of the Marck. Further, the line of both

armies shall include in the territory to be occupied by the French army, all Upper and Lower Austria, Tyrol, the State of Venice, Carinthia, Styria, Carniola, the country of Goritz and Istria, and lastly in Bohemia, the Circle of Montabar, and the whole space to the eastward, from Tabor to Lintz.—Art. 2. The Russian army shall evacuate the Austrian States, with Austrian Poland, viz. Moravia and Hungary, within the period of fifteen days, and Gallicia within a month. The routes shall be prescribed to the Russian army, that it may be always known where they are, as well as to prevent any misunderstanding.—Art. 3. There shall be no levy en masse, or insurrection in Hungary, nor any extraordinary recruiting for troops in Bohemia, nor shall any foreign army be permitted to enter the territory of the House of Austria. The negociations for both powers shall meet at Nicolsburg, for the immediate commencement of negociations, in order to effect, without delay, the re-establishment of peace, and a good understanding between the two Emperors. The duplicates of this instrument are hereby signed by us, Marshal Berthier, Minister of War, Major-General of the Grand Army, Plenipotentiary of his Majesty the Emperor of the French and King of Italy, and Prince John of Lichtenstein, Lieutenant-General and Plenipotentiary to his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary, &c.

MARSHAL BERTHIER.

J. PRINCE OF LICHTENSTEIN, Lieut.-Gen.

THIRTY-FIRST BULLETIN.

AUSTERLITZ, *Dec.* 5.

THE Emperor left Austerlitz yesterday, and is gone to the advanced post near Suruchets, where he had fixed his night-guard. The Emperor of Germany arrived soon after, and these two monarchs had an interview, which lasted two hours. The Emperor of Germany did not conceal on his own part, nor that of the Emperor of Russia, all the contempt which the conduct of England had inspired. "They," said he, "are the merchants, who excite the fire of discord upon the Continent, to secure to themselves the commerce of the world." These two princes have agreed upon an armistice, and the principal conditions of peace, which will be negociated and concluded within the course of a few days. The Emperor of Germany also made known to the Emperor, that the Emperor of Russia wished to make a separate peace; that he would entirely abandon the affairs of England, and no longer maintain any interest in them. The Emperor of Germany several times repeated in the conversation, that there was no doubt that the quarrel with England was just on the part of France. He also demanded a truce for the remains of the Russian army. The Emperor Napoleon gave him to understand, that the Russian army, being surrounded, not a man of them could escape: "but," (added he) "as I wish to oblige the Emperor Alexander, I will suffer the Russians to pass: I will order my own columns to halt; but your Majesty must psomise me that the Russian army shall return to Russia, and evacuate Germany, Austrian and Prussian Poland." "That,"

(answered the Emperor of Germany) "I can assure you, is the intention of the Emperor Alexander; besides, in the course of the night, your own officers may convince you of the fact." We are assured, that the Emperor said to the Emperor of Germany, when he was introduced to the station of his night-guard, "I receive you in the only palace I have lived in these two months." The Emperor of Germany replied, with a smile, "You have turned it to such good account, that you have reason to be pleased with it." This, at least, is what is thought to have been heard. The numerous attendants of the two Monarchs were not so far distant, but that they could hear much of their conversation.—The Emperor attended the Emperor of Germany to his carriage, and caused the two Princes of Lichtenstein and General Prince Schwartzenberg, to be introduced to him. He returned afterwards to sleep at Austerlitz.—All the particulars are collecting, to give a fine description of the battle of Austerlitz. A great number of engineers are taking plans of the field of battle. The loss of the Russians was immense; Generals Kutusow and Buxhowden were wounded; ten or twelve generals were killed. Several aides-de-camp of the Emperor of Russia, and a great number of officers of distinction, were killed. It was not 120, but 150 pieces of cannon that were taken. The columns of the enemy, which threw themselves into the lakes, were favoured by the ice; but some cannon shot broke it, and two entire columns were totally annihilated at the beginning of the battle, and, during several hours in the night, the Emperor went though the field of battle, and had the wounded removed; a horrible sight, if ever there were one! The Emperor, who was mounted on a very fast horse, passed along with the rapidity of lightning, and nothing was more affecting than to see those brave men recognize him on the field. Some of them forgot their sufferings, and exclaimed, "Is the victory quite certain?" Another said, "I have been in torture these eight hours, and since the commencement of the battle I have been deserted, but I have done my duty." Others said, "You ought to be well satisfied with your soldiers to day."—To every wounded soldier the Emperor left a person to take him to the waggons provided for the wounded. It is horrible to mention, that 48 hours after the battle, there were a great number of wounded Russians that could not be dressed. All the French were dressed before night. Instead of 40 stand of colours, at this hour 45 have been brought in, and the remains of many more have been discovered. —Nothing can equal the gaiety of the troops at their post. Whenever they see an officer belonging to the Emperor, they exclaim, "Is the Emperor satified with us?" In passing by the 28th of the line, which has a number of the conscripts of Calvados, and the Lower Seine, in it, the Emperor said, "I hope that the Normans will distinguish themselves to-day!" They answered his expectations; the Normans did distinguish themselves. The Emperor, who knows of what kind of men each regiment consists, said something applicable to each, and this expression came and spoke to the hearts of those to whom it was addressed, and became their rallying word in the midst of the fight. He said to the 57th,

"Remember that, some years ago, I gave you the title of The Terrible." We should mention the names of all the regiments; there was not one of them which did not perform prodigies of bravery and intrepidity. We might almost say that death became afraid, and fled before our ranks to fall upon those of the enemy. Not a corps made a retrograde movement. The Emperor said, "I have fought thirty battles like this, but I never saw one where the victory was so decided, and the fate of battle so little balanced." The foot guards of the Emperor could not engage; they cried through spite, as they absolutely insisted upon doing something. "Be satisfied," (said the Emperor) "that you have nothing to do: "you are to engage as the reserve; it will be so much the better if there be no occasion for you to day."—Three colonels of the Imperial Russian guard are taken, with the general who commanded it. The hussars of this guard made a charge upon the division of Caffarelli. They lost, in this one charge, 300 men, who remained upon the field of battle. The French cavalry proved their superiority, and behaved nobly. At the end of the battle, the Emperor sent Colonel Dallemagne, with two squadrons of his guards, as partisans, to scour the neighbourhood of the field of battle at discretion, and bring back the runaways. He took many stands of colours, 15 pieces of cannon, and 1,500 prisoners. The guards regret exceedingly Colonel Morland, of the horse chasseurs, who was killed by a grape shot, as he was charging the artillery of the Imperial Russian guard. This artillery was taken, but the brave colonel was killed. No general was killed on our side. The brave Colonel Maaze, of the 14th of the line, was killed. Many commanders of battalions were wounded. The light troops rivalled the grenadiers. The 55th, 43d, 14th, 36th, 40th, 17th—but we dare not particularize any corps; it would be an injustice to the rest. They all did every thing which was possible. There was not an officer, a general, or a soldier, who was not determined to conquer or die.—We must not conceal an incident which does honour to the enemy. The commander of the artillery of the Imperal Russian guard lost his cannon. He met the Emperor: "Sire," said he, "order me to be shot; I have lost my cannon." "Young man," replied the Emperor, "I esteem your tears, but one may be beaten by my army and still retain some pretensions to glory."—Our advanced posts are arrived at Olmutz: the Empress, and all her court, fled from it in haste. Colonel Corbenau, equerry to the Emperor, commanding the fifth regiment of chasseurs, had four horses killed under him. He was wounded on the fifth horse, after having taken a stand of colours. Prince Murat speaks in high terms of the brilliant manœuvres of General Kellerman, of the fine charges by Generals Nansouty and Hautpoult, and, in fact, of all the generals, whom he abstains from naming, because he should name them all.—The soldiers of the train have merited the esteem of the whole army. The artillery did prodigious mischief to the enemy. When a report of it was made to the Emperor, he said, "This success gives me great pleasure, for I do not forget that it was in this corps I began my military career!"—General Savary, aid-de-camp to his Majesty the Emperor of the French, after

the interview between Napoleon and the Emperor of Germany, accompanied the latter, to know whether the Emperor Alexander would agree to the above-mentioned capitulation, when he found the Russian army, without artillery or baggage, and in the greatest confusion. It was midnight, and the Austrian General Meerfeld had been driven from Godding by Marshal Davoust. The Russian army was inclosed, so that a single man could not escape. Prince Czartorinski introduced General Savary to the Emperor. "Tell your master," said this prince, "that I shall retire; that yesterday he has performed miracles, and that my astonishment respecting him has increased; that he is some chosen instrument of heaven; that it will require a century to make my army equal to him. But can I withdraw with safety?" "Yes Sire," said General Savary, "if your Majesty is resolved to accede to the capitulation agreed upon between the Emperors of France and Germany." "And what are its contents?" "That your Majesty's army shall withdraw by the routes prescribed by the Emperor; and that you will evacuate Germany and Austrian Poland. Upon these conditions I have his Majesty's authority to repair to my nearest advanced posts, which have already surrounded you, and to give them orders to cover your retreat." The Emperor, willing to evince his respect for the friend of the First Consul, then said, "But what pledge must I give you!" "Sire, your word." "I give it you." Hereupon the adjutant withdrew, full gallop, to Marshal Davoust, to whom he communicated orders to halt, and put a stop to all the movements of the army, and to remain quiet.—May this act of generosity of the Emperor of the French, be not so soon forgotten in Russia as that noble proceeding of the Emperor, who sent back six thousand men to the Emperor Paul, with so much respect and marks of esteem for him. General Savary conversed an hour with the Emperor of Russia, whom he found to be a man of sense and firmness, notwithstanding the misfortunes which he had met. This monarch asked him the particulars of the action. "You," said he, "were inferior in numbers to me, and yet you were more numerous at the points of attack." "Sire," replied the general, "it is the art of war, and the result of fifteen years of glory; it is the fortieth battle the Emperor has fought." "That is true, he is a great warrior. As to my self, this is the first time I have seen fire. I never presumed to compare myself with him." "Sire, when you have experience, you will, perhaps, excel him." "I shall return to my capital. I came to assist the Emperor of Germany; he has sent to inform me that he is satisfied; so am I."—In his interview with the Emperor of Germany, the Emperor said, "M. and Madame Coloredo, Messrs. Paget and Rasumowski, are one and the same with your minister Cobentzel; these are the true causes of the war, and if your Majesty shall continue to give yourself up to those intriguers, you will ruin your affairs, and alienate the hearts of your subjects: you, who have so many qualities, deserving to be loved and happy."—An Austrian major presented himself at the advanced post, bearing dispatches from M. de Cobentzel to M. de Stadion, at Vienna. The Emperor said, "I will have nothing to

do with that man, who has sold himself to England to pay his debts, and who has ruined his master and his country, following the advice of his sister and Madame Coloredo."—The Emperor has paid particular attention to Prince John of Lichtenstein; he said several times, "How, when there are men of such high distinction, can one suffer his affairs to be conducted by fools and intriguers?" In fact Prince Lichtenstein is one of the persons the most distinguished, not only for his military talents, but for his character and information.—It is said, that the Emperor observed, after his conference with the Emperor of Germany, "This man makes me commit a fault, for I could follow up my victory, and take the whole Russian and Austrian army, but a few tears the less will be shed."

THIRTY-SECOND BULLETIN.

AUSTERLITZ, *Dec.* 6.

GENERAL FRIANT, at the battle of Austerlitz, had four horses killed under him; Colonels Conroux and Demoustier distinguished themselves. The brave actions are so numerous, that as fast as they are reported to the Emperor, he observes, "I shall have occasion for all my power to make proper recompence to all those brave men."—The Russians, when they engage, have a custom of taking off their havre-sacks. As the whole of the Russian army was routed, our soldiers took a great many of these havre-sacks. They also took a great quantity of baggage, and found a great deal of money in it.—General Bertrand, who was detached, after the battle, with a squadron of the guards, picked up a number of prisoners, nineteen pieces of cannon, and a number of carriages filled with property of various kinds. The number of cannon taken amounts to one hundred and seventy pieces.—The Emperor expressed some dissatisfaction that plenipotentiaries were sent to him on the eve of the battle, and that the diplomatic character should be so disgraced. This is worthy of M. de Cobentzel, whom the whole nation regards as one of the principal authors of all these calamities.—Prince John of Lichtenstein came to the Emperor, at the Castle of Austerlitz. The Emperor admitted him to a conference, which lasted several hours. It is remarkable, that the Emperor converses very freely with this general officer. This Prince has concluded with Marshal Berthier an Armistice, of the following tenor.—M. Talleyrand is going to Nicolsburgh, where the negociations are to be opened.

THIRTY-THIRD BULLETIN.

AUSTERLITZ, *Dec.* 7,

GENERAL BUXHOUVDEN, and a considerable number of other Russian Generals, whose names are not yet known, are killed. The Russian General Kutusow is wounded, and his son-in-law, a young officer of great merit, is dead.—Among the killed there were 18,000 Russians,

600 Austrians, and 900 French. We have taken 7000 wounded Russians, and the French wounded amount to 3000. General Roger Vilhubert died of his wounds. An hour before his death, he wrote to the Emperor: "I wished yet to have done more for you; I must die in the course of an hour. I do not regret dying, as I have shared in a victory which will insure to you a happy reign. When you sometimes remember the names of those brave men who were devoted to you, you will, I trust, also think of me. I yet beg leave to remind you, that I leave a family behind, but to recommend them—I need not."—The Generals Kellerman, Sebastiani, and Thiebault, are out of danger. The Generals Marisy and Dumont are wounded, but by no means dangerously.—Names of the Russian Generals taken prisoners:—Bubizenski, Wimpfen, Muller, Zazowiski, Berg, Vekechon, Stritzy, Szerkakoff, Prince Repnin, Prince Siberki, Adrian, Laganoff, Mezenkoff, Woycikoff.—Besides many more generals who died upon the field of battle, they count among the killed from 4 to 500 officers, among whom there are 20 majors and lieutenant-colonels, and more than 100 captains. The Emperor has sent for Talleyrand at Vienna to come to Brunn. The negociations are carried on at Nicolsburgh. M. Maret has been at Austerlitz, where the Emperor has signed the papers of the ministers and the council. The Emperor will sleep this night at Brunn.

THIRTY-FOURTH BULLETIN.

BRUNN, *December* 10.

THE Emperor to-day received Prince Repnin, who was taken prisoner at Austerlitz, at the head of the horse guards, of which he was the colonel. His Majesty said to him, that the Emperor Alexander should not be deprived of such brave men, and that he, with all the guards, were at liberty to return to Russia.—Prince John of Lichtenstein arrived here yesterday, with full powers; the conferences between him and the minister Talleyrand are in full course.—The first Adjutant, Junot, whom his Majesty had sent to the Emperors of Germany and Russia, has seen the Emperor of Germany at Hollitsch, who received him with the utmost favour and distinction. He had not been able to complete his mission, as the Emperor Alexander and General Kutusow had already set out for St. Petersburgh.—His Majesty received at Brunn the Prussian Minister, Haugwitz. He was extremely satisfied with all that this plenipotentiary said to him, and received him in the most distinguished manner. He has by his councils increased the esteem and welfare of Prussia. No intrigues will be able to effect any thing against the good disposition and true wisdom of Prussia. The French nation, besides, does not depend on a single man; and one hundred and fifty thousand more enemies would only serve to prolong the war. France and Russia, in the present circumstances, can never sufficiently praise the Duke of Brunswick, M. Mollensdorff, Knoblesdorf, Lombard, and

especially the King himself. Russia never had a solid and disinterested friend but France.

THIRTY-FIFTH BULLETIN.

BRUNN, *Dec.* 11.

THE Russian army began its march on the 8th of December, to return to Russia, in three columns. The first took its way by Cracow and Therespol; the second by Caschau, Lemberg, and Brodi; and the third by Tyrnau, Baltska, and Ussiadin. The Emperor of Russia went at the head of the first column. Independent of the field artillery, the Russians lost a whole park of artillery, of 100 pieces of cannon, with their ammunition waggons. The Emperor has since inspected this park, and has given orders that all these pieces should be sent to France. It is without example, that in a single battle from 150 to 160 pieces of cannon should be taken. All had been fired, and had rendered service in the action.—The Chef de'Escadron, Chapolin, Adjutant of Marshal Bernadotte, is killed. The Colonels Lacour, of the 5th regiment of dragoons, Degeon, of the 26th regiment of chasseurs; Brewer, of Marshal Bessieres' guard, Adjutant of Marshal Bernadotte; and Mares, of that of Marshal Davoust, are wounded.—The chiefs of battalion, Perrier, of the 30th regiment of infantry of the line; Grune, of the 4th regiment of the line; Schwiter, of the 57th regiment of infantry of the line; the Chefs d'Escadron, Grumbot, of the 2d regiment of carabineers; Didelon, of the 3d regiment of dragoons; Bondischon, of the 5th regiment of hussars; the chiefs of battalion of artillery, Abriscot, Ruhoet, and Mobillard, of the 55th regiment of infantry of the line; Profil of the 43d, and the Chef d'Escadron Preville, of the 2d chasseurs; David, of the 2d regiment of hussars, the Chefs de Escadron of horse chasseurs of the Imperial guard, Beyermann, Bohn, and Sherry, are wounded. Capt. Herve, of the horse chasseurs of the guard, is dead, in consequence of his wounds; Capt. Geist, Lieutenants Bureau, Barbanegre, Guyot, Fournier, Cadets Barageux and Minot, of the horse-chasseurs of the guard; and Lieutenants Messager and Rollet, of the horse grenadiers of the guard, are wounded.—Several letters from Vienna assert, that a war with Prussia is not far distant; but it is much more to be believed that a continental peace is near.

THIRTY-SIXTH BULLETIN.

BRUNN, *Dec.* 14.

THE deeds of valour which have exalted the grand army, afford matter for a recollection of great interest. A carabineer of the 10th light infantry lost his arm by a shot: "Help me;" cried he, to his comrade, "to take off my cartridge-box, and hasten forward to avenge my loss; I want no other assistance."—The wounded man then hanging his accoutrements upon his left arm, proceeded alone to the hospital. General Thiebault

was dangerously wounded; four Russians seized him, and were carrying him off; six wounded Frenchmen, having perceived them, drove the Russians off, and seized the wounded general, exclaiming, "It is an honour belonging to us alone to carry a wounded French general,"—A part of General Valhubert's leg was carried away by a ball. Four soldiers approached to take him up; "Mind the order of the day," said he to them, with a voice like thunder, "and join your ranks; return victors, and carry me off after the battle is ended; if you are beaten, my life will be only a burthen." The loss of this general is the only one we have to lament; all the other wounded generals are in a state of convalescence.—The lake, upon which a numerous corps of Russians took refuge on the day the battle of Austerlitz was fought, has been drained; forty pieces of cannon, and a number of bodies, have been found. Yesterday the Emperor received the deputation from the Mayors of Paris, presented by Prince Murat. The mayor of the 7th circle made a speech; the Emperor answered, "That he saw the deputation with pleasure; and that, notwithstanding he received them in the palace of Maria Theresa, still the day when he should again find himself in the midst of his good citizens of Paris, would be to him a real festival. He said, he had had an opportunity of a near view of the calamities of war, and that, from the view which presented itself, he was persuaded, that all the laws relative to the conscripts should be considered as the most wholesome and sacred, unless they wished to witness the devastation of their habitations." He added, that he wished for peace, but such a peace as would secure the welfare of the French people. His Majesty then informed the deputies of his intention to present the colours taken in the battle, on the anniversary of his coronation, to the cathedral of Paris; and that he meant to entrust these trophies in their hands, in order that they might be delivered to the Cardinal Archbishop.

His Imperial Majesty has sent the following letter to the Cardinal Archbishop:—My Father,—We have taken from our enemy forty-five stand of colours on the anniversary of our coronation: that day when the Holy Father, his Cardinals, and the whole of the French Clergy, offered up their prayers for the welfare of our government in the church of Notre Dame. We have resolved to deposit these colours in this church, as the cathedral of our good city of Paris. We have ordered these colours to be presented to you, that they may be preserved in your metropolitan church. It is our intention, that the anniversary of our coronation shall, every year, be celebrated by the performance of a solemn act of devotion in our said cathedral, in commemoration of the valour exhibited on that day, and of those who died for their country in that important action.—This is to be followed by a thanksgiving to the God of Armies, for the victory which he has been pleased to give us; and as this letter has no other object in view, we pray God to take you into his holy keeping. From our palace at Brunn.

(Signed) NAPOLEON.

From the head-quarters at Schoenbrunn, Dec. 25.—His Majesty reviewed the divisions of the carabineers and cuirassiers of the Generals Hautpoult and Nansouty, on the 22d. His Majesty afterwards expressed his satisfaction respecting the good condition of these brave regiments, who had given him such proofs of courage in the course of the campaign, and in the battle of Austerlitz in particular.—On the following day, his Majesty reviewed the division of Vandamme, and ordered Marshal Soult to inform them, that he was satisfied in seeing them so numerous and in such good condition, after the battle of Austerlitz, as they had there acquired so much glory, and essentially contributed to the success of the day.—When he came to the first regiment of the line, who commenced that battle, and lost its standard, the Emperor said,—"Soldiers, what have you done with the Eagle I gave you? You had sworn it should serve you as a rallying point, and that you would defend it at the peril of your lives; why have you not fulfilled your promise?" The major answered, "that the ensign being killed in a charge, when the battle was at the hottest, no person preceived the loss in the midst of the smoke; however, the division made a movement to the right; that the battalion had supported that movement, and that it was a long time before they were informed of the loss of their Eagle; and that the proof that they had stood firm and had not been broken, was, that, very soon after, they overthrew two Russian battalions, and took two stands of colours, with which they meant to do homage to the Emperor, hoping, by that means, to merit another Eagle. The Emperor, after a short pause, said, "Officers and soldiers, swear that none of you were witnesses to the loss of your Eagle; and that, if you had seen it, you would have precipitated yourselves upon the enemy to retake it, or to have perished upon the spot; for a soldier who loses his colours loses every thing." Instantly a thousand arms were lifted up; "We swear it: and we swear also to defend the Eagle you will give us with the same intrepidity with which we captured the enemy's colours which we now present to you." "In this case," said the Emperor, smiling, "I shall return you your Eagle."

THIRTY-SEVENTH BULLETIN.

SCHOEMBERG, *Dec.* 26.

THE following is the position of the army this day: Marshal Bernadotte occupies Bohemia; Marshal Davoust occupies Presburgh, the capital of Hungary; Marshal Soult, Vienna; Marshal Ney, Carinthia; General Marmont, Styria; Marshal Massena, Carniola; Marshal Augereau commands the reserve in Suabia.—Marshal Massena, with the army of Italy, is become the eighth division of the grand army. Prince Eugene is Commander-in-Chief of all the troops in the Venetian territories and the kingdom of Italy.—General St. Cyr is advancing by forced marches towards Naples, to punish the treason of the Queen, and to precipitate from the throne this culpable woman, who has violated, in so

shameless a manner, all that is held sacred among men. It was endeavoured to intercede for her with the Emperor; he replied, "Were hostilities to recommence, and the nation to support a thirty-years' war, so atrocious an act of perfidy cannot be pardoned." The Queen of Naples has ceased to reign. This last crime has completed her destiny; let her go to London, to increase the number of intriguers, and form a sympathetic ink committee, with Drake, Spencer Smith, Taylor, and Wickham; she may also invite, if she please, Baron D'Armfeldt, M. Fersen, D'Antraigues, and the Monk, Morus.—M. Talleyrand is at Presburgh, where the negociations are carrying on. The Plenipotentiaries of the Emperor of Austria are, Prince John of Lichtenstein, and General Guilay.—Prince Charles has requested to see the Emperor. His Majesty will have an interview to-morrow with this Prince at the hunting seat of Stamersdorff, three leagues from Vienna.—The Emperor is to review, this day, the division of Legrand, near Luxemburgh. The Emperor takes no recreation at Vienna; he has given audience to very few. During some days the weather has been rather cold; to-day it is very fine.—The Emperor has made a great many promotions in the army and the Legion of honour; but the commissions which he has at his disposal are scarcely sufficient to recompence so many brave men.—The Elector of Wirtemberg has sent to the Emperor the Ribbon of the Grand Order of Wirtemberg, with three others, which have been conferred on the senator Hanville, First Equerry to the Empress; to Marshal Kellerman, and General Marmont. The Emperor has presented the Grand Ribbon of the Legion of Honour to the Elector, the Electoral Prince, and Prince Paul, his sons; and to his brothers, Prince Eugene Frederic Henry, and William Frederick Philip. He became acquainted with the two last Princes as he passed through Louisburgh, and has been happy to give them a proof of the opinion which he conceived of their merit.—The Electors of Bavaria and Wirtemberg are to assume the title of Kings; a reward which they have deserved, by the attachment and friendship which they have shewn his Majesty upon all occasions. The Emperor expressed his dissatisfaction, that a proclamation, full of absurdity, has been published, in his name, at Mayence. It is dated from Olmutz, where the Emperor has never been, and, what is more extraordinary, it was inserted in the order of the army of Mayence. Whoever was the author of it, shall be punished with the utmost rigour of the law. Can there be a greater crime, in a civilized state, than to make an improper use of the name of a Sovereign?—The Emperor of Austria continues at Holitch—A great number of the wounded are recovered. The army is in a better state than ever it was. Prince Murat reports, that the number of his cavalry has almost doubled since the battle of Austerlitz. All the horses which, in consequence of forced marches, remained on the road, are refreshed, and have joined their corps. More than two thousand pieces of cannon have been sent from Vienna to France. The Emperor has given orders, that there shall be an apartment prepared for the Napoleon Museum, to receive all the curiosities collected at

Vienna. He has ordered the guns and colours, which were taken from Bavaria in 1740, to be restored. The Bavarians then made a common cause with France, but France was then governed by a pusillanimous priest.—The people of Italy have displayed great energy. The Emperor has often said, "Why do not my people of Italy appear with distinction on the theatre of the world. They are full of wit and spirit: it will consequently be no difficult task to give them the proper military qualities." The Italian artillery belonging to the royal guard covered themselves with glory at the battle of Austerlitz, and obtained the approbation of all the experienced French artillerists. The royal guard always marched with the imperial guard, and every where shewed themselves worthy to do so. Venice is to be united to the Kingdom of Italy. Bologna and Brescia have always been the first to distinguish themselves by their energy; the Emperor, accordingly, in receiving the addresses of these towns, observed, "I know that these towns of Bologna and Brescia, *somo mei di cuore* (are mine from the heart)."—The Emperor has highly approved of the dispositions made by Prince Louis, for the defence of Holland, the excellent position he has taken at Nymegen, and the measures he has proposed for protecting the Northern frontier.

PARIS, *Jan. 5, 1806.*

THE brief notice of the signing of peace with Austria, transmitted the day before yesterday by the telegraph from Strasburgh, has not yet been followed by more particular advices. They may, however, be expected every instant, since a courier was dispatched from the head-quarters of the Emperor Napoleon, on the eve of the conclusion of peace. This courier was the bearer of a new bulletin of the army of his Majesty, the contents of which, on many accounts, are extremely worthy of notice.—The deputation of the tribunate, which brought to the capital the colours taken from the Austrians, are to carry, this day, to the Hotel de Ville, the portion of these trophies intended for the Commune of Paris. Every arrangement has been made, for attending with a becoming pomp this procession of the deputies of the tribunes, and for rendering the inauguration of the colours, to be presented to the magistrates of Paris, as solemn as possible. The ceremony must derive an additional brilliancy from the joy diffused throughout the city by the peace which has been announced. The inauguration, on Wednesday last, of the colours sent to the senate, in presence of the public functionaries, gave rise to several speeches by the senators, and to the following decrees of that body :—

Extract from the Register of the Conservative Senate. Wednesday, Jan. 1, 1806.

THE conservative senate, assembled to the number of members prescribed by the 90th article of the constitution, after having, in a public

sitting, received the colours taken from the enemy, to the number of fifty-four, brought this day to the senate by the tribunate in a body, conformable to the orders of the Emperor and King; deliberating on the proposals which have been made by several members, respecting the means of perpetuating the remembrance of the glorious events which have occured in a two months' campaign, terminated by the battle of Austerlitz, decrees as follows.

ART. I. The conservative senate, in the name of the French people, consecrates a triumphal monument to Napoleon the Great.

ART. II. The senate in a body, will proceed to meet his Imperial and Royal Majesty, and will offer him the homage of the admiration, the gratitude, and the love of the French people.

The senate, in the same sitting, deliberating on the proposition of one of its members, respecting the manner of testifying to his Majesty the Emperor and King the gratitude of the senate, for the precious proof, that it has received of his Majesty's kindness, by the colours of which he has made it a present, decrees as follows:

ART. I. The letter of his Majesty the Emperor and King, dated Elchingen, October, 18, 1805, in which his Majesty makes a present to the senate of forty stands of colours, taken by his army, shall be engraved on marble tablets to be placed in the hall of the sitting of the senate.

ART. II. At the conclusion of the letter, there shall be also engraved the following sentence.—"The Forty Colours, and Fourteen others since added to the First, by his Majesty, were brought to the Senate by the Tribunate, in a Body, and deposited in this Hall, on the 1st of January, 1806.

(Signed) J. BUONAPARTE, President,
CORNUDET, Ex-Secretary.

Proclamation issued by the Emperor Napoleon, on the night of the battle of Austerlitz, dated Head-quarters, Dec. 2, ten o'clock at night.

"SOLDIERS of the Grand Army! Even at this hour—before this great day shall pass away, and be lost in the ocean of eternity, your Emperor must address you, and express how much he is satisfied with the conduct of all those who have had the good fortune to combat in this memorable battle.—Soldiers! you are the first warriors in the world. The recollection of this day, and of your deeds, will be eternal! Thousands of ages hereafter—so long as the events of the Universe continue to be related—will it be told that a Russian army of seventy-six thousand men, hired by the gold of England, was annihilated by you on the plains of Olmutz. The miserable remains of that army, upon which the commercial spirit of a despicable nation had placed its last hope, are in flight, and hasten to make known to the savage inhabitants of the North what the French are capable of performing; they will likewise tell them, that after having destroyed the Austrian Army at Ulm, you said to Vienna, "that army is no more!" To Petersburgh you shall also say, "the Emperor

Alexander has no longer an army."—Soldiers of the Grand Army! Four months have not elapsed since your Emperor spoke thus to you at Bologne:—"We march to dissolve a coalition formed by the gold and intrigues of England:" And the result has been the overthrow of 300,000 soldiers, and of two Monarchies.—Soldiers! you are worthy of immortality.—What will your relatives, what will every Frenchman say? They can never cease to contemplate you with emotions of affection and admiration.—And when your work is completed, when you return to your own firesides, your families—all France will exclaim—"There are our brethren, the heroes of Olmutz, who, out of an army of 76,000 men, made 10,000 prisoners, took 140 pieces of cannon, and left 26,000 men dead on the field." "NAPOLEON."

AUSTRIA AND FRANCE.—*Treaty of Peace between the Emperor of Germany and Austria and the Emperor of the French. Done and signed at Petersburgh, Dec.* 26, 1805.

HIS Majesty the Emperor of Germany and Austria, and his Majesty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, equally animated with a desire to put an end to the calamities of war, have resolved to proceed without delay to the conclusion of a definitive treaty of peace, and have in consequence named as plenipotentaries, to wit:—His Majesty the Emperor of Germany and of Austria, the Prince John of Lichtenstein, Prince of the Holy Roman Empire, Grand Cross of the Military Order of Maria Teresa, Chamberlain, Lieutenant-General of the armies of his said Majesty the Emperor of Germany and of Austria, and proprietor of a regiment of hussars; and Count Ignaz de Guilay, Commander of the Military Order of Maria Teresa, Chamberlain of his said Majesty the Emperor of Germany and Austria, Lieutenant-General of his armies, and proprietor of a regiment of infantry; and his Majesty the Emperor of France, King of Italy, Charles Maurice Talleyrand Perigord, Grand Chamberlain, Minister of the Foreign Relations of his said Majesty the Emperor of France and King of Italy, Grand Cordon of the Legion of Honour, and Knight of the Red and the Black Eagle of Prussia; who having exchanged their full powers have agreed as follows:

ART. I. There shall be from the date of this day peace and friendship between his Majesty the Emperor of Germany and Austria, and his Majesty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, their heirs and successors, their states and subjects respectively, for ever.

ART. II. France shall continue to possess in property and sovereignty the duchies, principalities, lordships, and territories beyond the Alps, which were before the present treaty united and incorporated with the French empire, or governed by the laws and government of France.

ART. III. His Majesty the Emperor of Germany and Austria, for himself, his heirs, and successors, recognizes the disposition made by his Majesty the Emperor of France, King of Italy, relative to the principalities of Lucca and Piombino.

ART. IV. His Majesty the Emperor of Germany and Austria renounces, as well for himself, as for his heirs and successors, that part of the states of the republic of Venice, ceded to him by the treaties of Campo Formio and Luneville, which shall be united in perpetuity to the Kingdom of Italy.

ART. V. His Majesty the Emperor of Germany and of Austria acknowledges his Majesty the Emperor of the French as King of Italy. —But it is agreed that, in conformity with the declaration made by his Majesty the Emperor of the French, at the moment when he took the crown of Italy, that as soon as the parties named in that declaration shall have fulfilled the conditions therein expressed, the crowns of France and Italy shall be separated for ever, and cannot in any case be united on the same head. His Majesty the Emperor of Germany binds himself to acknowledge, on the separation, the successor his Majesty the Emperor of the French shall appoint to himself as King of Italy.

ART. VI. The present treaty of peace is declared to comprehend their most Serene Highnesses the Electors of Bavaria, Wirtemberg, and Baden, and the Batavian republic, allies of his Majesty the Emperor of the French in the present war.

ART. VII. The Electors of Bavaria and Wirtemberg having taken the title of King, without ceasing nevertheless to belong to the Germanic confederation, his Majesty the Emperor of Germany and Austria acknowledges them in that character.

ART. VIII. His Majesty the Emperor of Germany and Austria, as well for himself, his heirs, and successors, as for the princes of his house, their heirs and successors respectively, renounces the principalities, lordships, domains, and territories, hereinafter specified: cedes and abandons to his Majesty the King of Bavaria the Margraviste of Burgau and its dependencies, the Principality of Eichstadt, the part of the territory of Passeau belonging to the Elector of Salzburg, and situated between Bohemia, Austria, the Danube, and the Inn; the country of Tyrol, comprehending therein the Principalities of Brixen and Botzen, the seven Lordships of the Voralberg, with their detached dependencies, the country of Hohenems, the country of Konigsegg, Rottensels, the Lordships of Tetnany and Argen, and the town and territory of Lindau. —To his Majesty the King of Wirtemberg, the five cities of the Danube, to wit, Ehingen, Munderkengen, Rudlingen, Mengen, and Sulgaw, with their dependencies, the city of Constance expected, that part of the Brisgaw which extends in the possessions of Wirtemberg, and situated to the east of a line, drawn from Schlegelberg to Molbach, and the towns and territories of Willengen and Brentingen, to his most Serene Highness the Elector of Baden, the Brisgaw (with the exception of the branch and separate portions above described), the Ortenaw and their dependencies, the city of Constance, and the commanding of Meinau.— The principalities, lordships, domains, and territories above mentioned, shall be possessed respectively by their Majesties, the Kings of Bavaria and Wirtemberg, and by his most Serene Highness the Elector of Baden, as

well in paramount as in full property and sovereignty, in the same manner, by the same titles, and with the same rights and prerogatives, with which they were possessed by his Majesty the Emperor of Germany and Austria, or the princes of his house, and not otherwise.

ART. IX. His Majesty the Emperor of Germany and Austria, acknowledges the debts contracted by the House of Austria, for the benefit of private persons and public establishments of the country, making at present an integrent part of the French empire; and it is agreed that his said Majesty shall remain free from all obligation, with respect to any debts whatsoever which the House of Austria may have contracted, on the ground of the possession, and of securities on the soil of the countries which it renounces by the present treaty.

ART. X. The country of Salzburg, and of Berchtolsgaden, belonging to his Royal and Elector Highness Prince Ferdinand, shall be incorporated with the Empire of Austria; and his Majesty the Emperor of Germany and Austria, shall possess them in full property and sovereignty, but by the title of a Duchy only.

ART. XI. His Majesty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, engages himself to obtain, in favour of the Archduke Ferdinand, Elector of Salzburgh, the cession, by his Majesty the King of Bavaria, of the Principality of Wurtzburg, such as it has been given to his said Majesty by the recess of the deputation of the Germanic Empire, of the 25th Feb. 1803.—The Electorial title of his R. H. shall be transferred to this principality, which his R. H. shall possess in full property and sovereignty, in the same manner and on the same conditions that he possessed the Electorate of Salzburgh. And with respect to debts, it is agreed that the new possessor shall stand charged only with those debts resulting from loans formally agreed to by the states of the country, or the expences incurred for the effective administration of the said country.

ART. XII. The dignity of Grand Master of the Teutonic Order, its rights, domains, and revenues, which before the present war were dependencies of Mergentheim, the chief place of the order; the other rights, domains, and revenues, which shall be found to belong to the grand mastership at the time of the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty; as well as the domains and revenues in possession of which the said order shall be, at the same epoch, shall become hereditary in the person and descendants in the direct male line, according to the order of primogeniture, in which ever of the Princes of the Imperial House, as shall be appointed by his Majesty the Emperor of Germany and Austria. His Majesty the Emperor Napoleon promises his good offices to obtain, as soon as possible, for his Royal Highness the Archduke Ferdinand a full and entire indemnity in Germany.—His Majesty the Elector of Bavaria shall occupy the city of Augsburg and its territory, and unite them to his states, in full property and sovereignty. In the same manner the King of Wirtemberg may occupy, unite to his states, and possess in full property and sovereignty the county of Borndorff: and his Majesty the Emperor of Germany and Austria engages himself to give no opposition.

ART. XIII. Their Majesties the Kings of Bavaria and Wirtemberg, and his most Serene Highness the Elector of Baden, shall enjoy over the territories ceded, as well as over their ancient estates, the plenitude of sovereignty, and all the rights resulting from it, which have been guaranteed to them by his Majesty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, in the same manner as his Majesty the Emperor of Germany and Austria, and his Majesty the King of Prussia, over their German States. His Majesty the Emperor of Germany and Austria, both as chief of the empire, and as co-estates, engages himself not to oppose any obstacle to the execution of the acts which they may have made, or will make, in consequence.

ART. XIV. His Majesty the Emperor of Germany and Austria, as well for himself, his heirs, and successors, as for the princes of his house, their heirs and successors, renounces all the rights, as well of sovereignty, as of paramont right to all pretensions whatsoever, actual or eventual, on all the states, without exception, of their Majesties, the Kings of Bavaria and Wirtemberg, and of his most Serene Highness the Elector of Baden, and generally on all the states, domains, and territories, comprised in the circles of Bavaria, Franconia, and Suabia, as well as to every title, taken from the said domains and territories: and reciprocally, all pretension, actual or eventual, of the said states, to the charge of the House of Austria, or its princes are, and shall be, for ever extinguished: nevertheless, the renunciations, contained in the present article, do not concern the properties, which are by the 11th art. or which shall be, by virtue of the 12th article above, conceded to their Royal Highnesses the Arcdukes, named in the said articles.

ART. XV. The title of the domains and archives, the plans and maps of the different countries, towns, and fortresses, ceded by the present treaty, shall be given up in the space of three months from the date of the exchange of the ratifications, to the persons that shall have acquired the property of them.

ART. XVI. His Majesty the Emperor Napoleon guarantees the integrity of the Empire of Austria in the state in which it shall be in consequence of the present treaty of peace; as well as the integrity of the possessions of the Princes of the House of Austria, pointed out in the 11th and 12th articles.

ART. XVII. The high contracting parties acknowledge the independence of the Helvetic republic, as established by the act of mediation, as well as the independence of the Batavian republic.

ART. XVIII. The prisoners of war made by France and her allies, from Austria, and by Austria from France and her allies, and who have not been yet restored, shall be restored within 40 days from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty.

ART. XIX. All commercial communications and relations are re-established in the two countries on the same footing as before the war.

ART. XX. His Majesty the Emperor of Germany and Austria, and his Majesty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, shall maintain

between them the same ceremonial as to rank and etiquette as was observed before the present war.

ART. XXI. Within five days from the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty, the town of Presburg, and its environs, to the extent of six leagues, shall be evacuated. Ten days after the said exchange, the French and the troops of the allies of France, shall evacuate Moravia, Bohemia, the Viertel Unter Vienner Wald, the Viertel Unter Manhartsberg, Hungary, and the whole of Styria. In the ten following days they shall evacuate the Viertel Vienner Wald, and the Viertel Ober Manhartsberg; and finally, in the space of two months from the exchange of the ratifications, the French troops of the allies of France, shall evacuate the whole of the hereditary states of H. M. the Emperor of Germany and of Austria, with the exception of the place of Brannau, which shall remain for one month at the disposal of H. M. the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, as a place of depot for the sick and for the artillery.—No requisition, of whatever nature, shall be made of the inhabitants during that month. But it is agreed that at the expiration of the said month, no corps whatever of Austria troops can be stationed or introduced within a circuit of six leagues around the said place of Brannau. It is in like manner agreed, that each of the places which are to be successively evacuated by the French troops, within the times above mentioned, shall not be taken possession of by the Austrian troops till eight and forty hours after the evacuation. It is also agreed, that the magazines left by the French army, in the places which they shall successively evacute, shall remain at its disposal; and that the high contracting parties shall make an arrangement relative to all contributions of war whatsoever imposed on the different hereditary states occupied by the French army, an arrangement in virtue of which, the raising of the said contributions shall entirely cease from the day of the exchange of the ratifications. The French army shall draw its provisions and its sustenance from its own magazines, established on the routes by which it is to proceed.

ART. XXII. Immediately after the exchange of the ratification of the present treaty, commissaries shall be named on both sides to give up and to receive in the names of their respective sovereigns all parts of the Venetian territory, and occupied by the troops of his Majesty the Emperor of the French and King of Italy. The city of Venice, the Langues, and the possessions of Terra shall be given up in the space of fifteen days; Venetian Istria, and Dalmatia, the Mouths of the Cattaro, the Venetian Isles in the Adriatic, and all the places and forts which they contain, in the space of six weeks from the exchange of the ratifications. The respective commissaries will take care that the separation of the artillery belonging to the republic of Venice from the Austrian artillery be exactly made, the former being to remain entirely to the kingdom of Italy. They will determine by a mutual agreement the kind and nature of the objects, which being the property of the Emperor of Germany and of Austria, are consequently to remain as his disposal. They will agree either on

the sale to the kingdom of Italy, of the objects above mentioned, or their exchange for an equivalent quantity of artillery, or other objects of the same, or a different nature, which shall have been left by the French armies in the Hereditary States.—Every facility and every assistance shall be given to the Austrian troops, and to the civil and military administrations, to return into the Austrian States by the most convenient and sure ways, as well as to the conveyance of the imperial artillery, the naval and military magazines, and other objects which are not comprehended in the stipulations of sale or exchange which may be made.

ART. XXIII. The ratification of the present treaty shall be exchanged within the space of eight days, or sooner if possible.—Done and signed at Presburg the 25th of December, 1805.—

(Signed) CH. MAUR. TALLEYRAND. (L. S.)
JOHN, Prince of LICHTENSTEIN. (L. S.)
(Signed) IGNAZ, Count DE GUILAY.

We have approved the above treaty, in all and each of its articles therein contained; we declare, that it is accepted, ratified, and confirmed; and we promise, that it shall be inviolable. *In faith of which*, we have given these presents, signed with our hand, counter-signed, and sealed with our Imperial Seal. At the Palace of Schoenbrunn, 27th December, 1805. By the Emperor NAPOLEON. The Minister Sec. of State, H. B. MARET. The Minister of Foreign Relations, CH. MAUR. TALLEYRAND.

Proclamation of the Emperor Napoleon previous to his Departure from Schoenbrunn, dated December 27, 1805.

SOLDIERS,—Peace between me and the Emperor of Austria is signed. You have, in this late season of the year, made two campaigns. You have performed every thing I expected from you. I am setting out to return to my capital. I have promoted and distributed rewards to those who have distinguished themselves most. I will perform to you every thing I have promised. You have seen that your Emperor has shared with you all dangers and fatigues; you shall likewise see him surrounded with all that grandeur and splendour, which becomes the Sovereign of the first nation in the world. In the beginning of the month of May, I will give a grand festival at Paris; you shall all be there; and we shall then see whether we are called by the happiness of our country, and the interest of our glory—Soldiers, during the three months which are necessary for your return to France, be the example of all armies: you have now to give examples, not of courage and intrepidity, but of strict discipline. May my allies have no more to complain of your behaviour. Conduct yourselves, on your arrival in that sacred territory, like children in the bosom of their family; my people will conduct themselves towards you, as they must do towards their heroes and their defenders.—Soldiers, the thought that I shall see you all, in less than half a year, assembled round my palace, is pleasing to my heart; and I feel, before hand, the most delightful emotions. We will celebrate the memory of those who,

in these two campaigns, have fallen in the field of honour. The world shall see that we are ready to follow their example; and, if necessary, to do still more than we have done against those who attack our honour, or suffer themselves to be misled by the gold of the eternal enemy of the Continent. (Signed) NAPOLEON.

Proclamation of the Emperor Napoleon to the Inhabitants of Vienna, dated Schoenbrunn, December 27, 1815.

INHABITANTS of Vienna!—I have signed a peace with the Emperor of Austria. As I am about to return to my capital, I must express to you the esteem I entertain for you, and the satisfaction I have felt at your conduct, during the time you were under my laws. I have given you an example, which hitherto has had no parallel in the history of nations; ten thousand men of your national guards have remained armed, and have guarded your gates; your whole arsenal has continued in your power, while I have followed the uncertain fortune of war. I have trusted to your honour, your sincerity, your integrity, and you have justified my confidence.—Inhabitants of Vienna, I know that you consider that war as blameable, which a minister devoted to a foreign power, has kindled on the Continent. Your Sovereign is informed of the conduct of that minister, he has, in consequence, acted entirely according to the great qualities which distinguish him; and I hope, that hereafter, happier days will arise for you, and for the Continent.—Inhabitants of Vienna, I have shewn myself little among you, not from contempt, or vain pride; no, but not to diminish the feelings of esteem for that Monarch, with whom I was desirous to conclude a speedy peace. As I am now about to leave you, receive from me, as a present, your arsenal, untouched, which by the laws of war, had become my property; make use of it, for the maintenance of good order.—All the evils you have suffered, you must ascribe to the calamities, inseparable from war; and every kind of indulgence with which my armies have treated these countries, to the esteem you have deserved.

(Signed) NAPOLEON.

END OF THE CAMPAIGN OF 1805, IN GERMANY.

*** In pg. 60 of the preceding pages, line 15, for *Petersburg* read *Presburg*.

SECOND

OFFICIAL NARRATIVE.

The Campaign

OF THE

EMPEROR NAPOLEON,

IN

PRUSSIA,

1806-7.

OFFICIAL NARRATIVES

OF THE

Campaigns

OF

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON.

CAMPAIGN IN PRUSSIA OF 1806-1807.

LETTER FROM HIS MAJESTY THE EMPEROR.

SENATORS,

WE quitted our capital for the purpose of repairing to our army in Germany, the moment we learned with certainty that its flanks were threatened by unexpected movements. Scarcely had we arrived at the frontiers of our states, when we had reason to perceive how necessary our presence was there, and to applaud ourselves for the defensive measures we had taken, previously to our departure from the senate of our empire. Already the Prussian armies, in an attitude of war, were every where in motion. They had passed their frontiers, Saxony was taken possession of, and the wise Prince who ruled that country was forced to act, against his will, against the interest of his people. The Prussians had come up before the cantonments of our troops. Provocations of every kind, and even acts of violence, had marked the spirit of hatred by which our enemies were actuated, and the moderation of our soldiers—who, tranquil while they beheld all these movements, only astonished at receiving no order, rested on that double confidence which inspires courage and a sense of justice. Our first duty was to cross the Rhine ourselves, to form our camps, and to send forth the shout of war. It resounded in the hearts of all our warriors. Marches, combined and rapid, carried them in an instant to the place we had pointed out to them. All our camps are formed: we are about to march against the Prussian armies, and repel force by force. We must at all times declare, that our heart is sensibly

affected by that continued preponderence which the genius of evil upholds in Europe, which is incessantly employed in counteracting the designs we are forming for the tranquillity of Europe, for the repose and happiness of the present generation; which attacks all cabinets, by all kinds of seduction, and misleads those it cannot corrupt, making them blind to their own interests; and throwing them into the midst of parties, without any other guide than the passions with which it inspired them. The cabinet of Berlin itself has not chosen with deliberation the side it takes. It has been induced to do so by artifice and malicious contrivance. The king finds himself suddenly an hundred leagues from his capital, on the frontiers of the confederation of the Rhine, in the midst of the army, and in front of the French troops, who were dispersed through their cantonments, and who thought they had a right to depend on the ties which united the two states, and on the protestations made on all occasions by the Court of Berlin. In a war so just, in which we only call forth the armies in our own defence, which we have not provoked by any act, by any pretension, and for which it would be impossible for us to assign the true cause, we reckon entirely on the support of the laws, and on that of our people, who are called on by the present circumstances to give new proofs of their love, their devotion, and their courage. On our part, no personal sacrifice will be painful to us, no danger will stop us, whenever it will be necessary to maintain the rights, the honour, and the prosperity of our people.—Given at our Imperial Head-quarters, at Bamberg, the 7th of October, 1806.

(Signed) NAPOLEON. By the Emperor.
The Minister and Secretary of State, (Signed) H. B. MARET.

Note of M. De Knobelsdorff, to the Minister of Foreign Affairs. September 12, 1806.

THE undersigned, feeling how much it is of the first importance to answer immediately the note which his Excellency the Prince of Benevento, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has done him the honour of addressing to him this evening, feels himself compelled to limit himself to the representation of the following observations. The motives which engaged the King, my master, to make armaments, have been the effect of a scheme of the enemies of France and Prussia; who, jealous of the intimacy which exists between these two powers, have done every thing in their power to alarm, by false reports, coming at once from every quarter. But, above all, what proves the spirit of this measure is, that his Majesty has concerted it with no person whatsoever, and that the intelligence respecting it arrived sooner at Paris than at Vienna, St. Petersburgh, and London. But the King, my master, has ordered to be made to the Envoy of his Majesty the Emperor of the French and King of Italy, an amicable communication on the subject of these measures. That minister had not yet returned an answer upon this communication. The relation of the interesting conversations that his Imperial Majesty has deigned to entertain with the undersigned, and the Marquis de Luc-

chesini, could not yet have arrived at Berlin. After this explanation, the undersigned can only testify to his Excellency his most ardent wish, that public acts may yet rest suspended, till the return of the courier dispatched to Berlin.

Second Report, addressed to his Majesty the Emperor and King, by the Minister of Foreign Relations, Oct. 6, 1806.

SIRE,—WHEN in the report that a few days back I had the honour to address to your Majesty, I established, that if Prussia had any personal reason which led her to make war, it could only be from a desire to enslave Saxony, and the Hanseatic Towns, I was far from perceiving that she would ever dare avow such a motive. It is, nevertheless, an avowal which she has not feared to make, and to express in a note that M. De Knobelsdorff has sent me from Metz, and which I have the honour to address to your Majesty. Of the three demands which that note contains, the first and the third are only made to disguise, if it be possible, that no real importance may be attached to the second.—Prussia, after having seen with a tranquil eye the French armies in Germany during a year, could not be alarmed at their presence when their numbers were diminished—when they were dispersed in small bodies in distant cantonments —when, above all, your Majesty had solemnly announced, that they should return to France as soon as the affair of Cattaro, the cause of the prolongation of their stay in Germany, should be settled by an agreement with Austria, and that already the order for their return was given. —Prussia, who speaks of a negociation to fix all the interests in question, knows well that there is no point of interest whatever in question between the two states; the amicable discussion which should definitively fix the fate of the Abbeys of Essen and Werden, has not been deferred by any delay of the French cabinet. The French troops have evacuated those territories, which the Grand Duke of Berg had caused to be occupied, in the perfect persuasion that numerous documents had given him, that they made part of the Duchy of Cleves, and that they were comprehended in the cession of that Duchy.—Thus the demands of Prussia, on these different points, and others of the same nature, and the pretended grievences which she seems to indicate, do not offer the real mind of the Cabinet of Berlin. It does not reveal it. It lets its secrets escape only, when it demands that no farther obstacles whatever shall be made, on the part of the French, to the formation of the Northern league, which shall embrace, without any exception, all the states not named in the fundamental act of confederation of the Rhine.—Thus, to satisfy the most unjust ambition, Prussia consents to break the bonds that united her to France, to call down new calamities upon the Continent, of which your Majesty would wish to cicatrize the wounds, and to assure the tranquillity, to provoke a faithful ally, to put him under the cruel necessity of repelling force by force, and once more to snatch his army from the repose which he aspires to make it enjoy, after so many fatigues and triumphs.—I say it with grief, I lose the hope of the ability to preserve

peace, from the moment it is made to depend upon conditions that equity and honour seem to oppose; proposed as they are, in a tone, and in forms that the French people endured in no time, and from no power, and which it can less than ever endure under your Majesty's reign.

(Signed) C. M. TALLEYRAND, &c.

Mayence, Oct. 6, 1806.

FIRST BULLETIN.

Bamberg, Oct. 8, 1806.

THE peace with Russia, concluded and signed on the 20th of July, and negociations with England, which were drawing towards a conclusion, caused a sensible alarm at Berlin. The vague reports which were daily multiplying, and the consciousness of the injurious conduct of that cabinet towards those powers, induced it the more readily to believe what had been insinuated, that, by a secret article in the treaty with Russia, Poland was to be restored as a kingdom, and conferred upon the Grand Duke Constantine; that Silesia was to be given to Austria in exchange for her part of Poland; and that Hanover was to be restored to England. Thus it appeared to believe that these three powers were leagued with France, and that such a union would be highly injurious to Prussia.—The injurious conduct of Prussia towards France commenced at a very distant period. First, she took up arms with a view of profiting by the internal disorders of France. She was seen ready to come forward at the moment of the invasion of Holland by the Duke of York; and notwithstanding the events of the last war, although she had no cause of complaint against France, she took up arms again, and signed, the 1st of October, 1805, the famous treaty of Potsdam, which was, in less than a month, superseded by the treaty of Vienna.—Towards Russia she acted injuriously. Who can forget the treaty of Potsdam, or the subsequent conclusion of that of Vienna?—Her injurious conduct towards the Emperor of Germany, and the whole Germanic Body, is more aggravated, and of longer date, as is generally known. She always acted in opposition to the diet. When the empire was at war, she took care to be at peace with its enemies. Her treaties with Austria were never faithfully executed: she uniformly studied to embroil other powers, in the view of gaining some advantage, at the expence of either or of both of the contending parties.—Those who suppose that such an interested versatility of conduct was solely to be attributed to the reigning sovereign, are greatly mistaken. During an interval of fifteen years, the Court of Berlin has been a kind of stage, upon which different parties tried their strength, and in their turns obtained the ascendancy. On one day the decision was for war: on another for peace. The least important political circumstance—the slightest incident—often gave the advantage to one of the parties; and the king, in the midst of these opposing councils, in a very labyrinth of intrigue, was fickle and undecided, with the greatest intentional rectitude.—On the 11th of August, a messenger of the Marquis Lucchesini arrived at Berlin, and delivered, in the most positive

terms, an assurance of those supposed armaments which France and Russia had agreed upon by the treaty of the 20th July:—To restore the kingdom of Poland, and to wrest Silesia from the Prussian Monarch. The partizans of war were enraged, the king was overawed by them, his personal sentiments were unattended to; forty couriers were dispatched from Berlin in one night, and an appeal to arms was instantly decided. —The intelligence of this sudden explosion was received at Paris on the 20th of the same month. It was lamentable to perceive an ally so grossly deceived. Full explanations, and precise assurances of the real case, were immediately communicated; and as manifest error was the sole motive for these armaments, the hope was expressed, that mature consideration would obviate such an unexpected result.—However, the treaty signed at Paris was not ratified at St. Petersburgh; and communications and intelligence of various kinds were speedily forwarded to Prussia. The Marquis de Lucchesini was not slow in forwarding his observations; these were collected from among persons of the most suspicious character in the capital, and suggested by men of intrigue, with whom he habitually associated. In consequence, he was recalled, and the Baron de Knobelsdorff, a man of frank and open character, and of unimpeached integrity, was appointed to succeed him.—This envoy extraordinary arrived shortly at Paris. He was the bearer of a letter from the King of Prussia, dated 23d August.—This letter, couched in the most friendly terms, and fraught with pacific professions, was answered by the Emperor in an unreserved and appropriate manner.—The day following that of the departure of the courier with this answer, accounts were received, that airs and songs, of the most hostile and inflammatory nature, against France, were sung in the theatre at Berlin; that immediately after the departure of M. de Knobelsdorff, the armaments proceeded on a more extensive scale—that men hitherto cool and dispassionate, were heated in consequence of false reports—and that the war faction had prevailed to such a degree, that the King himself could not resist the torrent.—It was afterwards known at Paris that the advocates for peace in Prussia had really been alarmed, in consequence of the most audacious falsehoods and deceitful appearances, and that they had totally lost their influence; while the war faction, taking advantage of their errors and despondency, redoubled their exertions, alleged provocation on provocation, and accumulated insults; so that things were brought to such a point that war became inevitable.—The Emperor was then convinced, that circumstances would oblige him to take up arms against an ally. He therefore ordered preparations.

Troops marched with the greatest rapidity from Berlin. The Prussian army entered Saxony. They advanced to the frontiers of the confederation, and insulted their out-posts.—On the 24th of September, the imperial guard quitted Paris for Bamberg, where it arrived on the 6th of October. Orders were issued for the army to march, and it immediately began to advance.—The Emperor set out from Paris the 25th of Sep-

tember; the 28th he arrived at Mentz; the 2d of October, at Wurtzburg; and the 6th, at Bamberg.—The same day two shots were fired by the Prussian hussars at a French field-officer, in view of the armies.—On the 7th, his Majesty the Emperor received a courier from Mentz, sent by the Prince of Benevento (Talleyrand) with two important dispatches. One was a letter from the King of Prussia, containing twenty pages: which, in fact, was nothing but a paltry pamphlet against France, such as those produced by the writers of the English Cabinet, at five hundred pounds per annum! The Emperor, before he finished the reading, turned to those about him and said, "I pity my Brother the King of Prussia—he understands not French.—Surely, he cannot have read this rhapsody?"—This letter was accompanied by the celebrated note of M. de Knobelsdorff.—"Marshal!" said the Emperor to Berthier, "they give us a rendezvous of honour for the 8th. A Frenchman never failed; but, as they say a handsome Queen is there, who desires to see battle, let us be polite, and march to Saxony before we go to bed!" The Emperor was correctly informed: for the Queen of Prussia is with the army, equipped like an Amazon, wearing the uniform of her regiment of dragoons, and writing twenty letters a day to all parts of the kingdom, to excite the inhabitants against the French. It appears like the conduct of the frenzied *Armida*, setting fire to her own palace. Next to her Majesty, Prince Louis of Prussia, a brave young man, incited by the war faction, vainly hopes to gain honour and renown in the vicissitudes of war. Following the examples of those two great personages, all the adherents of the court seem eager for war. But when war shall present itself in all its horrors, the feelings and the language of all these will be widely different; they will each then be desirous of vindicating themselves from the charge of having drawn down the thunder of war upon the peaceable provinces of the North; then, by a natural consequence, will be seen those very persons, now so clamorous for war, not only eager to exculpate themselves, but incensed at the results of their own conduct; and even attempting to throw the odium on the king, who was merely the dupe of their own intrigues and artifices!—The French army was disposed in the following order.—The right—consisting of the troops of Marshals Soult and Ney, and a division of Bavarian troops. They advanced by the route of Alberg and Nuremberg, to unite at Bayreuth, and thence to advance upon Hoff; where they arrived on the ninth.—The centre was composed of the reserve of the Grand Duke of Berg, the corps of the Prince De Ponte-Corvo and Marshal Davoust, and the Imperial guard—advanced by Bamberg towards Cronach; it arrived the 8th at Saalbourg, and advanced by that post and Schleitz, towards Gera. —The left, consisting of the corps of Marshals Lannes and Augereau, advanced from Schweinfurth towards Coburg, Graffenthall, and Saalfeld."

SECOND BULLETIN.

AUMA, *Oct.* 12, 1806.

THE Emperor set out from Bamberg the 8th, at three o'clock in the morning, and arrived at Cronach at nine. His Majesty traversed the forest of Franconia at day-break; on the 9th, proceeded to Ebersdorff, and thence to Schleitz, where he was present at the action of the campaign. He returned to lie at Ebersdorff; he proceeded on the 10th to Schleitz, and arrived the 11th at Auma, where he lay, after passing the day at Gera. Head-quarters have just been transferred to Gera. All the orders of the Emperor have been most successfully executed.—On the 7th Marshal Soult advanced to Bayreuth. The 9th he pushed on to Hoff, where he took possession of the enemy's magazines, and made several prisoners. He advanced to Plauen on the 10th. Marshal Ney followed in his rear, at the distance of half a day's march. On the 8th the Grand Duke of Berg (Murat) advanced with the light cavalry from Cronach towards Saalbourg; he was attended by the 25th regiment of light infantry. One Prussian regiment appeared inclined to defend the passage of the Saale; but, after a cannonade of half an hour, apprehensive of being turned, it abandoned its position.—The 9th, the Grand Duke of Berg advanced upon Schleitz, where a Prussian general with 10,000 men was posted. The Emperor arrived at noon, and ordered the Prince De Ponte Corvo to attack and take possession of the village, which he deemed of importance. The prince disposed his column in order, and advanced at their head. He carried the village, and pursued the flying enemy. In the course of the night, a great number of prisoners were taken. General Watier, with the 4th regiment of hussars, and the 5th of chasseurs, made a fine and spirited charge against three Prussian regiments. Four companies of the 27th light infantry, which were posted in a plain, were charged by the Prussian hussars; but they were received in a style as became French infantry, coping with Prussian cavalry! Two hundred horsemen lay on the field of battle; the French infantry were commanded by General Maison. A colonel of the enemy was among the dead, two pieces of cannon taken, 300 were made prisoners, and in the whole 400 men were killed; our loss was trifling. The Prussian infantry threw down their arms, and fled trembling from the French bayonets! The Grand Duke led several of the charges, sword in hand. —On the 10th, the Prince De Ponte Corvo removed his head-quarters to Auma. The 11th, the Grand Duke of Berg arrived at Gera. Lasalle, General of Brigade of the cavalry of reserve, cut off an escort of the enemy's baggage; 500 covered waggons and open carriages were captured; they contained several articles highly important to the operations of a campaign.—The left wing has been equally successful, Marshal Lannes entered Coburg on the 8th, and advanced against Graffenthall on the 9th. He attacked on the 10th the advanced guard of Prince Hohenlohe, which was commanded by Prince Louis of Prussia, one of the leaders of the war faction. The cannonade did not last above two

hours; it proceeded only from a half of the division of General Suchet. The Prussian cavalry was cut off by the 9th and 10th regiments of hussars. The Prussian infantry were unable to make an orderly retreat; part were cut off in a march, the remainder found shelter in the woods. We made 1000 prisoners, 60 were left dead on the field, and took 30 pieces of cannon.—Prince Louis of Prussia, a brave and loyal soldier, seeing the route of his corps, opposed himself singly to a Marshal Des Logis, of the 10th regiment of Hussars. "Surrender, Colonel," said the Hussar, "or you are a dead man!" The Prince answered by a blow of his sabre—his antagonist ran him through the body, on which the Prince instantly fell dead. If the last days of his life were those of a bad citizen, his death was glorious, though to be regretted. His end was such as he desired, that of a good soldier. Two of his aid-de-camps were killed near him. On his person were found some letters from Berlin, from which it appeared that the project of the enemy had been to commence operations immediately, and that the War Faction, at the head of which were the Queen and the young Prince, had always feared the pacific intentions of the King, whose love for his subjects, they thought, would induce him to temporise. It may now be said, the very outset of the war has destroyed one of its authors!—Neither Dresden nor Berlin are covered by an army. Turned on its left, taken in the fact, at the moment when it committed itself to the most hazardous operations, the Prussian army, at the very outset, is placed in the most critical situation. On the 12th, it occupied Eisenach, Gotha, Erfurt, Weimar. The French army occupied Saalfeld and Gera, and was about to advance to Naumburg and Tena. Parties of light cavalry sweep the plains of Leipsic. All the intercepted letters describe the councils of the King as distracted by conflicting opinions—always deliberating, never unanimous in decision. Incertitude, alarm, and terror, appear to have succeeded to arrogance, folly, and precipitation!—Yesterday, the 11th, in passing through Gera, where the 27th regiment of light infantry then lay, the Emperor charged the Colonel to testify his satisfaction at its admirable conduct.—In these various conflicts we have not to regret the loss of any officer of rank. The highest was Captain Camporasso, of the 27th light infantry, a brave and loyal officer. We have had 40 killed and about 60 wounded.

THIRD BULLETIN.

GERAU, *Oct.* 13, 1806.

THE battle of Schleitz, with which the campaign opened, and which has been very fatal to the Prussians, and that of Saalfeld, which followed on the next day, have spread consternation among the enemy. All the intercepted letters say, there was much alarm at Erfurt, where the King, the Queen, the Duke of Brunswick, &c. were consulting upon the measures that should be taken, without being able to agree.—But while they are deliberating, the French army continues its march. To this spirit of effervescent and excessive boasting, critical observations begin to succeed

upon the inutility of the war; the injustice of breaking with France; the impossibility of being assisted; the disaffection of the soldiery, upon what they have not done; together with a thousand other observations, which are always in the mouths of the multitude, when princes are weak enough to consult them upon matters of great political interest, which are above their reach.—However, on the evening of the 12th, the scouts of the French army were at Leipsic; the head-quarters of the Grand Duke of Berg are between Zeist and Leipsic; those of the Prince of Ponte Corvo at Zeist; the imperial head-quarters, with the imperial guards and the corps of the army under Marshal Soult, are at Gerau; Marshal Ney's corps is at Neustadt. In the first line is the corps of the army under Marshal Davoust at Naumburg; that of Marshal Lannes is at Jena; Marshal Augereau at Kala. Prince Jerome, to whom the Emperor had confided the command of the allies, and of a corps of Bavarians, has arrived at Schleitz, after having blockaded the fort of Culenbach with one of his regiments.—The enemy, cut off from Dresden, was still at Erfurt on the 11th, and endeavouring to collect his columns that he had sent towards Cassel and Wurtzburg, to act upon the offensive, wishing to open the campaign by an invasion of Germany. The Weser, upon which the enemy had raised batteries, the Saal, which he also made a shew of defending, and the other rivers, are all turned much in the same manner as was practised upon the Iller last year; so that the French army line the banks of the Saal, with their rear towards the Elbe, at the same time they are marching against the Prussian army, which has its rear towards the Rhine; a position so whimsical cannot fail in producing events of great importance.—The weather, since we commenced the present campaign, has been excellent, the country plentiful, and the soldiers full of vigour and health. We make marches of ten leagues, without having a single straggler; and never was the army in a finer condition. However, the King of Prussia's intentions have been carried into effect: he wished that the French army should evacuate the territory of the confederation on the 8th of October, and they have evacuated it; but instead of repassing the Rhine, they have passed the Saal.

FOURTH BULLETIN.

GERAU, *Oct.* 13, *ten in the morning.*—Events succeed each other with rapidity. The Prussian army is taken by surprise, its magazines carried off, and it is turned. Marshal Davoust arrived at Naumburg on 12th, at nine in the evening, where he seized the magazines of the enemy, some prisoners, and got possession of a superb train of 18 copper pontoons, with their appendages.—It appears that the Prussian army is marching to gain Magdeburgh; but the French army has gained three marches upon them. The anniversary of the affair at Ulm will be celebrated in the history of France.—The letter annexed, which has been intercepted, will inform you of the real state of the public mind: but the battle, of which the Prussian officer speaks, will take place in the course of a few

days, and the result of it will determine the fate of the war. The French should have no uneasiness respecting the result.

Proclamation of the Emperor Napoleon to his Army.

Soldiers,—The arrangements for your return to France were made; already were you drawn nearer to your frontiers; triumphal festivals awaited you, and every preparation was made in the capital for your reception; but while you were retiring with so much confidence, new plots were in contrivance under the mask of friendship and union. The cry of war was resounded in Berlin; for two months have we every day received more provocation. The same faction, the same spirit of destruction, which fourteen years ago brought the Prussians into the plains of Champaign, in the opportunity afforded by our divisions, animates and guides their councils. If it be no longer Paris that they want to burn and destroy from roof to foundation, it is the capital of our allies in the midst of which they intend to plant their standards; it is Saxony, whom they have forced, by a disgraceful treaty, to renounce her independence, and of which they purpose to make one of their provinces; it is in short your laurels that they wish to tear away from your brows. Shall we draw away our troops from Germany! The senseless beings! Let them know, that it is easier to ravage the capital than to tarnish the honour of the children of the great nation and of her allies. Their plans were then circumvented: they found in the plains of Champaign their defeat, death, and shame; but the lesson of experience is useless, and there are men in whom the sense of hatred and envy never is extinguished. —Soldiers! There is not one of you that would return into France by any other road but the road of honour; It is only under an arch of triumph that you should return. What! have we braved the seasons, the seas, and the deserts; have we triumphed over Europe leagued against us; have we borne our glory, from Orient to the Setting Sun, only to abandon our vallies, to return to France like runaways, and to hear it said that the Eagle of France was seized with dread at the sight of the Eagle of Prussia? But they are already in presence of our advanced guards. We will march, because moderation cannot calm such inconceivable pride. Let the Prussian army have again the fate it met with fourteen years back. Let it know, that it is easy to increase territory and power by the friendship of the great nation; but that her enmity, which, without renouncing every degree of wisdom and reason cannot be provoked, is more terrible than the tempests of the ocean.—Done at our head-quarters in Bamberg, 6th Oct. 1806. (Signed) NAPOLEON. The Major-General PRINCE OF NEUFCHATEL and VALENGIN. (Signed) MARSHAL BERTHIER.

The Emperor Napoleon's Appeal to the Saxons.

Saxons! The Prussians have overrun your territory. I enter it as your deliverer. They have forcibly broken the connections which united your troops, and have joined them to their own army. You are called

upon to shed your blood for an interest to which you are not only strangers, but which is even in opposition to your interests.—My army was upon the point of evacuating Germany, when your territory was violated: it shall return to France as soon as Prussia has acknowledged your independence, and renounced the execution of the plan which she had formed against you.—Saxons, your prince had, till that moment, refused to enter into an alliance so opposite to his duties; if he has since consented to the conditions imposed upon him, it has only been in consequence of being compelled to it by the irruption of the Prussians.—I was deaf to the idle provocation which the Prussians offered against my people. I was deaf to them so long as their armaments were confined to the Prussian states, and my minister did not quit Berlin till your territory had been violated.—Saxons, your destiny is in your own hands! Will you remain undetermined between those who would bring you under the yoke, and those who would defend you? My victories shall secure the existence and the independence of your prince, and your natoin. The conquests of the Prussians will only rivet your chains. But what do I say? Have they not already tried every experiment? Have they not, for a long time past, tried every effort to compel your prince to acknowledge a sovereignty, which, once directly imposed upon you, would erase you from the list of nations?—Your independence, your constitution, your liberty, would then only exist in the pages of memory; and the shades of your forefathers, those valiant Saxons, would disdain you for suffering yourselves to be reduced to slavery without resistance? a slavery prepared for you so long beforehand; and thus becoming witnesses of the degradation of your country into a Prussian province.

Given at our head-quarters at Ebersdorff, Oct, 11, 1806.

NAPOLEON.

FIFTH BULLETIN.

JENA, *Oct.* 15.—The battle of Jena has wiped away the disgrace of the battle of Rosbach, and in seven days concluded a campaign, which has wholly quieted all the dreadful preparations for war, with which the Prussian heads were so much possessed.—The following was the position of the army on the 13th: The Grand Duke of Berg and Marshal Davoust were with their corps of the army at Naumburg, having a part at Leipsic and Halle. The corps of Marshal Prince Ponte-Corvo was on the march to come up to Naumburg. The corps of Marshal Lannes advanced to Jena; the corps of Marshal Augereau was in the position of Kala.—The corps of Marshal Ney was at Rotha. The head-quarters were at Gera. The Emperor was on the march to proceed to Jena. The corps of Marshal Soult was on the march from Gera, to take a more convenient position upon the strait road from Naumburg to Jena.—The position of the enemy was the following: The King of Prussia wished to commence hostilities on the 9th October, by bearing down his right wing on Frankfort, with his centre on Wurtzburgh, and his left on Bamberg. All the divisions of his army were disposed for the accomplishment of this plan;

but the French army, turning him upon the extremity of his left wing, was found in a few days at Saalburg, at Lobenstein, at Schleitz, at Gera, and at Naumburg. The Prussian army, seeing itself turned, occupied the days of the 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th, in calling in their detachments; and, on the 13th, formed itself into order of battle between Capelsdorff, being about 150,000 men strong. On the 13th, at two o'clock in the afternoon, the Emperor came to Jena, and, on a small elevated flat, beset by our advanced guard, reconnoitred the positions of the enemy, in order to manœuvre in such a way as next day to force the different passes on the Saal, and so to fall on. The enemy made a vigorous opposition, and seemed by their dispositions, on an inaccessible position on the high-way between Jena and Weimar, to think that the French could not stretch out upon the plain without previously forcing that passage. It did not appear possible, in fact, to bring the artillery to play upon the flat, which was so small, that four battalions could scarcely open out their ranks upon it.—The men were set at work all night to make a way over the ruts, and at length succeeded in bringing the artillery upon the height.—Marshal Davoust received orders to defend the passes near Naumburg and the defiles of Koefen, as the enemy wanted to march upon Naumburg, in order to reach Apolda, and fall upon his rear, in case he remained in the situation he then was.—The corps of Marshal Prince Ponte-Corvo was destined to stretch out by Naumburg, in order to fall upon the rear guard of the enemy, in case he had bent strongly towards Naumburg or Jena. The heavy cavalry, which had not yet come up with the army, could not be entirely brought on by mid-day. They cavalry of the imperial guard was at the distance of 36 hours march, notwithstanding the heavy journey which it had performed since it left Prris; but it was come to that moment of the war, when no single consideration should outweigh to deprive them of the advantage of being the first to meet and fall upon the enemy. The Emperor placed the whole corps of Marshal Lannes in order of battle upon the level height, which the enemy seemed to overlook.—(they occupied a position over against it). This corps was placed under the care of General Victor; each division formed a wing. Marshal Lefebvre ordered the imperial guard into a square battalion upon the highest point. The Emperor kept the watch in the midst of his brave men. The night presented a remarkable spectacle: two armies, the one of which extended its front upon a line of six hours' march, fired the air with its lights; the other, the lights of which seemed to be brought into one small point; and in one, as well as in the other, all watchfulness and motion. The lights of the two armies were at half-cannon shot distance respectively; the sentinels were almost touching, and there was not a single motion on either side, which could not be heard from the other. The divisions of Marshals Ney and Soult took up the whole night in marching.

SIXTH BULLETIN.

WEIMAR *Oct.* 25, 1806. *Evening.*—Six thousand Saxons, and above three hundred officers are taken. The Emperor assembled the officers, and told them, that it was with reluctance he had made war with them; that he had only taken up arms in the design of preserving the independence of the Saxon nation, and to prevent it from being incorporated with the Prussian monarchy; that his intention was to send them all home, if they would give him their parole never to serve against France; that their sovereign, whose good qualities he was well accquainted with, had been too weak to retire before the Prussians, and leave his country at their mercy; that all these doings must come to an end; that the Prussians must confine themselves to Prussia, and in no respect meddle with the affairs of Germany; that it behoved the Saxons to unite themselves with the Confederation of the Rhine, under the protection of France, a protection that it was not the first time they had enjoyed, seeing that for the space of two centuries they were ever in danger, and must have been overpowered by Austria or Prussia, had it not been, that they were prevented by France; that the Emperor did not seize his arms before the Prussians had made themselves masters of Saxony; that these acts of violence were to be followed up; that the Continent had need of rest; and that, in spite of low passions and stratagems, set in motion by different courts, tranquillity must be secured, although the fall of some thrones should pave the way.—The Saxon prisoners have all been sent home, with a proclamation from the Emperor to the people of Saxony, and with assurances that they were not considered as enemies.

Declaration of the Saxon Officers.

We, the undersigned generals, colonels, lt.-colonels, majors, captains, and other officers of the Saxon army, swear by our word of honour not to bear arms against his Majesty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, and his allies, and we make the same oath, and give the same pledges in the name of all the prisoners of war, taken with ourselves, and mentioned in the list of non-commissioned officers and soldiers underneath; and that we will not break the said obligation, unless in the event of receiving to that effect positive orders from our Sovereign the Elector of Saxony. *Jena, Oct.* 15, 1806.

SEVENTH BULLETIN.

WEIMAR, *Oct.* 16, 1806.—On the 15th in the morning the Grand Duke of Berg invested Erfurth. On the 16th the place surrendered by capitulation. In it were found 14,000 men, among them are 3000 wounded, and 6000 able to bear arms. They are prisoners of war, together with the Prince of Orange, Field-Marshal Mollendorff, Lt-Gen. Larisch, Lt-Gen. Graver, Major-Generals Lessare and Zweiszel. A park of 120 pieces of cannon, with all the requisite implements and ammuni-

tion, is fallen into our hands. Prisoners are daily brought in.—The King of Prussia has sent an aide-de-camp to the Emperor, with an answer to the letter which his Imperial Majesty wrote to him before the battle; however, it is only now that the answer has been received. The reply of the Emperor Napoleon is the same as that which he returned to the Emperor of Russia before the battle of Austerlitz. He says to the King of Prussia—"The success of my arms are not doubtful. Your troops shall be beaten; but it will cost me the blood of my children. If that can be spared by any arrangement consistent with the dignity of my crown, I will do all that may depend upon me to spare blood so precious. Nothing is so dear in my eyes as the blood of my soldiers, except honour."—It appears that the remainder of the Prussian army are fallen back upon Magdeburgh. Of this fine and numerous army there are now no more to be seen but such parties as have been cut off from the rest.

Capitulation of the City and Citadel of Erfurth concluded between Colonel Preval, one of the Commandants of the Legion of Honour, fully empowered by his Serene Highness Prince Joachim, Grand Duke of Berg and Cleves, Lieutenant of his Majesty the Emperor of the French and King of Italy, on the one side; and Major Pruescheneck, Commandant of the City and Citadel of Erfurth, and Fort Cyriaxcburg, for his Prussian Majesty, on the other.

ART. I. The garrison shall march out on the 17th with the honours of war, arms, effects, and baggage, battalion field-pieces, field batteries, baking apparatus, and camp train. They shall proceed with drums beating, colours flying, and matches lighted, to Halle, the nearest city of his Majesty the King of Prussia.—Answer. The gates shall be this moment taken possession of by the troops of His Majesty the Emperor and King. To-morrow, the 16th of October at noon, the garrison, with arms, baggage, flying colours, and field pieces, shall march out. They shall lay down their arms upon the glacis of the fortress, and be considered prisoners of war. The officers shall keep their swords and equipage. They shall return to Prussia, upon their word of honour not to serve until exchanged. The means of conveying their persons and effects shall be furnished them, to the effect that they may there arrive without disappointment, obstacle, or delay.

ART. II. The officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers, who are wounded, and in the place, shall be included in the foregoing article. Those who are in a state to be removed, shall follow the garrison immediately; and those who are not in a state to undertake the journey, shall remain at the charge of his Prussian Majesty, and shall be taken care of by persons employed in his service; and as soon as they are cured or in a state of convalescence, they shall be forwarded to their respective corps; and to this effect the necessary passports shall be given.—Answer. The officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers, who are wounded

shall be included in the above mentioned article, and they may be left to the French spirit of honour, which is sufficiently known.

ART. III. To-morrow, at twelve o'clock, the gate of St. John shall be delivered up, to be taken possession of from the outside. The Prussian guard shall keep their posts within, so long as the Prussian garrison shall remain in the place; and it shall be permitted to no one to come in, except the commissioners named for the surrender of the place.—Answer. Included in the first article.

ART. IV. Should, contrary to the tenor of the above article, any non-commissioned officers or soldiers come into the city, they shall be immediately seized, and delivered over to the guard on the outer post. In like manner, no military persons belonging to the garrison shall go out of the place, so long as the garrison remains, excepting only the officers who may be dispatched to the French head-quarters.—Answer. Included in the first article.

ART. V. On both sides commissioners shall be appointed. They shall concert measures, from this moment, that the French guard shall take possession of St. John's gate, and they shall follow up their duty until the departure of the garrison. At the appointed time, the necessary passports shall be given to the Prussian commissioners, for the return to the states of his Prussian Majesty.—Answer. The commissioners shall hold themselves in readiness by to-morrow morning, the 16th of October, to attend to the surrender of the artillery and magazines: the passports for the return shall be delivered to the commissaries of his Majesty the King of Prussia.

ART. VI. Private property shall be respected, and taken under the protection of his Majesty the Emperor of the French and King of Italy.—Answer. Property shall be respected.

ART. VII. The property belonging to individuals of this garrison, which cannot be immediately removed, shall be preserved during the space of three months, reckoning from the date of the capitulation, so that the aforesaid persons may cause their property to be removed, without any obstruction or difficulty.—Answer. To be interpreted according to the first article; the soldiers alone shall be obliged to take their baggage with them.

ART. VIII. From the moment this capitulation comes into effect, a Prussian officer shall be sent to his Majesty the King of Prussia, to lay the same before him.—Granted.

ART. IX. The field equipage belonging to his Prussian Majesty, which may be yet in Erfurth, shall be sent under escort of the Prussian troops to some of his Majesty's cities.—Answer. This article shall be laid before his Royal Highness the Grand Duke Prince Joachim of Cleves and Berg.—In this capitulation shall be included the superior officers, who are, or of whom there is intelligence in the garrison.—(Signed) CHARLES VON PRUESCHENECK, HYPPOLITE PREVAL.—Erfurth, 15th October, 1806. Eleven o'clock in the evening.

EIGHTH BULLETIN

WEIMAR, *Oct.* 16, *Evening.*

THE different corps of the army that follow the enemy send every moment accounts of the capture of prisoners, baggage, artillery, magazines, and military appurtenances of every description. Marshal Davoust has made himself master of 30 pieces of cannon; Marshal Soult of a convoy of 3000 measures of flour; Marshal Bernadotte of 1500 prisoners. The enemy's army is so scattered in the direction of ours, that a battalion of theirs entered one of our night camps, having mistaken it for one of their own.—The King of Prussia strives to reach Magdeburgh. Marshal Mollendorff lies dangerously ill of his wounds at Erfurth. The Grand Duke of Berg has sent him his physician.—Brigadier-General Durosnel has had an obstinate affair with the 7th and 20th regiments of chasseurs, which terminated much to their honour.—The Major of the 20th has particularly distinguished himself.—Brigadier-General Colbert, at the head of the 30th hussars, and 12th chasseurs, made several successful charges upon the enemy's infantry.

NINTH BULLETIN.

WEIMAR, *Oct.* 17.

THE garrison of Erfurth has marched out, and is more numerous than was at first thought. There is a number of magazines in the place. The Emperor has named General Clarke Governor of the city and citadel of Erfurth, and the neighbouring country.—The citadel of Erfurth is a fine one, with bulwarks and casements, and provided with every means and provision for a defence. This is an important acquisition, and may serve as a centre point for furthering our operations. In the 5th bulletin, it is said, that we had taken from 25 to 30 stands of colours. There are already 45 at head-quarters, and probably more than 60 taken. They are the colours which Frederick the Great presented to his soldiers. The colours of the Queen, ornamented with her own hands, are among the number. It appears that the enemy (Prussians) wishes to collect his force at Magdeburgh, whither we are, however, marching from all points. The several corps of the army are in pursuit of him by different ways. Every moment arrive couriers with tidings of the surrender of whole battalions, with their arms, artillery, baggage, &c.

TENTH BULLETIN.

NAUMBURG, *Oct.* 18.

AMONG the sixty stand of colours that were taken at the battle of Jena, are found several belonging to the King of Prussia's guards, and one belonging to the body guards, upon which the inscription is written in French.—The King of Prussia has demanded an armistice for six weeks. The Emperor answered, that it was impossible, after a victory, to give

the enemy time to rally. The Prussians, however, have so industriously spread the report, that a great many of our Generals having met them, were made to believe that this armistice was actually concluded. Marshal Soult, on the 16th, arrived at Greussen, in pursuit of the column where the King was, which is estimated at ten or twelve thousand men. General Kalkreuth, who commanded it, caused it to be notified to Marshal Soult, that an armistice had been concluded. The Marshal replied, that it was impossible that the Emperor should have committed that error; and that he would give credit to the armistice when it should be announced to him officially. General Kalkreuth testified a desire to see Marshal Soult, who went to the advanced post:—"What would you have of us (said the Prussian General to him); the Duke of Brunswick is dead; all our Generals are killed, wounded, or taken; the greatest part of our army is put to flight; your success has been sufficiently great; the King has demanded a suspension of arms; it is impossible that your Emperor should not grant it." "General (answered Marshal Soult), we have for a long time been thus dealt with. People appeal to our generosity when they are vanquished, and forget, the moment after, the magnanimity which we have been accustomed to shew. After the battle of Austerlitz, the Emperor granted an armistice to the Russian army: this armistice saved the army. Observe the unworthy manner in which the Russians have now acted. It is said that they wish to return; we burn with impatience to meet them again. If there had been as much generosity among them as among us, they would have left us to remain at peace at last, after the moderation which we have shewn in the midst of victory. We have in no way provoked the unjust war which you wage against us. You have declared it wantonly. The battle of Jena has decided the fortune of the campaign. Our business is to do you all the injury we can. Lay down your arms, and I shall wait in this situation for the orders of the Emperor." The old General Kalkreuth saw that he had nothing to say in reply. The two Generals separated, and hostilities recommenced the moment after. The village of Greussen was taken, and the enemy routed and pursued with the sword at their backs.—The Grand Duke of Berg, and Marshals Soult and Ney should, in the marches of the 17th and 18th, reunite by combined movements, and crush the enemy.—They will, without doubt, have seen a considerable number of fugitives—the plains are covered with them, and their routes are encumbered with carriages and baggage of every sort.—Never was there a greater victory signalized by greater disasters. The reserve, commanded by Prince Eugene of Wirtemberg, is arrived at Halle. We are still only at the ninth day of the campaign, and already the enemy is obliged to carry forward his last resource.—The Emperor marches towards it. It will be attacked to-morrow, if it remains in its position at Halle.—Marshal Davoust is gone this day to take possession of Leipsic, and throw a bridge over the Elbe. The Imperial Horse Guards have at length joined us. Independently of considerable magazines found at Naumburg, a greater number have been found at Weissenfels. The

General in Chief Kuchel has been found in a village mortally wounded. Marshal Soult has sent him his surgeon. It appears as if it were a decree of Providence that all those who have pushed forward this war should be cut off by the first blows that were struck.

ELEVENTH BULLETIN.

Mersebourg, Oct. 19.

THE number of prisoners that have been made at Erfurth, is more considerable than one would have believed. The passports given to officers who are to return home on parole, in virtue of one of the articles of capitulation, amount to six hundred.—The corps of Marshal Davoust took possession of Leipsic on the 18th.—The Prince of Ponte-Corvo, who was on the 17th at Eisleben, to cut off some Prussian columns, having learnt that the reserve of his Majesty the King of Prussia, commanded by Prince Eugene of Wirtemberg, had arrived at Halle, marched thither. After having made his dispositions, the Prince of Ponte-Corvo caused Halle to be attacked by General Dupont, and placed the division of Drouet in reserve, on his left: the 82d and 9th regiments of light infantry passed the three bridges at the charging pace, and entered the city, supported by the 96th. In less than an hour, the enemy was completely routed. The 2d and 4th regiments of hussars, and the whole division of General Rivant, traversed the city, and chased the enemy from Fienitz, from Peissen, and from Nabatz. The Prussian cavalry endeavoured to charge the 8th and 96th regiments of infantry, but were gallantly received and repulsed. The reserve of the Prince of Wirtemberg was most completely routed and pursued for the space of four leagues.—The results of this combat, which merit a particular and careful detail, are 5,000 prisoners, of whom two are generals, and three colonels, four stand of colours, and 34 pieces of cannon. General Dupont conducted himself in the most distinguished manner. The General of Division Rouyer, had a horse killed under him. The General of Division Drouet has taken the whole of the regiment of Freskow. On our side the loss does not amount to more than 40 men killed, 200 wounded. The colonel of the 9th regiment of light infantry has been wounded. General Leopold Berthier, Chief of the Staff of the Prince of Ponte-Corvo, has behaved in a most distinguished manner. By the result of the combat of Halle, there are no more of the enemy's troops that have not suffered.—The Prussian General Blucher, with 5000 men has passed through the divisions of dragoons of General Klein, which had intercepted him. Having alledged to General Klein that an armistice had been concluded for six weeks, that General had the simplicity to believe him.—Montesquieu, the Orderly Officer near the person of the Emperor, who had been sent with a flag of truce to the King of Prussia the evening before the battle, is returned. He has been carried along for several days with the flying enemy. He pictures the disorder of the Prussian army as inexpressible.

Nevertheless, on the eve of the battle

their boasting was unequalled.—The question was about nothing less than to cut off the French army, and to take from it columns of 40,000 men. The Prussian Generals aped, as much as they could, the manners of Frederick the Great. Although we are in the country, the Generals appeared to be in the most complete ignorance of our movements. They believed that on the little plan of Jena there were no more than 4000 men, and that too when the greatest part of the army had spread over that plain.—The enemy's army retreats in considerable force upon Magdeburgh. It is probable that several columns will be intercepted before it arrives here. No news has been received for several days from Marshal Soult, who has been detached with 40,000 men to pursue the enemy's army.—The Emperor has crossed the field of the battle of Rosbach. He has ordered that the pillar which had been erected there should be transported to Paris. The head-quarters of the Emperor were on the 18th at Mersebourg. On the 19th he will be at Halle. Very considerable magazines of every kind have been found in the latter city.

TWELFTH BULLETIN.

Halle, Oct. 19.

MARSHAL SOULT has pursued the enemy even to the gates of Magdeburgh. Several times the Prussians endeavoured to take a position, and were always routed. Considerable magazines have been found at Nordhausen, and also a waggon of the King of Prussia, filled with silver.—During the five days that Marshal Soult has been employed in the pursuit of the enemy, he has made 1,200 prisoners, and taken 30 pieces of cannon, and from 2 to 300 waggons.—The first object of the campaign has been accomplished. Saxony, Westphalia, and all the countries on the left bank of the Elbe, are relieved from the presence of the Prussian army. That army, beaten and pursued with the sword at its back for more than 50 leagues, is at this day without artillery, without baggage, without officers, reduced below a 2d of what it was eight days ago, and, what is still worse than that, it has lost its distinguishing character, and all confidence in itself. Two corps of the French army are on the Elbe, occupied in constructing bridges. The head-quarters are at Halle.

THIRTEENTH BULLETIN.

Halle, Oct. 20.

GENERAL MACON, commandant at Leipsic, has made to the bankers, merchants and traders of that city, the subjoined notification. Since the tyrant of the seas will not respect any flag, it is the intention of the Emperor to seize every where their merchandize, and strictly to block them up in their island. There were found in the military magazines of Leipsic 25,000 quintals of meal, and a great quantity of other species of pro-

visions.—The Grand Duke of Berg arrived at Halberstadt on the 19th. The 20th he inundated the whole plain of Magdeburgh with his cavalry even to the mouth of the cannon. The enemy's troops, consisting of isolated detachments, were taken at the moment they were endeavouring to enter the place. A regiment of the enemy's hussars, believing that Halberstadt was still occupied by Prussians, were charged by the 22d hussars, and lost 300 men.—General Beaumont has taken 600 men of the king's guard, and all the equipage of that corps. Two hours before, two companies of the royal foot-guards were taken by Marshal Soult. Lieutenant-General Count de Schmettau, who had been taken prisoner, has died at Wiemar.—Thus of the superb army, which a few days since threatened to invade the confederation of the Rhine, and which inspired its sovereign with such confidence, that he dared to order the Emperor Napoleon to quit Germany before the 8th of October, if he did not wish to be constrained by force—of this superb army, we say there remains nothing but the wreck, an unformed chaos, which merits rather the name of a mob than that that of an army. Of one hundred and sixty thousand men whom the King of Prussia had, it would be difficult to unite more than 50,000, and those without artillery, and without baggage, partly armed, and partly disarmed. All these events justify what the Emperor said in his first proclamation, in which he expressed himself thus: "Let them learn that, although it is easy to acquire an increase of dominion, and of power, by means of the friendship of a great people, its enmity is more terrible than the tempests of the ocean."—Nothing, indeed, resembles more the present state of the Prussian army than a shipwreck. It was a fine and numerous fleet, which pretended to nothing less than to sweep the seas; but the impetuous north wind has raised the ocean against it. There only returns to port a small part of the crews, who have only found security by saving themselves upon the wreck. The subjoined letters truly depict the situation of affairs. Another letter, also subjoined, shews in what respect the Prussian cabinet was duped by false appearances. It took the moderation of the Emperor Napoleon for weakness.—Because that monarch did not wish for war, and did every thing that could be suitably done to avoid it, it was concluded that he was not prepared, and that he wanted 200,000 conscripts to recruit his army.—The French army, however, was no longer cooped up in the camps of Boulogne; it was in Germany, and M. Charles L. de Hesse and M. de Haugwitz might have counted it. We recognize, therefore, the will of that Providence, which leaves not to our enemies eyes to see, ears to hear, or judgment or reason to guide their conduct.—It appears that M. Charles L. de Hesse only coveted Mayence. Why not Metz; why not the other places to the east of France? Tell us, then, no longer, that the ambition of the French forced you to take up arms; confess that it is your own ill-judged ambition that has excited you to war. Whilst there was a French army in Naples, and another in Dalmatia, you projected to fall upon the great people, but in seven days your projects have been confounded. You wished to attack France, without running any

risk, and already you have ceased to exist.—It is stated that the Emperor Napoleon, having, before he quitted Paris, assembled his ministers, said to them, "I am innocent of this war; I have done nothing to provoke; it did not enter my calculations. Let me be defeated if it is of my making. One of the principal motives of the confidence which I have that my enemies will be destroyed is, that I see in their conduct the finger of Providence, who, wishing that traitors may be punished, has so far set aside all wisdom in their councils, that when they design to attack me at the moment of weakness, they chuse the time when I am the strongest."

FOURTEENTH BULLETIN.

Dessau, Oct. 22, 1806.

MARSHAL DAVOUST arrived on the 20th at Wirtemberg, and surprised the bridge upon the Elbe, at the moment when the enemy was setting fire to it. Marshal Lannes is arrived at Dessau; the bridge was burnt; he immediately set men to work to repair it. Marquis Lucchesini presented himself at the advanced posts with a letter from the King of Prussia. The Emperor sent the Grand Marshal of his palace, Duroc, to confer with him.—*Magdeburgh is blockaded.* The General of Division, Legrand, on his march against Magdeburgh, made a few prisoners. Marshal Soult has his posts round the city. The Grand Duke of Berg sent thither his Chief of the Staff, General Beliard. This General saw the Prince of Hohenlohe. The language of the Prussian officers was greatly changed. They loudly demanded peace. "What does your Emperor want?" say they. "Will he asways pursue us with the sword in our loins? We have not a moment's rest since the battle." These gentlemen were doubtless accustomed to the manœuvres of the war of seven years. They demanded three days to bury their dead. "Think of the living," answered the Emperor, "and leave to us the care of burying the dead, there is no need of a truce for that." Confusion is at its highest pitch in Berlin. All the good citizens, who grieved at the false direction given to the policy of their country, justly reproach the firebrands excited by England, with the sad effects of their contrivances. The cry against the queen is general throughout the country. It appears that the enemy are endeavouring to rally behind the Oder. The Sovereign of Saxony has thanked the Emperor for the generosity with which he has treated him, and which is going to wrest him from Prussian influence. However, a good number of his soldiers have lost their lives in this squabble.

FIFTEENTH BULLETIN.

Wittenberg, Oct. 22.

HERE is the intelligence we have collected concerning the causes of this strange war: Gen. Schmettau (dead, a prisoner at Weimar), drew up a memorial, written with much force, in which he established, that

the Prussian army ought to regard itself as dishonoured; that it was, notwithstanding, in a state to beat the French; and that it was necessary to make war.—General Ruchel (killed) and Blucher (who only saved himself by a subterfuge, and by abusing the French good faith), subscribed this memoir, which was drawn up in the form of a petition to the King. Prince Louis Ferdinand of Prussia (killed) supported it by every species of sarcasm. The flame spread through every head. The Duke of Brunswick (wounded very badly) a man enrolled in the war faction. In short, the memoir, thus supported, was presented to the King. The Queen undertook to dispose the mind of the King, and to make known to him what was thought of him. She reported to him that he was not thought brave, and that if he did not make war, it was because he was afraid of putting himself at the head of his army. The King, really as brave as any Prussian Prince, gave way, without ceasing to preserve the opinion that he committed a great fault. We should signalize the men who have not partaken of the illusions of the war partisans. These are the respectable Field-Marshal Mollendorf and General Kalkreuth. We are assured, that after the fine charge of the 9th and 10th regiment of hussars, at Saalfield, the King said, "You pretended that the French cavalry was worth nothing; see, nevertheless what the light cavalry is doing; and judge what cuirassiers will do. These troops have acquired their superiority by fifteen years' fighting. As many are necessary in order to equal them; but who among us could be so much the enemy of Prussia as to desire this terrible proof?" The Emperor, already master of the communications and magazines of the enemy, wrote, on the 13th of this month, a letter which he sent to the King of Prussia, by the orderly officer, Montesquieu. This officer arrived at four in the afternoon of the 13th, at the quarters of General Hohenlohe, who kept him there, and took the letter of which he was the bearer. The camp of the King of Prussia was about two leagues behind. That Prince should therefore have received a letter of the Emperor at six in the evening at the latest. We are, however, assured, that he did not receive it till nine o'clock in the morning on the 14th; that is to say, when the battle was already begun.—It is also mentioned, that the King of Prussia said then—"If this letter had arrived sooner, perhaps we might not have fought; but these young men's heads are so high, that if there had been question here for peace yesterday, I should not have led back a third of my army to Berlin." The King of Prussia had two horses shot under him, and he received a musket ball in his sleeve. The Duke of Brunswick has had all the blame in this war. He has ill conceived, and ill directed the movements of the army. He thought the emperor was at Paris, when he found them on his flanks; he thought to have the lead in the movements, and he found himself already turned. As for the rest, on the morning of the battle, consternation was already among the chiefs. They perceived that they were ill posted, and that they were going to play the last stake of the monarchy. They all said, "Well! we shall pay in person!"—the common sentiments of men who perserve little hope.

The Queen was always to be found at the head-quarters at Weimar. It was necessary at last to tell her that circumstances were serious, and that on the morrow great events for the Prussian monarchy might occur. She was desirous that the King should bid her go away, and in effect she was reduced to the necessity of going away. Lord Morpheth, sent by the court of London to buy the Prussian blood, (a mission really unworthy of a man like him) arrived on the 11th, at Weimar, charged to make seducing offers, and to propose considerable subsidies. The horizon was already very cloudy; the cabinet was not willing to see this envoy; he was told, that perhaps there was little safety for his person, and they engaged him to return to Hamburgh, there to wait the event. What would the Duchess of Devonshire have said, had she seen her kinsman charged with spreading the flame of war, and coming to offer poisoned gold, obliged sadly to retrace his steps in so great haste? One cannot repress one's indignation to see England compromise the rank of respectable agents, and play a part so odious. We have as yet no news of a treaty between Prussia and Russia, and it is certain, that up to this day, no Russian has appeared in the Prussian territory. In other respects, the army desire much to see them: they will find another Austerlitz in Prussia.—There is at Leipsic such a quantity of English goods, that sixty millions have been already offered to redeem them. It is asked, what will England gain by all this? She might have recovered Hanover, kept the Cape of Good Hope, preserved Malta, made an honourable peace, and restored tranquillity to the world. She was willing to excite Prussia against France, to provoke the Emperor and France. Well! she has conducted Prussia to her ruin, procured greater glory for the Emperor, and greater powers for France; and the time approaches when we may declare England in a state of Continental blockade. Is it then with blood that the English hope to feed their commerce, and reanimate their industry? Great mischiefs may come upon England: Europe will attribute them to the loss of that honest man and minister, who wished to govern by great and liberal ideas, and whom the English will one day deplore with tears of blood. The French columns are already marching upon Potsdam and Berlin. Deputies from Potsdam are arrived to request protection. The Imperial head-quarters are now at Wittenberg.

SIXTEENTH BULLETIN.

The Duke of Brunswick has sent his Marshal of the Palace to the Emperor. That officer was entrusted with a letter, in which the Duke recommended his states to the protection of his Majesty. The Emperor said to him, "If I were to demolish the city of Brunswick, and if I did not leave one stone upon another, what would your Prince say? Does not the law of retaliation authorize me to do at Brunswick what he would have done in my capital? To threaten to destroy cities may be merely the act of madness; but to attempt to deprive a whole army of brave men of their honour,—to propose to them to quit Germany at stated

marches, is what posterity will hardly credit. The Duke of Brunswick ought not to have committed such an outrage. Men who have grown grey under arms, should respect the honour of military men; it was not in the plains of Champagne that that general acquired the right to treat the French colours with such contempt. Such a summons only dishonours the soldier who makes it. That dishonour does not belong to the King of Prussia: it attaches to the chief of his military council, to the general to whom, in difficult circumstances, he had confided his affairs. It is the Duke of Brunswick alone whom France and Prussia can accuse of the war. The frenzy of which that old general set the example, encouraged a set of turbulent young men, and hurried on the King, contrary to his own disposition and conviction. Sir, tell the inhabitants of the country of Brunswick, that they will find the French generous enemies; that I wish to soften the rigours of war with regard to them; and that the inconvenience which the passage of troops may occasion will be against my inclination. Tell Gen. Brunswick that he shall be treated with all the attention due to a Prussian officer, but that I cannot recognize a sovereign in a Prussian general. If the House of Brunswick lose its sovereignity, it can only be ascribed to the author of two wars, who, in one, would have sapped the great capital to its foundation; and who, in the other, attempted to dishonour 200,000 brave men, who perhaps might be conquered, but who would never be surprised out of the path of honour and glory. Much blood has been shed in a few days. Great disasters press upon the Prussian monarchy. How blameable is the man, who, by a single word, might have prevented them, if, like Nestor, rising in the midst of the councils, he had said, 'Be silent, ye inconsiderate youth!' Women, return to your spindles, and to the management of your domestic concerns! And you, Sire, believe the companion of the most illustrious of your predecessors; since the Emperor Napoleon does not wish for war, do not place him in the alternative of war or dishonour. Do not engage yourselves in a dangerous contest with an army that boasts of fifteen years spent in glorious labours, and that victory has accustomed to every sacrifice.—Instead of holding this language, which agreed so well with the prudence of his years, and with the experience of so long a career, he has been the first to rise the cry of war; he has even been faithless to the ties of consanguinity, in arming a son against his father: he has threatened to place his colours on the palace of Stutgard, and to accompany those proceedings with invectives against France: he was declared the author of that frantic manifesto, which he has denied for these fourteen years, although he could not deny that he had given it the sanction of his signature." It has been remarked, that during this conversation, the Emperor, with that warmth with which he is often animated, often repeated, "to overturn and destroy the habitations of peaceable citizens is a crime which can be repaired by time and expence; but to dishonour an army, to wish that it should fly from Germany before the Prussian eagle, is a baseness that none but the person who advised it could be capable of committing."

SEVENTEENTH BULLETIN.

Potsdam, Oct. 25.

THE corps of Marshal Lannes arrived here on the 24th. Marshal Davoust's corps entered Berlin on the 26th, at ten in the morning. The corps of Marshal Prince of Ponte-Corvo is at Brandenburg. Marshal Augereau's corps will enter Berlin to-morrow, the 26th. The Emperor arrived at Potsdam yesterday, and entered the Palace. In the afternoon he went to inspect the new palace of Sans Souci, and the country in the environs of Potsdam: he found the situation and the building very pleasant. He staid some time in the chamber of Frederick the Great, the hangings and furniture of which are the same now as at the time of his decease. Prince Ferdinand, the brother of the Great Frederick, remains at Berlin. There are 500 pieces of cannon in the arsenal of Berlin, several hundred weight of powder, and a great quantity of arms. General Hulin is nominated Governor of Berlin. The Grand Duke of Berg is gone to Spandau, to follow a Prussian column, which is marching from that place to Stettin, and which we are in hopes of cutting off. Marshal Ney's corps blockades Magdeburgh. Marshal Soult's corps passed the Elbe a day's journey from Magdeburgh, and followed the enemy to Stettin.—The result of the celebrated oath, taken upon the tomb of the Great Frederick, on the 4th of November, 1805, was the battle of Austerlitz, and the evacuation of Germany by the Russian army, by forced marches. Forty-eight hours after this event, a plate was engraved, and exposed in all the shops, and which excited even the ridicule of the peasants. Here were seen the Great Emperor of Russia; near him the Queen, and on the other side the King, raising his hand over the tomb of the Great Frederick: the Queen herself, covered with a shawl, much in the same manner as the London engravers represent Lady Hamilton, rests her hand on her heart, looking at the Emperor of Russia. One cannot conceive how the police of Berlin could suffer such a pitiful satire to be disseminated. At any rate, the shade of the great Frederick could not but have been offended at such a scandalous scene. His mind, his genius, and his wishes were with that nation, which he had so much esteemed, and of which he said, that "if he was their king, a cannon-shot should not be fired in Europe without his permission."

EIGHTEENTH BULLETIN.

Potsdam, Oct. 26.

THE Emperor has been to view the tomb of Frederick the Great. The remains of this great man are enclosed in a wooden coffin, covered with copper. It is placed in a vault, without any ornaments, any trophies of victory; without any distinction to recal the memory of his great and heroic actions. The Emperor has presented to the Hotel of the Invalids at Paris the sword of the Great Frederick, the ribbon of his Order, the Black Eagle, and also the colours which he took in the Seven Year's War. The old invalids of the Hanoverian army will receive every thing

with a kind of religious veneration which belongs to one of the greatest generals in the annals of history. Lord Morpheth, the English Envoy to the Prussian court, was only six hours' distance from the field of battle, on the 14th. He heard the firing. A courier informed him that the battle was lost, and in a moment afterwards he was surrounded by fugitives, pouring in upon him on all sides. He ran away, exclaiming, "I must not be taken." He offered 60 guineas for a horse; he obtained one, and fled." The citadel of Spandau, three miles from Berlin, and four from Potsdam, strong by its situation, in the midst of water, having a garrison of 1200 men, and a great quantity of ammunition and provisions, was surrounded in the night of the 24th. Gen. Bertrand, the Emperor's aid-de-camp, had previously reconnoitred the place. The cannon was ready to open upon it, and the garrison began to be alarmed, when Marshal Lannes proposed the capitulation subjoined to be signed by the Commandant. Large magazines of tents, clothing, &c. have been found at Berlin; we are employed in taking inventories. The Prince of Hatzfeldt; Busching, the superintendant of the police; the President Kerchiffen; Formey, a privy counsellor; M. Kuesk, Siegren, Hermensdorf, counsellors, sent as deputies by the city of Berlin, have this morning delivered the keys of the place to his Majesty at Potsdam. They were accompanied by M. Groote, counsellor of finance, and the Barons Vichnitz and Eckarlstein. The head-quarters are at Charlottenburg.—[By the capitulation the officers are to go where they please. The privates are prisoners of war.]

NINETEENTH BULLETIN.

Charlottenburg, Oct. 27.

THE Emperor left Potsdam at twelve o'clock, to inspect the fortress of Spandau. He has charged Gen. Chasseloup, commandant of the engineers, with improving the fortifications of that place. This is a fine piece of work: the magazines are magnificent, and meal, oats, &c. have been found in them sufficient to serve the army for two months; besides ammunition sufficient to double the provision for the whole of the artillery. To give an idea of the uncommon confusion which prevailed in the Prussian monarchy, it is sufficient to say, that the Queen, upon her return from her ridiculous and lamentable journey to Erfurt and Weimar, passed a whole night at Berlin, without seeing a single person; that the people were, for a long time, without knowing where the King was; that no person took any care for the safety of the capital; and that the citizens were compelled to unite, in order to form a provisional government. Contempt for the authors of the war has reached the highest point. The manifesto, which the people of Berlin call a scandalous libel, and in which not one single complaint is brought forward, has inflamed the public mind against the author, a needy scribbler of the name of Gentz; one of those men devoid of honour, who suffer themselves to be bought for gold. The whole world is witness, that the Queen has been the cause

of all the reverses to which the Prussians have been exposed. Every where we hear it said, "A year ago she was so good, so kind; but how is she changed since the fatal meeting between the Emperor Alexander and his Prussian Majesty!"—In the palaces there was not the least order observed, so that the sword of the Great Frederick was easily found at Potzdam, together with the scarf which he wore during the seven years' war; also the insignia of the Black Eagle The Emperor, took these trophies with transport, saying, "I would rather have these than twenty millions;" then pausing a little, he added, "I shall send these to my old soldiers, who served in the war of Hanover; I shall present them to the governor of the invalids: in that hotel they shall remain."—After the Queen withdrew from Potzdam, the portrait of the Emperor of Russia was found, which she had received from that Monarch. At Charlottenburg was found the correspondence between the Emperor of Russia and the King for three years past, together with some memorials written by English authors, to prove that nations were under no obligation to observe any treaty made with the Emperor Napoleon, but that it was necessary for every power to range itself on the side of the Emperor of Russia. These documents ought to form historical records: they shew, if it was necessary, how unfortunate princes are when they suffer women to interfere in state affairs. The notes, reports, and state papers were scented with musk, and lay mingled together on the Queen's toilette. This princess had turned the heads of all the women in Berlin. But now another change has succeeded. The first fugitives that took refuge there were received with contempt, and they were reminded of the day, when, flourishing their swords upon the plains of Berlin, they pretended to cut down all that opposed them.—General Savary, sent off a detachment of cavalry to seek the enemy, has informed us, that Prince Hohenlohe, compelled to leave Magdeburg, was on the 25th between Rathenau and Ruppin, retreating to Stettin. Marshal Lannes is already at Zehdenick; and it is probable that the remains of the enemy will not escape without being attacked.—This morning a corps of Bavarians were to enter Dresden; but we have not yet received any advice upon the subject. Prince Louis Ferdinand, who was killed at the opening of the campaign, was publicly nicknamed the Little Duke of Orleans at Berlin. This young man abused the King's goodness to such a degree, that he even scandalized him. He was one, who, with some other young officers, broke the windows of Count Haugwitz, on the night when that minister returned from Paris. We are at a loss to know which to admire most, the audacity or the weakness of that young man.—A great part of the effects sent away from Berlin to Magdeburgh, and embarked upon the Oder, has been intercepted by the light cavalry. Upwards of sixty schuyts have been brought back, loaded with cloathing, meal, and artillery. Some of the regiments of hussars have made prizes to the amount of upwards of 500,000 francs; and it is reported that they exchange their silver for gold, with a loss of fifty per cent.—The palace of Charlottenburg, where the Emperor resides, is situated one mile from Berlin, upon the Spree.

TWENTIETH BULLETIN.

Charlottenburg, Oct. 27.

As the military movements are no longer uncertain, they are still more interesting, by the contrivances of marches and manœuvres. The indefatigable Grand Duke of Berg was at Zehdenick on the 26th, at three o'clock in the afternoon, with a brigade of light cavalry under General Lasalle, while the division of dragoons, under the Generals Beaumont and Grouchy were marching to the same point.—The brigade under General Lasalle presented itself to the enemy, who opposed it with 6,000 cavalry. This was the whole of the cavalry of the Prussian army that had escaped from Magdeburgh, forming the advanced guard of Prince Hohenlohe's corps, directing their march towards Stettin.—At four in the afternoon, when both divisions of the cavalry had arrived, General Lasalle attacked the enemy with his usual intrepidity, which has always formed the character of the French hussars and yagers in the present war. The enemy's line, though formed three deep, was broken; they were pursued into the village of Zehdenick, and thrown into confusion in the defiles. The Queen's regiment of dragoons endeavoured to recover themselves, but the dragoons of Grouchy's division soon shewed themselves, fell upon the enemy, and made dreadful havoc among them. A part of these 6,000 cavalry were driven into the morasses; 300 remained upon the field; 700 with their horses were made prisoners. The colonel, and a great number of officers of the Queen's regiment are included. The colours of the regiment are taken. Marshal Lannes's corps is in full march to support our cavalry. The cuirassiers are marching in columns to the right wing, and another corps is advancing towards the Granzee. We shall be at Stettin before the army that are marching there; which being outflanked, is as good as cut off already. Undisciplined as they are, there is reason to hope that not a man of them will escape, and that the whole of that part of the Prussian army, which lost two days, without any advantage at Magdeburgh, in order to collect themselves, will not be able to reach the Oder.—The above-mentioned affair at Zehdenick, as a martial achievement, is remarkable; neither party had any infantry; but that the Prussian cavalry is much inferior to ours, is proved by the events of this campaign. They have never been able to make a stand against half their number of French.—One of the adjuncts of the general staff taken prisoner by the enemy in Thuringia, as he was carrying orders to Marshal Mortier, was conveyed to Custrin, where he saw the King. He says, that very few troops had arrived on that side of the Oder, either there or at Stettin; he scarcely saw any infantry.

TWENTY-FIRST BULLETIN.

Berlin, Oct. 28.

YESTERDAY the Emperor made his public entry into this city; he was attended by the Prince of Neufchatel, the Marshals Davoust and Augereau. Marshal Lefebvre headed the train with the Imperial Foot

Guards. The Cuirassiers of Nansouty's division were drawn up in order of battle along the road. The Emperor marched between the Grenadiers and Horse Yagers belonging to his Life Guard. At three in the afternoon he alighted at the palace, where he was received by the Grand Marshal Duroc. A vast concourse of people had assembled, as spectators of this ceremony.—The road from Charlottenburg to Berlin is very good, and the entrance through the gate was superb. It was a most beautiful day. The whole of the Civil Administration, presented by General Hulin, came to offer the keys to the Emperor. This body immediately waited upon His Majesty. The General Prince Hatzfeldt was at their head. On the 28th, at nine in the forenoon, the Envoys of Bavaria, Spain, Portugal, and the Ottoman Port, resident at Berlin, were admitted to an audience of His Majesty. His Majesty ordered the Turkish Envoy to send a courier to Constantinople to inform his Court of what had taken place, and to declare that now the Russians should not enter Moldavia, nor undertake any thing against the Turkish Empire.—Afterwards His Majesty received the whole of the Lutheran and Reformed Consistories. There are upwards of 12,000 French at Berlin, whose predecessors took refuge there in consequence of the revocation of the edict of Nantes. His Majesty conversed with the principal persons among these Protestants, and told them, that they had a just claim upon his protection, and that their privileges and the exercise of their worship should be secured to them. His Majesty advised them to concern themselves with their own affairs, to remain peaceable, and pay obedience and respect to the sovereign.—The Courts of Justice were presented. His Majesty conversed with the Members of the Courts of Appeal, and gave them some instructions as to the manner in which justice should be administered.—Count Van Neale coming into the Hall of Audience, the Emperor said to him, "Well, Sir, your ladies wished for war, and they have been gratified; it becomes you to manage your household better." (Letters had been intercepted from the Count's daughter). "Napoleon (reading these letters) will not continue the war; let others carry on the war against him." His Majesty said to Count Van Neale, "No: I will carry on no war. Not that I doubt of my prowess, as you have suggested; but in order to spare the blood of my subjects, which is dear to me; and because it is prescribed to me by my first duty, only to shed the same for their honour and safety. But the good people of Berlin have been the sacrifice of the war; while those who have excited it have left them, and have become fugitives. I shall reduce those noble courtiers to such extremities, that they shall be compelled to beg their bread. The Emperor ordered that twenty-four of the best Burghers should be assembled in the Town-house, in order to select a third of their number to take upon them the civil government of the place. Each of the twenty wards is to furnish a guard of 60 men; so that 1200 of the best Burghers will be entrusted with the care of the city, and the management of the police. —The Emperor said to Prince Hatzfeldt "Do not appear in my presence; I have no need of your vices: retire to your estates."—The Em-

peror gave audience to the chancellor and the ministers of the King of Prussia.—In giving instructions to the civil administration of the city, the Emperor said, "I will not suffer any windows to be broken. My brother the King of Prussia ceased to be a king, from the day when Prince Louis Ferdinand was bold enough to break the windows of his Majesty's ministers. His Majesty should have ordered him to be hanged."—This day, the 28th, his Majesty mounted his horse to review Marshal Davoust's corps. To-morrow that under Marshal Augereau will pass in review before him.—The Grand Duke of Berg, Marshal Lannes, and the Prince of Ponte Corvo, are pursuing Prince Hohenlohe. After the gallant affair with the cavalry at Zehdenick, the Grand Duke of Berg advanced to Templin, where he found a great quantity of provisions, and the dinners for the Prussian generals and their troops, ready dressed.—At Granzee, Prince Hohenlohe changed his route, and took the road to Furstenberg. It is probable that, being cut off from the Oder, he will be surrounded and made prisoner.—The Duke of Weimar is in a similar situation with respect to Marshal Soult. The Duke seems to wish to cross the Elbe at Tangermunde, in order to approach the Oder. On the 25th, Marshal Soult anticipated him. If we come up with him, not a man will escape: if he succeeds in crossing the Oder, he will fall into the hands of the Grand Duke of Berg, Marshal Lannes, and the Prince of Ponte Corvo. A part of our troops are upon the Oder. The King of Prussia has passed the Vistula.—Count Zastrow was presented to the Emperor on the 27th, at Charlottenburg, and delivered a letter from the King of Prussia.—At this moment an aide-de-camp from Prince Eugene has announced a victory obtained over the Russians in Albania.

TWENTY-SECOND BULLETIN.

Berlin, Oct. 29.

EVENTS succeed each other with rapidity. The Grand Duke of Berg arrived, on the 27th, at Hasleben, with a division of Dragoons. He had sent to Boitzenburg General Milhaud, with the 13th regiment of light horse, and the brigade of light cavalry under Lasalle, to Prentzlow. Informed that the enemy was in force at Boitzenburg, he struck off to Wignunsdorff. He had scarcely arrived there, when he perceived that a brigade of the enemy's cavalry had struck to the left, with the intention of cutting off General Milhaud. To see, charge, and drive the King's gens-d'armes into the lake, was the affair of a moment. This regiment, seeing that all was over with it, asked to capitulate. The Prince, at all times generous, granted their wish. Five hundred men alighted and delivered up their horses. The officers returned home on their parole. Four stand of colours belonging to the guards, all of gold, were the trophies of the petty engagement of Wignunsdorff, which was only the prelude to the splendid one of Prentzlow.—These celebrated gens-d'armes, who experienced such great commiseration after their defeat, were the same who, for three months, excited riots in the city of

Berlin, by every sort of provocation. They went under the windows of M. Laforet, the French minister, to whet their sabres: sensible people shrugged up their shoulders; but the inexperienced youth, and passionate women like the Queen, saw in this ridiculous swaggering, a sure prognostic of the grand destinies which await the Prussian army.—Prince Hohenlohe, with the wrecks of the battle of Jena, attempted to reach Stettin. He had been obliged to change his route, because the Grand Duke of Berg was at Templin before him. He wished to open out from Boitzenburg to Hasleben. But he was deceived in his movement. The Grand Duke of Berg imagined that the enemy would endeavour to reach Prentzlow, the conjecture was well founded. The Prince marched all night with the division of dragoons under Generals Beaumont and Grouchy, which was preceded by the light cavalry under the command of General Lasalle. The first posts of our hussars arrived at Prentzlow at the same time as the enemy, but were under the necessity of falling back, on the 20th in the morning, before the superior force under Prince Hohenlohe. At nine the Grand Duke of Berg arrived at Prentzlow, and at ten saw the enemy's army in full march. Without losing time in vain motions, the Prince ordered General Lasalle to charge in the suburbs of Prentzlow, and sent to support him Generals Grouchy and Beaumont, with their six pieces of light artillery. He gave orders for three regiments of dragoons to cross over the small river at Golnitz, which leads to Prentzlow, to attack the enemy's flank, and gave directions to his other brigade of dragoons to turn the town. Our brave canonneers on horseback placed their pieces so well, and fired with such assurance, that they rendered uncertain the enemy's motions. At this moment General Grouchy received orders to charge, and his brave dragoons did so with the greatest intrepidity.—Cavalry, infantry, artillery, all were overthrown in the suburbs of Prentzlow. Our troops might have entered the town pell-mell with the enemy, but the Prince preferred sending him a summons by General Beliard. The gates of the town were already burst open. Deprived of all hope, Prince Hohenlohe, one of the principal firebrands of this impious war, capitulated, and defiled before the French army with 16,000 infantry, almost all guards or grenadiers, six regiments of cavalry, 45 stand of colours, and 64 pieces of harnessed artillery. All the king of Prussia's guards who had escaped from the battle of Jena, have fallen into our power. We are in possession of all the stands of colours of the king's horse and foot guards. Prince Hohenlohe, Commander-in-Chief, after the wound of the Duke of Brunswick, a Prince of Mecklenburgh Schwerin, and several generals, are our prisoners.—"But nothing is done, whilst there remains any thing to be done," wrote the Emperor to the Grand Duke of Berg. "You have outstripped a column of 8,000 men commanded by Gen. Blucher; let me soon learn that they have experienced the same lot."—Another of 10,000 men has passed the Elbe, commanded by the Duke of Weimar. According to all appearance, both he and his whole column will be surrounded.—Prince Augustus Ferdinand, brother to

Prince Louis, killed at Saalfeldt, and son of Prince Ferdinand, brother of the Great Frederick, has been taken in arms by our dragoons.—Thus this grand and fine Prussian army has disappeared, like an autumnal fog at sun-rise. Generals commanding the separate corps of the army, princes, infantry, cavalry,—none remain. Our posts have entered Frankfort on the Oder; the King of Prussia has gone further. He has not 15,000 men left; and for such a result we have scarcely met with any loss.—General Clarke, Governor of Erfurt, has made a Saxon battalion capitulate, which was wandering without direction. On the 28th, the Emperor reviewed the corps of Marshal Davoust, under the walls of Berlin. He filled up the vacancies and rewarded the brave. He then assembled the officers and petty officers in a circle, and thus addressed them:—

"Officers and petty officers of the 3d corps of the army, you covered yourselves with glory at the battle of Jena: I shall preserve the eternal recollection of it. The brave fellows who were killed, died with glory. We ought to wish to die under such glorious circumstances."—In reviewing the 12th and 85th regiments of the line, who felt the greatest loss in this battle, as it fell on them to make the greatest efforts, the Emperor was affected at seeing killed, or grievously wounded, several of his old soldiers, whose devotion and bravery he was acquainted with for fourteen years past. The 12th regiment, above all, has shown an intrepidity worthy of the highest praise.—To-day, at twelve o'clock, the Emperor reviewed the seventh corps, commanded by Marshal Augereau. This corps has suffered very little. One half of the soldiers have not had an occasion to fire a shot, but they all had the same intrepidity. The appearance of this corps was magnificent. "Your corps alone." said the Emperor, "is stronger than all that remains to the King of Prussia, and you do not form the tenth part of my army." All the unmounted dragoons whom the Emperor had caused to come to the grand army, are now mounted; and there are, at the grand depot at Spandau, 4000 horses sadled and bridled, which we do not know what to do with, because there are no horsemen in want of any. We wait with impatience for the arrival of the depots.—Prince Augustus was presented to the Emperor at the Palace of Berlin, after the review of the seventh corps of the army. The prince was sent home to his father's, to rest himself, and get his wounds dressed.—Yesterday, before going to review the corps of Marshal Davoust, the Emperor paid a visit to the Dowager Princess Henry, and Prince and Princess Ferdinand, who have always been remarked for the distinguished manner in which they have received the French. In the palace which the Emperor inhabits at Berlin, lodges the King of Prussia's sister, the Electoral Princess of Hesse-Cassel. This Princess is in childbed. The Emperor has ordered his Grand Marshal of the Palace to take care she be not disturbed with the noise and bustle of the head-quarters,—The last Bulletin relates the manner in which the Emperor received the Prince of Hatzfeldt at his audience. A few moments after the Prince was arrested. He would have been sent before a

military commission, and inevitably condemned to death. Some letters from this Prince to Prince Hohenlohe, intercepted at the advanced posts, had given information, that, although he said he was charged with the civil government of the town, he informed the enemy of the movements of the French. His wife, the daughter of the Minister Schulenburgh, came to throw herself at the feet of the Emperor; she thought her husband was arrested on account of the hatred which the Minister Schulenburgh bore to France. The Emperor soon undeceived her, and made known to her that papers had been intercepted which proved that her husband was acting a double part, and had committed a great crime. The Emperor had all along by him, besides his Imperial guard, a large body of troops, as a reserve to act in unforeseen events.—Marshal Soult having got possession of the wood, which occupied him two hours, made a move forwards. At that instant, the Emperor gave orders that the division of French cavalry in reserve should begin to take post, and that the two new divisions from the army of Marshal Ney should take station upon the field of battle by the rear.—All the troops of the reserve were advanced to the foremost line, which being thus strengthened, threw the enemy into disorder, and they instantly retired.—They retrieved themselves for about an hour; but were cast into dreadful confusion, at the moment when our division of dragoons and cuirassiers, having the Grand Duke of Berg at their head, were able to take a part in the engagement. These brave cavaliers, aware that the fate of the battle, especially at the conclusion of the day, depended upon them, bore the Prussians down before them, in great confusion, wherever they met them. The Prussian cavalry and infantry could not withstand the shock. In vain did they form themselves into a square; five of the battalions were put to the rout; artillery, cavalry, infantry, all were surprised and taken. The French came at the same instant to Weimar as the enemy, who found themselves pursued for six hours.—On our right wing, Marshal Davoust did wonders. Not merely did he maintain his ground, but he followed fighting for the space of three hours, against the great body of the enemy's troops, from the defiles of Koefen.—This officer, to a distinguished bravery, joins a vast deal of firmness, the first recommendation of a warrior. He was supported by Generals Guidin, Friant, Morand, Daultranne, chief of the general staff, and by the steady perseverance of his brave light corps.—The result of the battle is from 30,000 to 40,000 prisoners of war, 300 pieces of cannon, immense magazines and quantities of provisions. Among the prisoners are more than 20 generals; among others, several lieutenant-generals; one is Lieutenant-General Schmettau. The amount of the loss of the Prussian army is enormous; it is estimated at above 20,000 killed and wounded. Marshal Mullendorff is wounded; the Duke of Brunswick and General Ruchel are killed, and Prince Henry of Prussia is wounded desperately. According to the accounts of deserters, prisoners of war, and flags of truce, the disorder and confusion in the remainder of the enemy's army is at the utmost. On our side, we have only to lament the loss of

Brigadier General de Belli, a brave soldier, and the wound of Brigade General Couroux. Among the killed are Colonels Verges of the 12th infantry of the line, Lamotte of the 36th, Barbenegre of the 9th regiment of hussars, Marigny of the 28th chasseurs, Harispe of the 16th light infantry, Dalembourg of the 1st dragoons, Nicholas of the 61st of the line, Viala of the 81st, and Higonet of the 108th.—The hussars and chasseurs displayed a valour on this day, which entitles them to the highest praise. The Prussian cavalry were never able to stand against them, and all the affairs which they had with the infantry were fortunate.—Of the French infantry we shall say nothing. It is known, long since, that it is the best infantry in the world. The Emperor declares that the French cavalry, after the experience of the two last campaigns, and last battle, has not its like.—The Prussian army has in this campaign, lost every point of retreat in its line of operations. Its left wing, followed by Marshal Davoust, begins its retreat to Weimar, at the same time that its right wing and centre take their retreat from Weimar toward Naumburg. The confusion was, therefore, extraordinary. The King was forced to retreat across the field, at the head of his regiment of cavalry.

PRUSSIAN DECLARATION.

Dated from the Head-quarters at Erfurt, Oct. 9, 1806.

His Majesty the King of Prussia having taken up arms for the defence of his people, considers it as necessary to lay before them, and the whole of Europe, the facts which rendered it his duty to take this step.—The political state of France has, for 15 years, been the scourge of humanity. That the possession of uncertain power,—that many of those, who, since the year 1792, have, in rapid succession, been at the head of France, should render their authority only the instrument of war, and seek their security only in the misery of the people, cannot excite great wonder. But the establishment of a firm government, not pressed by the same necessity, animated anew the hopes of the friends of peace. Napoleon, invested with sovereign authority, victorious, surrounded with weak states, friendly disposed governments, or conquered and exhausted rivals, had it in his power to choose a better part. Nothing more remained for him to do for the greatness of France; for her happiness, every thing was in his power. It is painful to be obliged to say that the French politics still continued the same: an insatiable ambition was still the ruling character of the French government: arms and treaties were employed to the same purpose. The treaty of Amiens was scarcely concluded, when the signal for the first acts of violence followed: two independent states, Holland and Switzerland, were obliged to accept a constitution which changed them into French provinces. The renewal of the war was the consequence.—In the mean time, peace still continued on the Continent. The German empire had purchased it with immense sacrifices. In the midst of this peace, the French troops made an irrup-

tion into the territory of Hanover, which had no relation to the war between France and England; they shut the ports of Germany to the British flag; and, that they might effect this, seized on Cuxhaven, and that possession of a free state still more unconnected with the war than even Hanover itself.—In the midst of this peace, likewise, was it, that these troops, a few months afterwards, insulted the German empire in a manner which still more deeply wounded the honour of the nation. The Germans have not avenged the death of the Duke D'Enghien; but the remembrance can never be effaced from their memories.—The treaty of Luneville guaranteed the independence of the Italian republic. In defiance of the most solemn promise, Napoleon placed the iron crown upon his head. Genoa was incorporated with France; Lucca had nearly a similar fate. Only a few months before, the Emperor, on a solemn occasion, an occasion which imposed on him great duties, had declared before his people, and before Europe, that he wished not to extend further the boundaries of his empire. A treaty with Prussia likewise obliged him to provide an indemnification for the King of Sardinia in Italy; instead of fulfilling these engagements, he seized on all those territories which could be appropriated to such indemnification. Portugal wished to preserve her neutrality; she was obliged to purchase with money some moments of deceitful security.—Thus there remained, with the exception of Turkey, which still remembered the attack on Egypt and Syria, no power in Europe which had not been the object of unprovoked attack.—With these acts of violence was combined a system of insult and contempt. A journal, which annouuced itself as the organ of the government, was chosen as the instrument of undisguised attacks on all crowned heads. Not one of these general attacks and insults were foreign to Prussia; several were intimately connected with her dearest interest; and besides the wisdom of that system which considers all the states of Europe as members of one and the same family, which calls all to the defence of each, and points out the danger resulting to all from the aggrandisement of one, was by experience sufficiently confirmed. —But it is especially necessary to state what has been the conduct of France towards Prussia, in her immediate relations with that power. It would be superfluous to enumerate all the good offices rendered to Napoleon by Prussia. Prussia was the first power which acknowledged him. No promises, no threats, could shake her neutrality; for during six years she acted as a friendly neighbour; she esteemed a brave nation, which had ever acted generously by her, both in peace and war; and she did justice to the genius of her chief. The remembrance of these times is no longer retained by Napoleon. Prussia had suffered the attack on the electorate of Hanover. In this she had continued an act of injustice, therefore was it her first view to remedy it. She offered herself for it instead of England, and the condition that the latter should cede it. It must, however, at least be recollected, that thus a boundary was prescribed to France, which she should not pass. Napoleon solemnly engaged not to invade the neutrality of the northern states, nor to offer

violence to any of them, and especially not to augment his troops on the electorate. Scarcely had he entered into these engagements when he broke them. Every one knows by what an act of violence Sir George Rumbold was seized; every one knows how the Hans Towns were forced to make contributions under the name of loans, not to their own interest, but entirely as if France had been at war with them. For the first of these injuries, the King was contented with an imperfect satisfaction. Of the second he took no notice, the fears of the maritime towns preventing him from making complaints. The King made unexampled sacrifices for peace, and the maintenance of this peace was ever the dearest wish of his heart.—The patience of other courts was sooner exhausted than his. War broke out on the continent. The situation of the king, with respect to his duty, was now more difficult than ever. To prevent France from augmenting the troops she had in Hanover, he promised to suffer no attack on that territory. From this moment the whole burden of the relation between France and Prussia turned on this object, without the latter deriving the least advantage from it; and by an extraordinary chain of circumstances, Prussia, which only wished to act impartially, and remain neutral, appeared to take part against the allied powers. All the advantage arising from this position of Prussia was entirely for France, and the king was daily threatened with collisions as formidable to him as decisively favourable to the plans of Napoleon. Who could have supposed, that precisely the moment in which the king gave the French government the strongest proofs of his firmness, and a rare example of the faithful fulfilment of engagements into which he had once entered, should be chosen by Napoleon to inflict on Prussia the most sensible injury? Who does not recollect the violation of the Anspach territory, upon the 3d of October of the preceding year, notwithstanding the express remonstrances of the civil government and his Majesty's minister.—The contest between that moderation which pardons every thing; that integrity which remains true to its engagements to the last, on the one part; and the abuse of power, the insolence inspired by deceitful fortune, and the habit of reckoning only on fortune, continued several years.—The king declared to the French government that he considered all his connections with it as dissolved. He placed his armies on a footing suitable to circumstances. He was now fully convinced that no pledge of security remained for the neighbours of France but a peace, established on solid principles, and guaranteed by all the powers in common.—His Majesty offered the allies to be the mediator in negociations for such a peace, and to support them with all his force.—It is sufficient to know the conditions then proposed to be convinced of the moderation which at all times has governed the politics of his Majesty in their whole extent. Prussia at this moment listened not to the voice of revenge; she passed over the events of the late war, however violent they might have been, since they had been sanctioned by existing treaties. He required nothing but the punctual fulfilment of those treaties; but this he required without limitation. Count Haugwitz repaired to Vienna,

where the French Emperor then was.—Scarcely had this minister been there some days, when the whole face of affairs was changed. The misfortunes experienced by the court of Vienna had compelled it to sign an armistice, which was immediately followed by a peace. The Emperor of Russia sacrificed his magnanimous views to the wish of his ally, and his troops returned home. Prussia stood now alone on the field of contest; he was obliged to limit his policy by his powers, and instead, as had been his wish, of embracing the interest of all Europe, make his own security and that of his neighbours his first object.—The French Emperor proposed to Count Haugwitz a treaty, in which was stipulated on the one side a mutual guarantee of possessions, the inviolability of the Turkish territory, and the results of the treaty of Presburg; and, on the other, the taking possession of Hanover by Prussia, in return for the cession of three provinces.—The first part of this treaty promised at least for the future an acknowledged guarantee, and, if Napoleon had so pleased, a firm political constitution.

The results of the peace of Presburg were a general misfortune for Europe, but Prussia sacrificed herself alone when she accepted of such terms; but to place a limit to the incessant usurpation of France, should the treaty be considered by the court of St. Cloud as any thing more than words, appeared an advantage; the king, therefore, ratified this article conditionally.—The second half of the treaty of Vienna, relative to an object, the importance of which had been manifested by serious experience, Prussia could not rely on security for a moment, so long as Hanover remained involved in a war, in which that country had, in fact, no concern. At whatever price it might be purchased, Prussia was resolved that the French should not return thither. She had her choice to obtain this end either by a treaty or a war. The cession of three provinces, which had been faithful and happy for a long series of years, was a sacrifice not to be made for any plan of vain ambition; but these provinces, in case of war, would have been the first sufferers. All the calamities of that war would have fallen on the monarchy; while the acquisition of Hanover, could it have been made under less unhappy circumstances, would have been productive of the most valuable advantages to Prussia. The king, therefore, conceived that he reconciled his wishes with his principles when he accepted the proposed exchange only under the condition, the fulfilment of the same should be deferred till a general peace, and that the consent of his Majesty the King of Great Britain should be obtained.—All the advantages of this treaty were for France. On one side she received guarantees which put the seal on her conquests; on the other, she gave what she did not possess, what might be again conquered by the chances of uncertain war, while in the cessions of Prussia she found the means of enriching her allies.—But between a policy which will do every thing in its power, and an integrity which regards its duties and especially its promises, the contest is ever unequal.—The king approached the moment when he was convinced of this by experience. This moment was the most painful of his reign.—It was the affair of

France to reject the modifications under which the king had confirmed the treaty, if she did not approve them; but she avoided doing this, for the whole Prussian army was still under arms; she continued to be lavish of assurances of friendship; she fulfilled the treaty as far as it suited her; but when his majesty wished to reap the only advantage which he had proposed to himself for the late negotiations, and which lay nearest his heart, she suddenly altered her language. The modifications added to the treaty of Vienna, were now rejected at Paris; endeavours were made to force Prussia into the most injurious measures, and when count Haugwitz, who was at Paris, remonstrated against this, the unconditional fulfilment of the treaty was haughtily insisted on, as were the immediate cession of the three provinces, and the recal of the patent by which our occupation of Hanover was declared provisional. Prussia was required to resign a part of the advantages stipulated, and to shut the ports against the British flag, in the same manner as if the French had returned into the Electorate.—The king at length was perfectly convinced of the true character of the friendship of the Emperor of the French; a soporific draught for a power which still feels its own strength; an instrument of degradation; and finally of subjugation, to every power which no longer possesses strength.—*In the mean time Napoleon was in possession of* every advantage. *The Russian army had returned; his own, after* some movements of no consequence, at which deluded Germany rejoiced, on some frivolous pretences, established itself on this side the Rhine. The first conflict might produce misfortunes. War, which is not, under all circumstances, the greatest of evils, might become such under those then existing. The king determined to continue the part he had hitherto acted for some time longer. Wishing to preserve his force, now more than ever necessary to Europe, and at least to secure the tranquillity of the North, he confirmed the new treaty. Confidence, however, was now utterly lost. Prussia was convinced that, on the first opportunity to weaken her, without danger, she might expect an attack from her pretended ally; convinced that there is a degree of ambition which nothing can satisfy: which proceeds without intermission from usurpation to usurpation; sometimes without a plan, but ever intent on destruction, careless of the choice of means, and employing alike arms and the pen, violence and oaths. But even with this conviction, so great is the unfortunate superiority obtained by such policy over those who wish only to be just; the king fulfilled all the conditions of the treaty, with the punctuality of a faithful ally. It is known what the consequences were with respect to the connexions of his Majesty with England. France gained nothing by this, but she triumphed in secret at the thought of having disunited two courts, the union of which might have been dangerous to her; and what in the view of France gave the principal value to her alliance with the king was, that this alliance insolated his majesty, since it produced an opinion that Prussia was a participator in the cause of so many misfortunes.—But not content with this, we shall soon see in what manner the policy of France, assured that she now had no enemy to fear,

believing that she had annihilated Austria, forming a judgment of Russ i with equal ignorance and rashness, and blinded by the apparent tra n quillity of Prussia, at length threw off the mask, and despising forms, which she had hitherto sometimes respected, openly trampled on all treaties and all rights. Three months after the signing of the treaty with Prussia all its articles were violated.—The treaty had for its basis the *status quo* of the moment in which it was concluded; also the guarantee of the German empire and its states, according to the constitution then established. This truth arises not only from the nature of things; the treaty had also expressly prescribed to the two powers their duties. The relations in which the peace of Presburgh had left his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, were guaranteed to him, consequently also the imperial crown of Germany and the rights connected with it. The existence of Bavaria, and consequently the relations which had connected it for so many centuries to the empire, were likewise confirmed by the same common guarantee. Three months after the confederation of the Rhine overthrew the Germanic constitution, deprived the Emperor of the ancient ornament of his house, and placed Bavaria and thirty other princes under the tutelage of France. But is it necessary to appeal to treaties to form a just judgment of this extraordinary event? Previous to all treaties nations have their rights; and had not France asserted with the sanctity of an oath, this act of unexampled despotism would exasperate every mind. To deprive princes who had never offended France, and to render them the vassals of others, themselves the vassals of the French government; to abolish, with the stroke of a pen, a constitution of a thousand years duration, which long habit, the remembrance of so many illustrious periods, and so many mutual and various relations, had rendered dear to such a number of princes; which had so often been guaranteed by all the European powers, and even by France herself; to lay contributions on the cities and towns in the midst of profound peace, and leave the new possessions only an exhausted skeleton; to abolish this constitution without consulting the Emperor of Germany, from whom a crown was wrested, or Russia, so lately become the guarantee of the German league, or Prussia, intimately interested in that league, thus arbitrarily dissolved? No; wars and continued victories have sometimes produced great and remarkable catastrophes; but such an example in time of peace was never before given to the world.—The king commiserated the unfortunate princes who suffered by these transactions, but he pitied not less those who had suffered themselves to be lured by the hope of gain, and he would reproach himself should he increase their unhappiness by judging them with too great severity. Deluded by the reward of their compliance, probably forced to obey commands which admitted of no opposition, or if surprised into consent, sufficiently punished by their acquisitions, and by being reduced to a state of vassalage, as harsh and degrading, as their former relations were honourable, they deserve not to be treated by Germany with the utmost rigour. Perhaps when the magnanimous nation to which they formerly belonged, arises

around them on every side to contend for their independence, they might listen to the voice of gratitude and honour, and at least abhor their chains when they find they must be stained with the blood of their brethren. —It was not enough that these despotic acts were immediately injurious to Prussia; the Emperor of France was intent on rendering them sensible to the person of the king in all his allied states. The existence of the Prince of Orange was under the common guarantee of the two powers; for the king had acknowledged the political changes in Holland only under this condition. For several years this prince had expected that his claims, secured by the mutual stipulations of Prussia and France, should be satisfied. The Bavarian republic had been willing to enter into an accommodation, but the Emperor Napoleon forbad it. Neither the recollection of this circumstance, nor the consideration of the ties of blood which united his majesty to the prince; nor the declaration, twenty times repeated, that the king could not desert the rights of his brother-in-law, could prevent his being added to the heap of victims. He was the first who was deprived of his paternal property. Eight days before, he had received from the Emperor a letter condoling with him, in the customary forms, on the death of his father, and wishing him joy on his undisturbed succession to the states of his house. None of these circumstances are unimportant; each throws a light on the whole.—Cleves had been allotted to Prince Murat. Scarcely become a sovereign he wished likewise to be a conqueror; his troops took possession of the Abbeys of Essen, Werden, and Etten, under the pretext that they appertained to the Duchy of Cleves, though they were entirely territories newly acquired, and there was not the shadow of a connexion between them and the ceded provinces. Great labour was employed in vain to give even a colour to this outrage.—Wesel was to belong to the new duke, not to the Emperor Napoleon: the king had never resolved to give up the last fortress on the Rhine into the power of France. Without a word by way of explanation, Wesel was annexed to a French department.—The existing of the Austrian monarchy, and of the Porte, had been mutually guaranteed. The Emperor Napoleon certainly wished that Prussia should be bound by this guarantee, for in his hands it was an instrument which he might employ as suited his politics; a pretext for demanding sacrifices, in a contest which his ambition might occasion. He himself, however, did not observe it longer than it contributed to his interest. Ragusa, though under the protection of the Porte, was taken possession of by his troops. Gradisla and Aquileia were wrested from Austria, under nearly the same pretexts which had been employed when the French seized the three Abbeys.—In all political proceedings, it was naturally taken for granted that the new states formed by France were states in the proper sense of the term, and not French provinces; but it cost the cabinet of St. Cloud only a word to deprive them of their independence. The appellation, "The Great Empire," was invented, and that empire was immediately only surrounded with vassals.—Thus there was no trace of the treaty left, yet Prussia proceeded to shut her ports against England; and still con-

sidered herself as having obligations to fulfil.—The emperor at length informed his majesty that it was his pleasure to dissolve the German empire, and form a confederation of the Rhine, and he recommended to the king to establish a similar confederation in the north of Germany. This was according to his customary policy, a policy which had long been crowned with success; at the moment of the birth of any new object to throw out a lure to those courts, which might occasion difficulties in the execution of such project. The king adopted the idea of such a confederation; not that the advice he received made the least impression on him, but because, in fact, it was rendered necessary by circumstances, and because, after the secession of the princes, who had acceded to the confederation of the Rhine, a close union between those of the north, became more than ever the condition of their safety. The king took measures to establish this league, but on other principles from those of the model presented to him. He made it his pride to collect the last of the Germans under his banners; but the rights of each he left unimpaired, and honour alone was the bond of the league.—But could France advise the king to any measure which should be productive of advantage to Prussia?—We shall soon see what is to be expected, when France makes professions of favour.—In the first place care had been taken to introduce into the fundamental state of the confederation of the Rhine an article which contained the germ of all future innovations. It provided, that other princes should be received into this confederation, should they desire it. In this manner, all relations in Germany were left indeterminate, and as the means were still reserved to detach and annex to this league the weaker states, either by promises or threats, it was but too probable, that in time this confederation would be extended into the heart of the Prussian monarchy.—And that this might no longer remain doubtful, but be manifest to every one, the first attempt was immediately made. Fortunately it was made on a prince who knows not fear, and who considers independence as the highest object of his ambition. The French minister at Cassel invited the elector to throw himself into the arms of his master. Prussia, it was alledged, did nothing for her allies? It is true Napoleon knows how to manage his better, and every one sees that Spain and Holland, the Kings of Wirtemberg and Bavaria, have to thank their alliance with him for peace, independence, and honour. Prussia did nothing for her allies. Napoleon, on the contrary, would reward the accession of the elector by an enlargement of his territory.—And this was exercised towards an ally, and at the very moment when the king was advised to form an alliance, of which Hesse was to be the first bulwark: endeavours were made to detach from him a prince whom family connexions, alliances, and relations of every kind, united in the closest manner to his majesty's person.—But even these hostile steps were not sufficient. Does any one wish to know what was the line by which it was hoped to gain the elector of Hesse, and what was the augmentation of territory, with the expectation of which he was flattered? It was the Prince of Orange, the brother-in-law of the king, that prince

who had been twice deceived in the most shameful manner, who was now to be robbed the third time. He still possessed the territory of Fulda. This was promised to the elector, and it would have been given, had the elector consented to accept it, and had not Prussia taken up arms.—His majesty saw the system of usurpation advance every day. He saw a circle, continually becoming much narrower, drawn round him, and even the right of moving within it, beginning to be disputed with him; for a sweeping resolution forbade a passage to any foreign troops, armed or not armed, through the gates of the confederation. This was to cut off, contrary to the rights of nations, the connexion between the detached Hessian provinces. This was to prepare a pretext on which to act. This was the first threat of punishment aimed at a magnanimous prince who had preferred a defender to a master.—But even after this his majesty cannot reflect on it without admiration—the king considered whether a combination might be formed which should render this state of things compatible with the maintenance of peace.—The emperor Napoleon appeared to be solicitous to remove this doubt. Two negotiations were then carrying on at Paris, one with Russia, and the other with the English ministry. In both these negotiations the intentions of France against Prussia were evidently manifested.—By the treaty which the emperor of Russia had refused to ratify, France offered, in conjunction with Russia, to prevent Prussia from depriving the king of Sweden of his German territories.—Yet for many months the cabinet of St. Cloud had continually pressed the king to seize those states, with the threefold view—first, to revenge himself on the king of Sweden; secondly, to embroil Prussia with all other powers; and thirdly, to purchase her silence with respect to the subversion of Southern Germany. But the king had long been aware that such were the views of France, and his unfortunate dispute with Sweden was painful to him. He had therefore been careful to provide against every suspicion of self-interested motives, and he confided his explanations to the emperor Alexander. The scene now again changed, and Napoleon, who had so long been the enemy of the king of Sweden, was suddenly transformed into his protector. It is not superfluous to remark that, in this insidious treaty of the French emperor, in order to satisfy the honourable interest which the court of St. Petersburgh took in the maintenance of the rights of the king of Naples, he promised the latter an indemnification, engaging to prevail on the king of Spain to cede to him the Balearic islands. He will act in the same manner with respect to the augmentations of territory he pretends to bestow on his allies. These were all preludes to the steps he took against Prussia; we now approach the moment which determined his majesty.—Prussia had hitherto derived nothing from her treaties with France, but humiliation and loss; one single advantage remained. The fate of Hanover was in her power; and in her power it must remain, unless the last pledge of the security of the North were annihilated. Napoleon had solemnly guaranteed this state of things, yet he negotiated with England on the basis of the restoration of the electorate. The king is in possession of

the proofs.—War was now in fact declared, declared by every measure taken by France. Every month produced a new notification of the return of his army; but on one frivolous pretext or another, it was still continued in Germany, and for what purposes? Gracious Heaven! to eradicate the last trace of sovereignty among the Germans, to treat kings as governors appointed by himself; to drag before military tribunals, citizens only responsible to their own governments; to declare others outlaws who lived peaceably in foreign states under foreign sovereigns, and even in the capital of a German Emperor, because they had published writings in which the French government, or at least its despotism, was attacked, and this at the time when that same government daily permitted hired libellers to attack, under its protection, the honour of all crowned heads, and the most sacred feelings of nations. These armies were in no manner diminished, but continually reinforced and augmented, and continually advanced nearer to the frontiers of Prussia or her allies, till they at length took a position which could only menace Prussia, and were even assembled in force at Westphalia, which certainly was not the road to the mouths of the Cattaro.—It was no longer doubtful that Napoleon had determined to overwhelm Prussia with war, or to render her for ever incapable of war, since he was leading her from humiliation to humiliation, till she should be reduced to such a state of political degradation and feebleness, that, deprived of every defence, she could have no other will than that of her formidable neighbour.—The king delayed no longer. He assembled his army. General Knoblesdorff was sent to Paris with the final declarations of his majesty. Only one measure remained which could give security to the king, which was the return of the French troops over the Rhine. The time for discussion was past, though the cabinet of St. Cloud appeared still desirous to protract it. General Knoblesdorff had orders to insist on this demand. It was not the whole of the king's just demands, but it was necessary that it should be the first, since it was the condition of his future existence. The acceptance or refusal of it must shew the real sentiments of the French Emperor. Unmeaning arguments, professions, the real value of which were known, by long experience, were the only answers the king received. Far from the French army being recalled, it was announced that it would be reinforced; but, with an haughtiness still more remarkable than this refusal, an offer was made that the troops which had advanced into Westphalia should return home, if Prussia would desist from her preparations. This was not all. It was insolently notified to the king's ministers that the cities of Hamburgh, Bremen, and Lubec, would not be allowed to join the northern confederation, but that France would take them under her protection, in the same manner as in the other confederation she had given away cities and promulgated laws, without permitting any other power to make the least pretension. The king was required to suffer a foreign interest to be introduced into the heart of his monarchy. Another contrast of conduct incensed the king to the utmost. He received from the emperor a letter full of those as-

surances of esteem which, certainly when they do not accord with facts, are to be considered as nothing, but which the dignity of sovereigns renders as a duty to themselves even when on the eve of war. Yet a few days afterwards, at a moment when the sword was not yet drawn, when the minister of the emperor endeavoured to mislead those of the king by assurances on assurances, of the friendly intentions of France, the Publiciste of the 16th of September appeared with a diatribe against the king and the Prussian state, in a style worthy of the most disgraceful periods of the revolution: insulting to the nation, and what in other times than ours would have been considered as amounting to a declaration of war. The king can treat slanders that are merely abusive with contempt, but when these slanders contribute to explain the real state of things, it would be unwise to treat them merely with contempt.—The last doubt had now disappeared; troops marched from the interior of France towards the Rhine. The intent to attack Prussia was clear and certain. The king ordered a note to be transmitted by General Knoblesdorff, containing the conditions on which he was ready to come to an accommodation. These conditions were—1. That the French troops will immediately evacuate Germany.—2. That France would oppose no obstacle to the formation of the northern confederacy; and that the confederacy might embrace all the larger and smaller states, not included in the fundamental act of the confederation of the Rhine.—3. That a negotiation should immediately be commenced, for the adjustment of all differences still in dispute: a preliminary article of which should be the three abbeys and the separation of the town of Wesel from the French empire.—These conditions speak for themselves: they show how moderate the king, even at this moment, has been in his demands, and how much the maintenance of peace, if France wishes peace, depends upon France herself—The term preremptorily fixed by the king for the decision of peace or war has elapsed. His majesty has not received the answer of the cabinet of St. Cloud, or rather the preparations he sees around him, daily give him that answer. The king can henceforth confide the honour and safety of his crown only to arms, he has recourse to them with pain, since a glory purchased by the tears of his people was never his wish; but he has recourse to them with the tranquillity of confidence, since his cause is just.

TWENTY-THIRD BULLETIN.

THE Duke of Weimar passed the Elbe at Havelberg. Marshal Soult proceeded on the 29th, to Rathnau, and on the 30th to Wertenhausen. —On the 29th, the column of the Duke of Weimar was at Rhinsberg, and the Prince of Ponte Corvo (Bernadotte) was at the same time at Furstenberg. There is no doubt that this corps, consisting of 14,000 men, have already fallen into the hands of the French army, or are at this moment in the act of surrendering. General Blucher also left Rhinsberg in the morning of the 29th with 7,000 men, in order to pro-

ceed to Stettin, but Marshal Lannes and the Grand Duke of Berg had three days march in advance of him. This column is therefore now in our power, or will be captured within 48 hours.—In the last bulletin, we mentioned that the Grand Duke of Berg, in the affair of Prentzlow, obliged the Prince of Hohenlohe, and his 17,000 men, to lay down their arms. On the 29th, an enemy's corps of 6,000 men likewise capitulated to General Milhaud, at Passewalk. This gives us 2000 horses more, with their saddles, harnesses, and hangers. There are, besides, more than 6000 horses, which the Emperor has still at Spandau, after having mounted all his cacalry.—Marshal Soult having arrived at Rathnau, fell in with five squadrons of Saxon cavalry; they solicited a capitulation, which was granted. This produced a farther supply of 500 horses for the army.—We have taken, up to this period, 150 stands of colours, among which are some embroidered by the hands of the beautiful queen herself; a beauty which has proved as disastrous to the people of Prussia, as that of Helen did to the Trojans.—The states of the Duke of Brunswick are taken possession of, and it is believed that the duke has fled to England. All his troops are disarmed. If he deserves the hatred of the French people, he has no less merited that of the Prussian nation and army; of the nation, which accuses him of being one of the promoters of the war; of the army, which complains of his manœuvres, and all his military proceedings. The reliance so improperly placed on the young *gens d'armes* is pardonable; but the conduct of this Prince, in the 72d year of his age, exhibits an example of folly the necessary consequences of which to himself, can awaken no regret. What indeed is there in age to command respect, when the ostentation and inconsiderations of youth are joined to all the frailties of declining years?—The capitulation of the 6,000 men mentioned above to have taken place on the 29th was concluded between brigadier Hagle, commanding the regiment of Truenfels, and the column detached by Prince Hohenlohe, and Lieutenant-Colonel Guillaume, of the 13th regiment of horse chasseurs, who signed it in the name of General Milhaud. It was stipulated that the whole corps should lay down their arms in the presence of the 13th regiment of chasseurs and the 9th dragoons, and surrender themselves prisoners of war. The officers were, however, allowed to retain their horses and baggage, and to depart on their parole.

TWENTY-FOURTH BULLETIN.

Stettin is in our possession: while the left wing of the Grand Duke of Berg's corps, commanded by General Milhaud, forced a Prussian column of 6000 men to capitulate at Passewalk, the right wing commanded by General Lassalle, summoned the town of Stettin to surrender, which it did on a capitulation, the terms of which are subjoined. Stettin is a town in a good state for defence, well armed, and provided with palisadoes. We found in it 160 pieces of cannon, and considerable magazines, with a garrison consisting of 6000 fine troops, and a number

of generals, who were made prisoners of war. Such is the result of the capitulation of Stettin, an event which could only be accounted for by the utter dismay which the destruction of the great Prussian army has produced on the Oder, and over all the territory on the right bank of that river.—Of the whole of that great army, 130,000 strong, not a man has crossed the Oder. They were all either taken or killed, except those who still wander between the Elbe and the Oder, but who will within four days be made prisoners of war. It is unnecessary to dwell on the importance of the reduction of Stettin, which is one of the first commercial towns of Prussia, and which secures to the army an excellent line of operations. As soon as the columns commanded by the Duke of Weimar and General Blucher, which are cut off on the right and left, and pursued on the rear, shall surrender, the army will take a few days rest.—Nothing has yet been learned respecting the Russians. We long much to see 100,000 of them arrive, but the reports of their march we are afraid, are mere gasconade; they dare not meet us. The battle of Austerlitz is still before their eyes. But what all intelligent persons must desire, is to hear the emperor Alexander and his directing senate declare, *that it was the allies of Russia who were defeated. It is well known over all Europe, that there is scarce a family in Russia that does not wear mourning, and it is not merely the loss of their allies they deplore. Besides, 195 pieces of Russian cannon which were taken, and are now at Strasburgh, were not the cannon of their allies. The 50* Russian standards which are hung up in the church of Notre Dame at Paris, are not the colours of their allies. The crowds of Russians who died in our hospitals, or are imprisoned in our towns were not the soldiers of their allies.—But the emperor Alexander, who commanded so great an army at Austerlitz and Wischau, and who now displays so much ostentation, did not, it seems, command the allies. The prince who capitulated, and bound himself to evacuate Germany by forced marches, was doubtless no allied prince. When mean deceptions like these are resorted to, it is impossible for one to hear them stated without a shrug of the shoulders. Such, however, are the consequences of the weakness of princes, and the corruption of ministers. It would have been a more plain and a more honourable course for the emperor Alexander, had he ratified the treaty of peace which his plenipotentiary signed, and thereby given repose to his country. In proportion as the war continues, the illusion of the power of Russia will be exposed, and that false idea will at last be completely removed. It was the policy of Catharine to produce a great impression by the display of her power; and she succeeded no less in that object than the present ministers will, by their extravagant efforts and folly, succeed in rendering the influence of Russia contemptible in Europe.—On the 21st, the king of Holland arrived with the advanced guard of the army of the North at Gottingen. On the 26th, Marshal Mortier arrived at Fulda, with the two divisions of the 8th corps of the grand army, commanded by the generals Lagrange and Dupas.—At Munster in the county of Main and in other Prussian

states, the king of Holland found magazines and artillery. At Fulda, and at Brunswick, the arms of the Prince of Orange and of the Duke have been removed. Neither of these princes will reign again. They were the principal instigators of this new coalition.—The English would make no peace—they shall make it; but France will include more coasts and states in her federative system.

TWENTY-FIFTH BULLETIN.

Berlin, Nov. 2.

THIS day General Beaumont presented to his Majesty the Emperor, fifty new flags and standards, lately taken from the enemy. He rode through the principal streets of the town with his dragoons, bearing these testimonials of victory. The number of standards taken since the battle of Jena, amounts, at this moment, to 200.—Field Marshal Davoust having invested and summoned Custrin, a principal fortress of Prussia Proper, that place has surrendered, and 4000 prisoners have been made there. The officers return home on their parole, but the privates are to be sent to France. This fortress, which was well provided, is situated in the middle of a morass, and possessed considerable magazines. It is one of the most important conquests of the grand army, and gives us the command of all the places on the Oder.—Field Marshal Ney is about to commence the regular siege of Magdeburgh, and it is probable that that fortress will not make much resistance.—On the 21st, the Duke of Berg had his head-quarters at Friedland. It appears from his manœuvres that he intends to attack the column commanded by the Prussian General Bilon. General Becker had an action with General Coresart's brigade of dragoons, on a plain in the front of the little town of Aukla. The enemy, both cavalry and infantry, were thrown into complete confusion, and our troops forced their way along with the Prussians into the town, which was compelled to capitulate. The number of prisoners taken in this place was 4000, the officers were dismissed on their parole, and the soldiers were forwarded to France. Among the prisoners we found the troops composing the Royal Hussar Regiment of Guards, who, in the seven years' war, were presented with tyger-skin cloaks by the Empress Catharine as a mark of her approbation of the conduct of that corps. The military chest belonging to General Bilon's corps, and a part of its baggage, had been removed over the Perne, and were on the territory of Swedish Pomerania. The Grand Duke has demanded this property. On the 1st of November, the Duke had his head-quarters at Dimnin.—General Blucher and the Duke of Weimar being cut off from Stettin, made a movement as if they meant to return towards the Elbe, but the Field Marshal had calculated on this manœuvre, and there is no doubt but that both corps will fall into our hands. The Field Marshal has concentrated his corps at Stettin, where more cannon and magazines are daily found.—Our troops have already advanced into Poland. Prince Jerome, with an army formed of the Bavarian and

Wirtemberg troops, proceeds to Silesia. His Majesty has appointed General Clarke, Governor of Berlin and of all Prussia, and has already laid down the principles according to which the internal government of the country is to be administered.—The king of Holland advances into the Hanoverian territory, and Marshal Mortier into that of Cassel.

Proclamation of the Emperor and King.

Soldiers!—You have justified my expectations, and worthily answered the confidence of the French people. You have supported privations and fatigues with as much courage as you have shewn intrepidity and coolness in the midst of combats. You are the worthy defenders of the honour of my crown, and of the great people; as long as you are animated with this spirit, nothing will be able to withstand you. The cavalry have vied with the infantry and artillery: I no longer know which part of the army to give the preference to. You are all good soldiers. These are the results of our labours.—One of the first military powers of Europe, who so lately dared to propose to us a shameful capitulation, is annihilated. The forests and defiles of Franconia, the Saal and the Elbe, which our forefathers would not have crossed in seven years, we have crossed in seven days, and fought in the interval four engagements, and a great battle. We have preceded at Potsdam and Berlin the renown of our victories. We have made 60,000 prisoners, taken 65 stands of colours, amongst which are those of the King of Prussia's guards, 600 pieces of cannon, three fortresses, and upwards of twenty generals. Nevertheless, more than one half of you regret not to have fired a musket shot. All the provinces of the Prussian monarchy, as far as the Oder, are in our power.—Soldiers, the Russians boast of coming to us. We will march to meet them, and thus spare them half of the road; they shall again find Austerlitz in the heart of Prussia. A nation which has so soon forgotten the generosity we shewed it after that battle, in which its Emperor, court, and the wreck of its army were only indebted for safety to the capitulation we granted them, is a nation which cannot successfully cope with us.—Nevertheless, while we march to meet the Russians, new armies, formed in the interior of the empire, come to take our place, in order to keep our conquests. My whole people have risen, indignant at the unworthy capitulation which the Prussian ministers, in their delirium, proposed to us. Our roads and our frontier towns are full of conscripts, who burn to march in our footsteps. We will be no longer the sport of a treacherous peace, and we will not lay down our arms until we have obliged the English, those eternal enemies of our nation, to renounce the scheme of disturbing the Continent, and the tyranny of the Seas.—Soldiers, I cannot better express to you the sentiments I entertain for you, than by telling you that I bear in my heart the love you daily show me.—From our Imperial Camp at Potsdam, 26th October, 1806. By order of the Emperor.

(Signed) NAPOLEON.

Letter from H. I. and R. M. to the Archbishops and Bishops of the Empire.

Monsieur L'Eveque, the success we have just gained over our enemies, with the aid of divine providence, imposes on us, and on our people, the obligations of giving solemn thanks to the God of Armies. You have seen by the last note of the King of Prussia, the necessity under which we lay to draw our sword, in order to defend the most precious wealth of our people, honour. Whatever repugnance we my have had, we have been driven to the last extremity by our enemies; they have been beaten and confounded. On the receipt then of the present, assemble our people in the temples, chaunt a *Te Deum*, and order prayers to be put up to God for the prosperity he has granted our arms.—This letter being for no other purpose, I entreat God, M. L'Eveque, to have you in his holy keeping.—From our Imperial Camp at Weimar, Oct. 15, 1806.

(Signed) NAPOLEON.

His eminence the Archbishop of Paris waited on his Imperial Highness the Prince Arch-Chancellor of the Empire, in order to concert with him on the execution of the orders of his Majesty. It was determined that the *Te Deum* should be sung in the Metropolitan Church, on Sunday, the 19th of the present month, at 12 o'clock; and that the same ceremonial should take place as was observed last year, when *Te Deums* were sung as thanks for the memorable victories of Ulm and Austerlitz.

TWENTY-SIXTH BULLETIN.

Berlin, October 31.

THE brigade of light cavalry and dragoons, under General Rivaud, forced 7000 infantry, and 5 regiments of cavalry, to lay down their arms, on the 28th of October, near Passewalk. On the same day, the light cavalry of the reserve of the Grand Duke of Berg, under general Lasalle, arrived before Stettin, and forced the governor to capitulate. There were found large magazines, and 160 cannon. The garrison of 6000 men are prisoners of war. A column of 8000 men, under general Blucher, and one of 10,000, under the duke of Saxe Weimar, are surrounded between the Elbe and Oder, and must soon surrender.

TWENTY-SEVENTH BULLETIN.

Berlin, Nov. 6, 1806.

MARSHAL MORTIER, who commands the 8th corps of the Grand Army, arrived at Cassel the 31st of October. The Prince of Hesse Cassel, Marshal in the service of Prussia, and his son, a general in the same service, have withdrawn from it. The Prince, in answer to the note which was transmitted to him, demanded permission to march at the head of his own troops, along with those of France, against our

enemies. Marshal Mortier replied, he had no orders touching such a proposition; but that the Prince having armed, after the declaration he had made through his minister, M. de Malsbourg, at Paris, the least further armament on his part would be considered as an act of hostility, as the Prussians had not violated his territories, but on the contrary were received with pomp therein by the Hereditary Prince: and that from the period of the Hessian territories being evacuated by the French, until the battle of Jena, there was nought but armaments going forward at Cassel; and that in point of fact, the Hereditary Prince was more desirous of marching at the head of Prussian troops, and to insult the French by all sorts of provocation.—He will pay for his frenzied conduct by the loss of his dominions. There is not a principality in all Germany that has been so uniformly the enemy of France. For many years its sovereigns sold the blood of their subjects to England, in order to fight with it against France in the two worlds. By this traffic of his troops the Prince in question has amassed great treasures, part of which, it is said, are shut up in Magdeburgh, and part remitted to foreign countries. This sordid avarice has caused the catastrophe of his house, the existence of which on our frontiers is incompatible with the safety of France! It is at length time to extinguish that which may cause the unhappiness of 40 millions of people, and bring trouble and disorder to their very doors. The English may yet corrupt certain sovereigns by means of their gold, but the loss of the thrones of such sovereigns will be the inevitable consequence of such corruption. On the contrary the allies of France will prosper and be aggrandized.—The people of Hesse Cassel will be more fortunate; eased of the expense of vast military establishments, they can follow the peaceful occupations of agriculture; freed from a great part of their taxes, they will be governed upon generous and liberal principles, as are France and her allies. If the French had been conquered, their country would have been dismembered; it is just, therefore, that the serious consequences of war should attach to those who provoked it. In this terrible game the chances should be equal. The Emperor has ordered the fortresses of Hanau and Marbourg to be destroyed, all the magazines and arsenals to be removed to Mentz, all the troops disarmed, and the sovereign arms of Hesse Cassel every where to be taken down. These measures are not dictated by an insatiable ambition, nor a thirst for further conquest. The cabinet of the Thuilleries is induced to act so by its conviction of the necessity of putting an end to a contest such as the present, and causing a durable peace to succeed to this insensate war, instigated by the miserable and low manœuvres of agents, such as the Lords Paget and Morpheth.

TWENTY-EIGHTH BULLETIN.

Berlin, Nov. 7, 1806.

His Majesty this day was occupied in reviewing the dragoons of the division of General Klein, from 11 till 3 in the afternoon, on the esplanade

of the palace. This division greatly distinguished itself at the battle of Jena, and broke several squares of the Prussian infantry. General Savary, at the head of 500 of the first regiment of hussars, and of the 7th chasseurs, has defeated the Prussian General Husdunne, whom he made a prisoner, together with 2 brigades of hussars, 2 battalions of grenadiers, and several pieces of cannon, near Wismar, on the Baltic. This division made part of those corps which were pursued by the Grand Duke of Berg, the Prince De Ponte-Corvo, and Marshal Soult; and being cut off from the Oder and from Pomerania, appeared to have been driven from the coast near Lubeck.—Colonel Excelmans, commandant of the 1st regiment of chasseurs in the division of Marshal Davoust, has arrived at Posen, the capital of Poland proper. He was received there with the most enthusiastic joy; the town was thronged with people, and the windows crowded with spectators; the cavalry could scarcely proceed along the streets. The General of Engineers, Bertrand, Aid-de-camp to the Emperor, has embarked on the lake near Stettin, in order to examine the different passes communicating therewith.—The battering-train, &c. for the siege of Magdeburgh, was sent from Dresden and Wittenberg, by the Elbe. It is hoped that this place will not hold out long. Marshal Ney is appointed to direct the operations of the siege.

TWENTY-NINTH BULLETIN.

Berlin, Nov. 9, 1806.

His Majesty has ordered a contribution of 150 millions to be levied in the dominions of Prussia, and those of her allies!—After the capitulation of the Prince of Hohenlohe, general Blucher, who was marching the same route, changed the direction of his progress, and endeavoured to join the column of the duke of Weimar, which had previously joined that of Prince Frederick of Brunswick Oels, son of the duke of Brunswick. The three corps were then commanded by Blucher; some small corps afterwards joined them. For many days the division endeavoured to escape by these routes, which were as yet left open by the French troops; but the combined movements of the Grand Duke of Berg, Marshal Soult, and the Prince de Ponte-Corvo effectually frustrated the design. At one time the enemy attempted to throw themselves into Auklam, and afterwards into Rostock. Checked in these endeavours they tried to return towards the Elbe; but in this they were also prevented. They then advanced directly towards Lubeck.—On the 24th of Nov. they took a position at Crevismulen; the Prince de Ponte-Corvo cut off the rear guard, but could not make much impression upon the main body, as he had no more than 600 cavalry, while the enemy were very strong in that respect. General Vattier, in this action, made three fine charges, supported by generals Pacted and Maisons, with the 27th regiment of light infantry, and the 8th of the line. It is worthy of remark, in this action, that a company of éclaireurs, attached to the 94th regiment, commanded by Captain Razout, was surrounded by some of the enemy's squadrons,

but the French light troops were not dismayed by the shock of the Prussian cuirassiers, they received it firmly, and kept up such a cool and well-directed fire upon the assailants, that they soon retreated. This description of the French forces acted most successfully against the Prussian cavalry throughout the whole pursuit. The Prussians lost seven pieces of cannon, and about 1000 men.—But, on the evening of the 4th, the Grand Duke of Berg, who was advancing on the right, arrived with his cavalry against the enemy, whose ultimate object seemed, as yet, uncertain. Marshal Soult advanced by Ratzburg, and the Prince de Ponte-Corvo by Rena. They lay, from the night of the 6th to that of the 6th, at Schoenberg, whence the Marshal retired at two in the morning. The Prince advanced to Schlukup upon the Trave, and came up with a corps of 1,000 Swedes, who, at length, thought proper to retire from Lauenburg, in order to embark upon the Trave. A few discharges from our cannon, however, disabled the vessels intended for their embarkation. The Swedes, after a show of resistance, laid down their arms. A convoy of 300 vessels, which general Savary had traced to Wismar, was attacked in the river by the column under the Prince de Ponte-Corvo, and captured. In the mean time the enemy fortified themselves in Lubeck. Marshal Soult advanced with such rapidity, *that he arrived at the gate of Mullen as soon as the Prince was before that of the Trave.* The Grand Duke of Berg, with his cavalry, was between these posts. The enemy endeavoured, hastily, to strengthen the old walls of Lubeck, and place some guns on the bastions, hoping, by these means, to gain at least a day upon us, but he was mistaken, as the reconnoitring and the attack were almost at a moment.—General Drouet, at the head of the 27th light infantry, and the 94th and 95th of the line, carried the batteries with that coolness and intrepidity which peculiarly distinguish the French troops! The gates were speedily forced, the bastions escaladed, the enemy put to flight, and the corps of the Prince of Ponte-Corvo entered by the gate of Trave. The chasseurs, Corses, the tirailleurs of the Po, and the 26th light infantry, composed the advanced guard of general Legrand, which had not, as yet, been engaged, and who were impatient to attack the enemy, advanced with the rapidity of lightning! Redoubts, bastions, ditches, all were cleared, and the corps of Marshal Soult entered the town at the gate of Mullen. In vain did the enemy attempt to defend the place, in the streets, the squares, &c. they were driven back every where, and those places were covered with the dead! The two divisions of the French troops, which had entered at different gates, joined about the middle of the town. Scarcely had the Grand Duke entered the place than the enemy were put to flight. He pursued them—4000 prisoners, 60 pieces of cannon, several generals, a great number of officers killed or taken. Such were the results of this brilliant victory.—Before day-break on the 7th, the cavalry were mounted, and the Grand Duke of Berg surrounded the enemy near Schwartau, with the brigade of Lasalle, and the division of cuirassers of Hautpoul. General Blucher, Prince Frederick of Brunswick Oels, and the other

generals, then came forward to the victors, and desired to capitulate. The troops were defiled before the French army. These two days' work destroyed the last corps which remained of the Prussian army; besides the remainder of the artillery, we have taken a number of standards, and 16,000 prisoners, of whom 4000 are cavalry. Thus the Prussian generals, who, in the delirium of their vanity, indulged in all sorts of sarcasms against the Austrian commander, have the fourth time renewed a catastrophe similar to that of Ulm; 1st, in the capitulation of Erfurt; 2d, by that of the Prince Hohenlohe; 3d, in the reduction of Stettin; and the 4th, in the recent capitulation of Schwartau. The city of Lubeck has suffered considerably; taken by assault, its streets, its squares, have been scenes of carnage. These calamities she attributes to those who drew the perils of war towards her walls.—Mecklenburg has been equally ravaged by the French and Prussian armies. A great number of troops traversing it in different directions, of necessity existed at the expence of the country. This state is in close alliance with Prussia, and will in some measure prove an example to those princes of Germany who seek for alliance with a far distant power, which is perfectly safe from a participation in these evils it draws upon them, and which makes no effort to support those who are attached to it by the nearest ties of blood, or by the closest diplomatic relations.—Dery, an aid-de-camp of the Grand Duke's, obliged a corps to capitulate which escorted a considerable quantity of baggage, and had got beyond the Perne. The Swedes had paid the fugitives for the covered waggons. This affair produced 1500 prisoners, and a great quantity of baggage and carriages. Some of the regiments of cavalry have gained, in specie and booty, to the amount of several hundred thousand crowns.—Marshal Ney, who was charged with the siege of Magdeburgh, bombarded that town. A number of houses were burned, which caused the inhabitants to murmur greatly; upon which the commandant desired to capitulate. A great number of cannon were found in the fortress; extensive magazines; 15,000 men drafted from more than 70 battalions, and military chests of several regiments.—During these important operations, several corps of our army arrived on the Vistula. The Warsaw mail brought many letters from Russia, which of course were intercepted. From these we perceive, that the fabrications of the English Journals meet with much credit in Russia. For instance; that Marshal Massena has been killed; that the city of Naples was taken and occupied by the Calabrians; that the King fled to Rome; and that the English, with 5 or 6000 men, were masters of Italy! However, a little reflection will enable them to discover the fallacy of these reports. Has not France increased, not diminished, her military force in Italy; the King of Naples is in his capital; he has 30,000 French troops at his back; he is master of the two Calabrias, while at Petersburgh they imagine the Calabrians are at Rome! If a few galleys, armed and trained by the infamous Sidney Smith, the most worthless among the brave English soldiers, killed unprotected individuals, and massacred wealthy, unoffending, and peaceable proprietors; the gendarmerie and

the scaffold have done them justice! The English navy disavows not in the least the epithet of infamous, bestowed upon Sidney Smith. Generals Stuart and Fox, and all the officers of the army, are indignant at beholding the English name associated with such brigands! The brave General Stuart has even publicly protested against these outrages, as unavailing with respect to their objects as they are atrocious in themselves, and which tend to exchange the noble science and business of war for a system of robbery and assassination! But when Sidney Smith was selected to execute the sanguinary suggestions of the Queen, we can only perceive in him one of those unprincipled instruments, which governments do often employ, but whom they always abandon to that contempt, which they are the first to feel for them! The Neapolitans will one day be informed in detail, of the letters circulated by Sidney Smith, the commissions he has authorized, and of the money he has expended for the execution of atrocities, in which he is himself the chief agent.—We also see, by the letters from Petersburgh, and even in the official dispatches, that they imagine there are no French in Upper Italy. Those persons, however, ought to be informed, that independent of the army of Naples, there are more than 100,000 French troops in Italy, ready to punish those who should dare to attack it. They expect also every day at Petersburgh, to hear of the successes of the division of Corfu; but, they will shortly learn, that this division had scarcely landed at the Mouths of the Cattaro, when they were defeated by General Marmont; that a part of them had been captured, and the remainder re-embarked and fled. It is a very different thing to fight against French, from what it is to engage with the Turks, whom they hold in fear and partial subjection, by artfully fomenting discord and insurrections in the provinces. Respecting these, however, the Russians are not at a loss for means to shift the opprobium from themselves.—It is declared, by a decree of the senate, that at Austerlitz, it was not the Russians, but their allies who were beaten; and should a new battle of Austerlitz take place upon the Vistula, it will even then be others than the Russians who shall be conquered! Although now, as then, their allies had not a sufficient number of troops to form a junction with theirs! The plan of the movements, and that of the march of the Russian army, have fallen into our hands. From these, it is evident, that nothing can be more ridiculous than the plan of operations of the Russians, except their vain hopes of success!—General Legrange has been declared Governor General of Cassel, and the territories of Hesse. Marshal Mortier, with the troops under his command, is on his march for Hanover and for Hamburgh.—The King of Holland has blockaded Hameln.—It is necessary that the present war should be the last, and that its authors should be severely punished, in order that those who may hereafter take up arms against the French people, should be well aware of the peril of such undertaking, and of its inevitable consequences.

THIRTIETH BULLETIN.

Berlin, Nov. 10, 1806.

THE fortified town of Magdeburgh has surrendered on the 8th. On the 9th, the gates were occupied by the French troops. The capitulation is hereunto annexed.—Sixteen thousand men, nearly 800 pieces of cannon, and magazines of every kind, are in our hands.—Prince Jerome has laid Glogau, the capital of Upper Silesia, under blockade, by Brigadier-General Lefebvre, at the head of 2,000 Bavarian horse.—The town was bombarded on the 8th by ten howitzers, fired by the light artillery men. The Prince passed an eulogium on the conduct of the Bavarian cavalry General Deroy invested Glogau with his division on the 9th. A parley has been opened for its surrender.—Marshal Davoust entered Posen with a corps of the army on the 10th. He is highly satisfied with the spirit that animates the Poles. The persons who hold situations under the Prussian government would have been massacred, had not the French army taken them under its protection.—The vans of four Russian columns, each 15,000 men strong, had begun to enter the Prussian states by Georgeenburg, Olita, Grodno, and Jalowka. On the 25th of October, these advanced guards of columns had made a two days' march, when they received news of the battle of the 14th, and of the consequent events. They retrograded immediately. So many successes, and events of such high importance, should not slacken the military preparations in France. They should, on the contrary, be followed up with fresh energy, not to satisfy an insatiable ambition, but to fix bounds to the ambition of our enemies.—The French army will not quit either Poland or Berlin, until the Porte shall have been in the full extent of its independence, nor until Wallachia end Moldavia shall have been declared to belong in complete sovereignty to the Porte.—The French army will not quit Berlin, until the possessions and colonies both Spanish and Dutch and French, shall have been given up, and a general peace made.

THIRTY-FIRST BULLETIN.

Berlin, Nov. 12, 1806.

ON the 11th instant, at eleven in the morning, the garrison of Magdeburgh filed off, in presence of the division of the army under the command of Marshal Ney. We have captured 20 generals, 800 officers, and 22,000 soldiers, among whom are 200 artillery-men, with 54 pair of colours, five standards, 800 pieces of artillery, one million pounds of powder, a great assemblage of pontoons, and an immense quantity of metal for the casting of cannon.—Colonel Gerard and Adjutant Richard presented to the Emperor this morning, in the name of the first and fourth corps, sixty pair of colours taken from the Prussian corps under General Blucher, at Lubeck. There were amongst them 22 standards. Four thousand horses, completely mounted, were seized near Lubeck,

and are on their way to the depot at Potsdam.—In the 29th Bulletin it was stated, that the corps under General Blucher put us in possession of 12,000 prisoners, including 5000 cavalry. This was a mistake: there were 21,000 made prisoners, including 5000 cavalry, completely mounted. Thus, in consequence of these two capitulations, we have obtained 120 pair of colours and standards, and 43,000 prisoners.—The total of prisoners made since the commencement of the campaign, exceeds 140,000, and that of the colours taken, 250. The number of pieces of artillery taken from the enemy in the field of battle, and in the affairs with detachments, exceeds 800; and that of those found in Berlin and the surrendered fortresses, 4000.—The Emperor yesterday reviewed his horse and foot guards in a plain in front of Berlin. The weather was very fine.—General Savary has entered Rostock with his moveable column. He found there from forty to fifty Swedish ships in ballast, which he immediately put up to sale.

THIRTY-SECOND BULLETIN.

Berlin, Nov. 16, 1806.

AFTER the taking of *Magdeburgh*, and the battle of *Lubeck*, the campaign against Prussia is entirely finished.—*The following* was the situation of the Prussian army upon taking the field:—The corps of General *Blucher* called of Westphalia, consisted of 35 battalions of infantry, 4 companies of rangers, 45 squadrons of cavalry, one battalion of artillery, and 7 batteries, independent of the regiment pieces.—The corps of Prince Hohenlohe consisted of 24 Prussian battalions and 25 Saxon battalions, 45 Prussian squadrons, and 36 Saxon squadrons, two battalions of artillery, 8 Prussian and 8 Saxon batteries.—The army, commanded by the King in person, consisted of an advanced guard of 10 battalions and 15 squadrons, commanded by the Duke of Weimar, and three divisions. The first, commanded by the Prince of Orange, consisted of 11 battalions and 20 squadrons. The second division, commanded by General Wartensleben, consisted of 11 battalions and 15 squadrons. The third division, commanded by General Schmettau, consisted of 10 battalions and 15 squadrons. The corps of reserve of this army, which Kalkreuth commanded, consisted of two divisons, each of ten battalions of the regiments of the guards or of the *elite*, and 20 squadrons.—The reserve, commanded by Prince Eugene of Wirtemberg, consisted of 18 battalions and 20 squadrons. Thus the total general, of the Prussian army, consisted of 160 battalions; and 236 squadrons served 50 batteries, which made present under arms 115,000 infantry, 30,000 cavalry, and 800 pieces of cannon, comprising the cannons of battalions.—All this army was at the battle of the 14th, except the corps of the Duke of Weimar, which was still at Eisenach, and the reserve of the Prince of Wirtemberg, which carries the Prussian forces, that were at the battle, to 126,000 men. Of these 126,000 men, not one has escaped. Of the corps of the Duke of Weimar, not a man has

escaped. Of the corps of reserve of the Duke of Wirtemberg, which was beat at Halle, not a man has escaped.—Thus these 145,000 men have all been taken, wounded or killed.—All the colours and standards, all the cannons, all the baggage, all the generals have been taken, and nothing has crossed the Oder. The King, Queen, General Kalkreuth, and about ten or twelve officers, are all that have fled. The King of Prussia has now remaining a regiment in the town of Gros Glogau, which is besieged, one at Breslau, one at Brieg, two at Warsaw, and a few regiments and Kœnigsberg, in all about 15,000 infantry and 3 or 4000 cavalry. Part of these troops are shut up in strong places. The King cannot assemble at Kœnigsberg, whither he has at this moment fled, more than 8000 men. The Sovereign of Saxony has made a present of his portrait to General Lemarois, Governor of Wirtemberg, who being at Torgau, re-established order in a house of correction, among 600 convicts, who had armed themselves, and threatened to plunder the town.—General Lebrun presented yesterday to the Emperor four standards, belonging to four Prussian squadrons commanded by General Pelet, and which General Drouet forced to capitulate near Lauenburgh. They had escaped the corps of General Blucher.

The corps of the Prince Ponte-Corvo, and Marshal Soult, are on their way to Berlin. The corps of Marshal Soult will arrive there the 20th, that of the Prince of Ponte-Corvo a few days after.—Marshal Mortier is arrived, with the eighth corps, at Hamburgh, to close the Elbe and the Weser.—General Savary has been charged to blockade Hameln with the Dutch division. The corps of Marshal Lannes is at Thorn.—The corps of Marshal Augereau is at Bremberg and opposite Graudentz. The corps of Marshal Davoust is on its march from Posen towards Warsaw, whither the grand Duke of Berg is repairing with the other part of the reserve of cavalry, consisting of the division of dragoons of Generals Beaumont, Klein and Beker, the division of cuirassiers of General Nansouty, and the light cavalry of General Milhaud.—Prince Jerome, with the corps of the allies, is besieging Gros Glogau; his siege equipage was formed at Custrin. One of the divisions is investing Breslau. He is taking possession of Silesia.—Our troops occupy the fort of Lenczye, half way between Posen and Warsaw. Magazines and artillery have been found there. The Poles show the best disposition; but as far as the Vistula this country is difficult, it is very sandy. It is the first time that the Vistula sees the Gallic Eagle.—The Emperor desires that the King of Holland should return to his kingdom, to defend it in person. —The King of Holland has caused the corps of Marshal Mortier to take possession of Hanover. The Prussian Eagles and the Electoral arms were taken down together.

THIRTY-THIRD BULLETIN.

Berlin, Nov. 17, 1806.

THE annexed suspension of arms was signed yesterday, at Charlottenburg. The season is rather advanced. This suspension of arms settles

the quarters of the army. Part of Prussian Poland is thus occupied by the French army, and part of it is neuter.—His Majesty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, and his Majesty the King of Prussia, in consequence of negociations opened, since the 23d of October last, for the re-establishment of the peace so unhappily interrupted between them, have judged necessary to agree upon a suspension of arms; and, for this purpose, they have appointed for their plenipotentiaries, to wit, his Majesty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, the General of division Michel Duroc, Grand Insignia of the Legion of Honour, Knight of the Orders of the Black Eagle and Red Eagle of Prussia, and of Fidelity of Baden, and Grand Marshal of the Imperial Palace: and his Majesty the King of Prussia, the Marquis of Lucchesini, his Minister of State, Chamberlain and Knight of the Orders of the Black Eagle and Red Eagle of Prussia, and General Frederick William de Zastrow, Chief of the regiment, and Inspector General of Infantry and Knight of the Orders of the Red Eagle and of Merit; who after having exchanged their full powers, have agreed upon the following articles :—

ART. I. The troops of his Majesty the King of Prussia, who are at present upon the right bank of the Vistula, shall assemble at Kœnigsberg and in Royal Prussia from the right bank of the Vistula.

ART. II. The troops of his Majesty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, shall occupy the part of Southern Prussia which is on the right bank of the Vistula as far as the mouth of the Bug, Thorn, the fortress and town of Graudentz, the town and citadel of Dantzic, the towns of Colberg and Leuczye, which shall be delivered to them for security; and in Silesia, the towns of Glogau and Breslau, with the portion of that province which is on the right bank of the Oder, and the part of that situated on the left bank of the same river, which will have for limit a line bordering upon that river, five leagues above Breslau, passing through Ohlau, Tobson, three leagues behind Schweidnitz, and without comprising it, and from thence to Freyberg, Landshut, and joining Bohemia to Leibau.

ART. III. The other parts of Eastern Prussia or New Eastern Prussia, shall not be occupied by any of the armies, either French, Prussian or Russian, and if the Russian troops are there, his Majesty the King of Prussia engages to make them fall back to their own territory; as also not to receive any troops of that power into his states, during the time of the suspension of arms.

ART. IV. The fortresses of Hameln and Nienberg, as well as those mentioned in article II. shall be delivered up to the French troops, with their arms and stores, of which an inventory shall be made out within a week after the exchange of the ratifications of the present suspension of arms. The garrisons of these fortresses shall not be made prisoners of war, they shall be allowed to march to Kœnigsberg, and they shall be allowed the necessary facilities for that purpose.

ART. V. The negociations shall be continued at Charlottenburg, and should peace not follow, the two high contracting parties engage not to

resume hostilities until having reciprocally given notice to each other ten days beforehand.

ART. VI. The present suspension of arms shall be ratified by the two high contracting parties, and the exchange of ratifications shall take place at Graudentz, at farthest by the 21st of the present month.—In faith of which, the undersigned plenipotentiaries have signed the present, and have set to their respective seals.—Given at Charlottenberg, November 16, 1806.

(Signed) DUROC, LUCCHESINI, ZASTROW.

THIRTY-FOURTH BULLETIN.

Berlin, Nov. 23.

WE have as yet no advices that the armistice concluded on the 17th inst. has been ratified by the King of Prussia, or that any exchange of the ratification has yet taken place. Mean time hostilities continue, nor will any suspension of them take place until the exchange of the ratification.—General Savary, to whom the Emperor had entrusted the siege of Hameln, had, on the 20th instant, a conference with the Prussian generals belonging to the garrison, and has made them sign a capitulation. Nine thousand prisoners, amongst whom are six generals, magazines for 10,000 men, with six months' provisions, and all kinds of military stores, a company of flying artillery, and 300 cavalry, have fallen into our hands. —The only troops which General Savary had, consisted of a regiment of light infantry, and two Dutch regiments under General Dumonceau.—General Savary has this instant set off for Nienburg, in order to force that place to a capitulation. Its garrison is calculated at between 2 and 3000 men. A battalion of Prussians, 800 strong, who formed the garrison of Czentoskaw, on the frontiers of Polish Prussia, capitulated, on the 18th, to 150 chasseurs of the 2d regiment, united with 300 Poles, who had taken up arms and advanced to that place. This garrison are prisoners of war, and the place contains large magazines.

THIRTY-FIFTH BULLETIN.

Posen, Nov. 28, 1806.

THE Emperor left Berlin at 2 in the afternoon of the 25th, and arrived at Custrin on the same evening about six. On the 26th, he was at Mezeritz; and on the 27th, at 10 at night, he arrived at Posen. The next day his Majesty gave audience to the various states of the Poles.—Marshal Duroc continued his journey to Osterode, where he found the King of Prussia, who declared to him, 'that a part of his states were in the possession of the Russians; that he was dependent upon them; consequently he could not ratify the armistice which had been concluded by his envoy, because it was not in his power to fulfil the stipulated conditions.—The grand Duke of Berg, with a part of the cavalry of the reserve, and the corps under Marshals Davoust, Lannes, and Augereau, have en-

tered Warsaw. The Russian General Bennigsen, who occupied the place before the French arrived, evacuated it on hearing of the approach of the French, and that they intended to give him battle.—Prince Jerome, with a corps of Bavarians, is at Kalitsch. All the rest of the army had arrived at Posen.—The surrender of Hameln was marked by some particular circumstances.—Besides the garrison, it seems that after the battle of the 14th, some Prussian battalions had taken refuge there. Disorder reigned among the numerous garrison. The officers were exasperated against the generals, and the soldiers against the officers. Scarcely was the capitulation signed, when General Savary received a letter from the Commandant, General Van Scholer, which he very properly answered. In the mean while the garrison was in a state of insurrection, and the first act of the mutineers was to break open the magazines where the brandy was deposited, and with which they were soon intoxicated. In consequence of this situation, they soon began to fire upon each other in the streets—soldiers, citizens, and officers, pell-mell, all together. Disorder was at its height. General Van Scholer sent courier after courier to General Savary, to request him to take possession of the place, even before the appointed time. To this the general consented; advanced, and entered the place through a shower of bullets. He drove all the soldiers of the garrison through one of the gates into a neighbouring meadow, where he assembled the officers, and gave them to understand that this behaviour was owing to their relaxed discipline.

THIRTY-SIXTH BULLETIN.

Posen, Dec. 1.

THE head-quarters of the grand Duke of Berg were, on the 27th of November, at Lowicz. General Bennigsen, who commanded the Russian army, had, in the hope of anticipating the French, entered Warsaw, and pushed forward an advanced guard to take positions along the river Drizura.—On the 26th the out-posts of the respective armies fell in with each other, and the Russians were thrown into confusion. General Beaumont passed the Drizura to Lowicz, killed and wounded several Russian hussars, and made a regiment of Cossacks prisoners, and pursued the enemy to Blonie.—On the 27th some skirmishing took place between the advanced posts of cavalry of both armies, when the Russians were pursued, and some taken prisoners.—On the 28th, towards evening, the Archduke of Berg entered Warsaw with his cavalry, and on the 29th the corps of Marshal Davoust advanced to the capital. The Russians had retreated over the Vistula, and had burnt the bridge after they had passed. It would be difficult to describe the enthusiasm of the Poles. Our entrance into the capital was quite a triumph, and it is impossible to form an idea of the zeal which the Poles of every rank display. Patriotism and national spirit have not diminished in the hearts of this people, but have acquired new force amidst misfortune. The most fervent desire, the only wish of the Poles, is to become again a nation. The

powerful abandon their castles, and come to implore with earnestness the restoration of their nation, and offer their children, their fortunes, and all their influence towards accomplishing that end. This spectacle is indeed interesting. They have already every where resumed their ancient dress, and their former customs.—Shall the Polish throne be re-established, and shall the great nation secure for it respect and independence? Shall she recal it to life from the grave? God only, who directs all human affairs, can resolve this great political question. But certainly never did more memorable, more important events, arise. From a congeniality of sentiment, which does honour to the French, the few stragglers, who were guilty of excesses in other countries, have received so good a reception from the people here, that no severe regulations have been necessary to make them conduct themselves with propriety.—Our soldiers often observe, that the solitary wildernesses of Poland are very different from the smiling fields of their own country—but they immediately add, that the Poles are good. Indeed, the people of this country exhibit themselves in such a light, that it is impossible not to take an interest in their destiny.—The day after this Bulletin was published, namely, the memorable 2d of December, there was addressed, in the name of the Emperor, to the grand army, the following proclamation:

Imperial Head-quarters, at Posen, December 2d, 1806.

SOLDIERS!

A year ago, at this same hour, you were on the memorable field of Austerlitz. The sacred cohorts of Russia fled defeated before you, or, surrounded, laid down their arms at the feet of the conquerors. To the moderation, and the (perhaps) blameable generosity, which overlooked the third coalition, is the formation of the fourth to be ascribed. But the ally on whose military skill their principal hope rested is already no more. His principal towns, his fortresses, his forage and ammunition magazines, 280 standards, 700 pieces of cannon, are in our power. Neither the Oder nor the Warta, the deserts of Poland, nor the rude season of winter, have been capable of arresting for a moment our progress. You have braved all dangers, have surmounted them all, and every enemy has fled on your approach. In vain did the Russians wish to defend the capital of ancient and illustrious Poland. The French Eagles hover over the Vistula. The unfortunate, but brave Poles, on contemplating you, fancy they behold the legions of the great Sobieski returning from a military expedition. Soldiers! we shall not lay down our arms until a general peace has confirmed and secured the power of our allies; until it has restored to our commerce its freedom, and given back to us our colonies. On the Elbe and on the Oder we have reconquered Pondicherry; all our possessions in India, the Cape of Good Hope, and the Spanish colonies. What right has Russia to hope that she shall hold the balance of destiny in her had? What right has she to expect she should be placed in so favourable a situation? Shall there be

a comparision made between the Russians and us? Are we not then the soldiers of Austerlitz? (Signed,) NAPOLEON.

THIRTY-SEVENTH BULLETIN.

Posen, Dec. 2.

THE following are the particulars of the capitulation of Fort Czentoskaw: 600 men of the garrison, 30 pieces of cannon, and some magazines have fallen into our hands. A treasure has been found, consisting of a number of valuables which had been dedicated by the Poles to the Holy Virgin, as the tutelary guardian of the country. This treasure the Emperor has ordered to be given up to the original proprietors.—The part of the army at Warsaw remains fully satisfied with the patriotism of the people of that city.—This day the city of Posen gave a ball in honour of his Majesty, who remained present an hour. *Te Deum* was also performed to-day, in consequence of its being the anniversary of his Majesty's coronation.

THIRTY-EIGHTH BULLETIN.

Posen, Dec. 5.

PRINCE JEROME, who commands the army of the allies, after having closely blockaded Glogau, and caused batteries to be constructed around that place, proceeded with the Bavarian divisions of Wrede and Deroi towards Kalitsch, to watch the Russians, and left General Vandamme and the Wirtemberg corps to continue the siege of Glogau. The mortars, and several pieces of cannon, arrived on the 29th of November; they were immediately placed in battery. After a few hours' bombardment the place surrendered, and a capitulation was signed.—The allied Wirtemberg troops have displayed great gallantry. Two thousand five hundred men, considerable magazines of biscuit, corn, powder, nearly 200 pieces of cannon, are the results of this conquest, which is so important, particularly on account of the excellency of the works and the situation of the fortress. It is the capital of Lower Silesia. The Russians have refused battle on this side of Warsaw, and have repassed the Vistula. The Grand Duke of Berg has passed that river in pursuit of them, and has taken the suburb of Praga. The Emperor has consequently given orders to Prince Jerome to advance on his right, towards Breslau, and to invest that place, which must also soon fall into our power. The seven fortresses of Silesia will be successively attacked and blockaded. When the temper of those troops which are in the place is considered, no one can expect them to make a long resistance.—The little fort of Culmbach, called Plassenburg, has been blockaded by a battalion of Bavarians. Being furnished with provisions for several months, there was no reason to expect that it should have surrendered soon. The Emperor ordered artillery to be prepared at Cronach and Forchein for battering this fort. On the 24th of November 22 pieces of

cannon were placed in battery, which determined the governor to surrender the place. M. de Beckers, colonel of the 6th Bavarian regiment of the line, who commanded the blockade, displayed much skill and activity in the situation in which he was placed. By the articles of capitulation of Plassenburg, the Prussian garrison were to remain prisoners of war, at the disposal of the King of Bavaria. The officers to be released on their parole. The sick soldiers to remain till recovered. The invalids to retain their allowances, and to be removed to Bayreuth. All the pictures and genealogical tables relative to the royal family of Prussia, were to be preserved in the depôt for the King of Prussia.—There were were found in Plassenburg, 68 pieces of cannon, 64 quintals of powder, 600lb. of salt-petre, 400 quintals of lead, 40 quintals of bar-iron, 1144 muskets of different kinds, 700 old muskets, 74 carbines, 200 pistols, 200 sabres, 29 pair of old colours, 29 old standards, 150 cartouche boxes, 8000 flints, 2,700 hedge-bills, 8 caissons, 14 trains, 9 forges, 9 kettle-drums, &c. &c.—The troops consisted of Major-general Baron d'Uttenhosen, 4 majors, 7 captains, 7 lieutenants, 600 privates of the line, and 150 invalids.

THIRTY-NINTH BULLETIN.

Posen, Dec. 7.

A courier has arrived with intelligence to the Emperor, that the Russians have declared war against the Porte; that Choczim and Bender are surrounded by their trooos; that they have suddenly passed the Dniester, and advanced as far as Jassy. It is General Michelson who commands the Russian army in Wallachia. The Russian army commanded by General Bennigsen, has evacuated the Vistula, and seems inclined to bury itself in the interior.—Marshal Davoust has passed the Vistula, and has established his head-quarters before Praga. His advanced posts are on the Bug. The Grand Duke of Berg remains at Warsaw. The Emperor still has his head-quarters at Posen.

FORTIETH BULLETIN.

Posen, Dec. 8.

MARSHAL NEY has passed the Vistula, and entered Thorn on the 6th. He bestows particular encomiums upon colonel Savary, who at the head of the 84th regiment of infantry, and the grenadiers and voltigeurs of the 96th, and the 6th light infantry, was the first to pass that river. At Thorn he came to action with the Prussians, whom, after a trifling affair, he compelled to evacuate the place. Some were killed, and twenty made prisoners.—This affair gave occasion to a very singular exploit. The river, 200 roods in breadth, was covered with ice; the vessel occupied by our advanced guard stuck fast and could not be moved, when a number of Polish seamen from the other side of the river evinced a disposition to venture through a shower of balls, in order to get the vessel

afloat. In this intention they were opposed by some Prussian sailors, and a battle with fists ensued between them. The Poles succeeded in throwing the Prussians into the water, and brought the French vessel to the other side. The Emperor has enquired respecting the names of these brave fellows, to reward them. This day the Emperor received the deputation from Warsaw, consisting of M. Gutakonski, grand Chamberlain of Lithuania, Knight of a Polish Order: Gouzenski, Lieutenant-General, and Lubenski, Knights of the same Order; and Alexander Potocki, Knight of the Orders of St. Stanislaus and Lusweski.

FORTY-FIRST BULLETIN.

Posen, Dec. 14.

The General of Brigade Belair, of the corps of Marshal Ney, left Thorn on the 9th, and advanced upon Galup. The 6th battalion of light infantry, and Captain Schoeni, with 60 men of the third regiment of hussars, met a party of 400 cavalry belonging to the enemy. The two advanced bodies immediately came to an engagement. The Prussians lost an officer and five dragoons taken prisoners, and had 30 men killed, whose horses we took. Marshal Ney praises highly the conduct of Captain Schoeni on this occasion.—On the 11th, at 6 in the morning, a cannonade was heard on the side of the river Bug. Marshal Davoust had ordered General Guathier to pass that river at the mouth of the Urka, opposite the village of Okunin. The 25th of the line and the 89th having passed, where already covered by a tête-du-pont, and had advanced half a league further, to the village of Pomikuwo, when a Russian division presented itself, for the purpose of storming the village. Its efforts were useless, and it was repulsed with considerable loss. We had about twenty men killed or wounded.—The bridge of Thorn, which is constructed upon wooden piles, is re-established. They are now busied in re-establishing the fortifications of that town. The bridge from Warsaw to the suburb of Praga is completed: it is a bridge of boats. They are forming an entrenched camp at the suburb of Praga. The General of Engineers, Chasseloup, has the chief direction of those works. —On the 10th, the Marshal Augereau passed the Vistula, between Zakroczym and Utrata. His detachments are employed upon the right bank, in covering themselves by intrenchments. The Russians appear to have forces at Poltusk.—Marshal Bessieres advances from Thorn with the second corps of reserve of the cavalry, composed of General Tilly's division of light cavalry, of the dragoons of General Grouchy and Sanue, and of the cuirassiers of General Haultpoult. Messrs. Lucchesini and de Zastrow, plenipotentiaries of the King of Prussia, passed through Thorn on the 10th, to join their Master at Kœnigsberg. A Prussian battalion, of the regiment of de Klock, has deserted in a body from the village of Brok: it arrived at our posts by different roads. It is composed partly of Prussians and Poles. All are indignant at the treatment they receive from the Russians. 'Our Prince,' say they, 'has sold us

to the Russians, we will not go with them.'—The enemy has burned the fine suburbs of Breslau: many women and children have perished in the flames. Prince Jerome has given succour to those unfortunate inhabitants. Humanity has triumphed over the laws of war, which prescribe, that one should drive back again into a besieged town those useless mouths that the enemy wish to send away. The bombardment has been commenced. General Gouvion is named Governor of Warsaw.

FORTY-SECOND BULLETIN.

Posen, Dec. 15.

THE bridge over the Narew, at its confluence with the Bug, is now finished, the *tête-du-pont* is finished, and protected with cannon. The bridge over the Vistula, between Zakroczym and Utrata is also finished: the *tête-du-pont* protected by batteries, is a formidable work. The Russian armies come in the direction of Grodno and Bielock, along the Narew and the Bug. The head-quarters of their divisions were on the 10th at Poltusk, upon the Narew. General Dulauloi is Governor of Thorn.—The 8th corps of the grand army, commanded by Marshal Mortier, is advancing. Its right is at Stettin, its left at Rostock, and its head-quarters at Anclam. The grenadiers of the reserve of General Oudinot are arriving at Custrin. The division of cuirassiers, lately formed under the command of General Espagnac, is now at Berlin. The Italian division of General Lecchi is to join at Magdeburgh. The corps of the grand Duke of Baden is at Stettin. In 15 days it may be placed in the line. The hereditary Prince has constantly followed the head-quarters, and was present at every affair. The Polish division of Zayenscheck, which was organized at Haguenau, is 6000 men strong: it is now at Leipzig, to get its cloathing. His Majesty has ordered a regiment to be raised in the Prussian states, on the other side of the Elbe, which is to assemble at Munster; Prince Hohenzollern Sigmaringen is colonel of that corps. Peace with the Elector of Saxony, and with the Duke of Saxe Weimar, has been signed at Posen. All the Princes of Saxony have been admitted into the confederation of the Rhine. His Majesty has disapproved of the levy of contributions in the states of Saxe Gotha and Saxe Meinungen; he has ordered the restitution of what has been raised. Those princes who have not been at war with France, and who have not furnished contingents to Prussia, were not subject to war contributions.—The army has taken possession of the country of Mecklenburg. This is a consequence of the treaty signed at Schwerin, on the 25th of October 1805. By that treaty the Prince of Mecklenburgh granted a passage to the Russian troops commanded by General Tolstoy.—The season is astonishing. It does not freeze; the sun appears every day, and it is quite autumn weather.—The Emperor sets out this night for Warsaw.

FORTY-THIRD BULLETIN.

Kutno, Dec. 17.

THE Emperor has arrived at Kutno, at four o'clock in the afternoon, after having travelled all night in the calochees (a sort of carriage) of the country, as the thaw makes it impossible to travel in common carriages. The caloche in which Duroc, grand Marshal of the palace, travelled, was overturned. That officer has been severely hurt in the shoulder, but his hurt is not dangerous. This accident will oblige him to keep his bed for eight or ten days.—The *têtes-du-pont* of Praga, of Zokroczym, of Narew, and of Thorn, are acquiring every day a greater degree of strength. The Emperor will arrive at Warsaw to-morrow.—The Vistula being extremely broad, the bridges are every where 3 or 400 toises in length, which makes the labour very considerable.

FORTY-FOURTH BULLETIN.

Warsaw, Dec. 21.

YESTERDAY the Emperor inspected the works of Praga, where 8 fine redoubts, with palisadoes, bastions, &c. inclose a space of 1500 toises, and form, upon the whole, the entrenched camp.—The Vistula is one of the largest rivers in the world. The Bug, though considerably smaller, is still larger than the Seine. The bridge over the Bug is completed. General Gauthier, with the 25th and 85th regiments of infantry occupies the *tête-du-pont*, which General Chasseloup has fortified with great skill; so that this *tête-du-pont*, which is nearly 400 toises in extent, together with the morasses and the river, inclose an entrenched camp which is capable of covering the whole army upon the right bank, and protecting it from any attempt by the enemy. A brigade of the light cavalry of the reserve has skirmishes with the Russian cavalry every day.—On the 18th Marshal Davoust felt the necessity of strengthening and improving his camp upon the right bank of the river, and likewise occupying a small island at the mouth of the Urka. The enemy perceived the conveniency of this post, and a heavy fusillade immediately commenced between the advanced posts; however, the conquest of the island remained with the French. Our loss consisted of a few wounded. The officer of the engineers, Clouet, a young man of great promise, received a ball in the breast.—On the 19th, a regiment of Cossacks, assisted by the Russian hussars, endeavoured to surprise the picquet of light cavalry at the *tete-du-pont* of the Bug; but the picquet had taken such a position as secured it against any surprise. The first regiment of hussars, and a colonel, with a squadron of the 13th, immediately coming to the assistance of the picquet, the enemy were thrown into confusion. In this trifling affair we had 3 or 4 men wounded, but the colonel of the Cossacks was killed and thirty men; 25 horses fell into our hands. There are no men so wretched and cowardly as the Cossacks, they are a scandal to human nature. They pass the Bug, and violate the Austrian

neutrality every day, merely to plunder a house in Gallicia, or to compel the inhabitants to give them brandy, which they drink with great avidity. But since the late campaign, our cavalry is accustomed to the mode of attack made use of by these wretches, and notwithstanding their numbers, and their hideous cry on these occasions, they await them without alarm, and it is well known that 2000 of these wretches are not equal to the attack of a squadron of our cavalry.—Marshal Augereau passed the Vistula at Utrata. General Laivesse entered Plonsk, after drawing out the enemy.—Marshal Soult passed the same river at Vizogrod.—Marshal Bessieres was at Kikol on the 18th, with the second corps of the cavalry of reserve. His advanced guard is at Serpez. There have been several affairs between our cavalry and the Prussian hussars, of whom a great number have been made prisoners. The right bank of the Vistula is quite cleared. Marshal Ney, with his light corps, supports Marshal Bessieres; and his right, at the same time, extends to that under the command of Marshal the Prince of Ponte Corvo.—Thus every corps is in motion, and if the enemy remains in his position, a battle will take place in a few days. With God's help the issue cannot be uncertain. The Russian army is commanded by General Kamenskoy, an old man about 75 years of age. The Generals Buxhowden and Bennigsen command under him.—General Michelson has, beyond a doubt, penetrated into Moldavia, and there are accounts that he arrived at Jassy on the 29th of Nov. We are assured that his generals took Bender by storm, and put every one to the sword. Here behold war declared against the Port without reason or pretext! But at St. Petersburg it was thought that the moment had arrived when France and Prussia, the two powers who had the greatest interest in preserving the independence of the Porte, being at war, was the most favourable period for subjugating the Turkish empire. Still the events of one month have defeated that project, and to these events the Porte shall be indebted for its preservation.—The Grand Duke of Berg has a fever, but he is better. The weather is as mild as at Paris in the month of October, but rainy, which makes it inconvenient. We have taken measures for the delivery of a sufficient quantity of wine, in order to support the vigour of the troops.—The palace of the King of Poland, at Warsaw, is a fine edifice, and well furnished. There are several noble palaces and private houses in this city. Our hospitals are well established, which is no small advantage in this country. The enemy seems to have a number of sick; they also lose greatly by deserters; and of the Prussians we hear nothing, for even whole corps have deserted, to avoid that continual contempt which they might expect among the Russians.

FORTY-FIFTH BULLETIN.

Paluky, Dec. 27.

THE Russian General Bennigsen had the command of an army which was estimated at 60,000 men. At first he intended to cover Warsaw;

but he took a lesson from the intelligence of the occurrences which had taken place in Prussia, and determined to retreat towards the Russian frontiers. Without having been compelled almost to fight a single battle, the French entered Warsaw, passed the Vistula, occupied Praga. In the mean time Field Marshal Kamenskoy, joined the Russian army, just at the moment when General Bennigsen's corps formed a junction with that under Buxhowden. He was indignant at the retreat of the Russians, conceiving that it tended to sully the honour of his country's arms, and he accordingly made a movement in advance.—Prussia remonstrated with the most earnest importunity, and complained, that after all the promises of support made to her, she was abandoned: representing, that the way to Berlin was not by Grodno, Olita, or Brezsc; that her subjects had begun to abate in their zeal for their sovereign; and that the habit of beholding the throne of Berlin in the possession of the French was dangerous to him and favourable to the enemy. The Russians not only ceased their retrograde movement, but they again began to advance. On the 5th of December General Bennigsen moved forward to his head-quarters to Poltusk. The orders issued were to prevent the French from passing the Narew, to retake Praga, and, to occupy the banks of the Vistula, until the moment when more important offensive operations could be adopted.—The junction of Generals Kamenskoy, Buxhowden, and Bennigsen, were celebrated at the palace of Sierock with rejoicings and illuminations, which were descried from the steeples of Warsaw. Nevertheless at the moment when the enemy were cheering themselves with festivals, the Narew was passed. 800 Frenchmen having suddenly crossed that river at its junction with the Ukra, intrenched themselves the same night; and when the enemy appeared next morning, with the intention of forcing them back into the river, they found themselves too late. The French were secure against every event. Being informed of this change in the enemy's operations, the Emperor left Posen on the 10th; at the same moment he put his army in motion. Every report which had been received of the movements of the Russians gave them to understand that they designed to resume offensive operations. Marshal Ney had been for several days master of Thorn: he united the different corps of his army at Galup. Marshal Bessieres, with the second corps of the cavalry of reserve, consisting of the divisions of dragoons of Sahuc and Grouchy, and the division of Hautpoult's cuirassiers, marched from Thorn to proceed to Biezun. The Marshal Prince of Ponte Corvo marched with his corps to support them. Marshal Soult passed the Vistula opposite Plock; and Marshal Augereau passed at Zuckrocyn, where the utmost exertion was made to establish a bridge. The same activity was exerted in constructing that on the Narew. On the 22d the bridge on the Narew was completed. All the reserve of cavalry instantly passed the Vistula at Praga, on their march to the Narew, where Marshal Davoust had collected the whole of his corps. At one o'clock in the morning of the 23d the Emperor set out from Warsaw, and passed the Narew at nine.

On reconnoitring the Ukra, and the considerable intrenchments thrown up by the enemy, he ordered a bridge to be thrown across at the confluence of the Narew and Ukra.—By the zeal of the General of Artillery, the bridge was completed in two hours.

FORTY-SIXTH BULLETIN.

Golymin, Dec. 23.

MARSHAL NEY, charged with executing the manœuvres by which he was to drive the Prussian Lieutenant General Lestocq from Ukra, to outflank him, and by these means to cut off his communications with the Russians, has executed these movements with his accustomed ability and intrepidity. On the 23d, General Marchand's division moved to Gurrzno. On the 24th, the enemy was pursued to Kunzbrock. On the 25th the division came to an action, by which the enemy's rear suffered some loss. On the 26th, the enemy having collected at Soldau and Miawa, Marshal Ney was determined to advance and attack. The Prussians were in possession of Soldau, with 6000 infantry, and about 1000 cavalry, and being defended by morasses and other obstacles about the place, they thought themselves secure against any attack. All these difficulties, however, were surmounted by the 69th and 76th regiments. The enemy defended themselves in all the streets of the place, and were every where driven with fixed bayonets. General Letoscq, observing the small number of troops that had attacked him, wished to retake the place. In the course of the night he made four successive attacks, without effect. He afterwards retired to Neidenburg. Six pieces of cannon, some colours, and a great number of prisoners are the effects of this affair at Soldau. Marshal Ney praises General Vonderweldt, who was wounded. He also makes particular mention of Colonel Brunn, of the 69th, whose behaviour was highly encouraging. On the same day the 59th marched to Tauterburg. During the action at Soldau, General Marchand's division drove the enemy from Miawa, where also a great action took place. Marshal Bessieres had already taken possession of Biezun, with the second corps of cavalry, on the 19th. The enemy feeling the importance of this post, and observing that the left wing of the French army wished to cut the Prussians off from the Russians, made an attempt to retake the place; this gave rise to the engagement at Biezun. On the 23d, the enemy approached by various ways, M. Bessieres had placed the only two companies of infantry he had upon the bridge; when seeing the enemy approach in great numbers, he ordered General Grouchy to advance with his division to meet them. The enemy had already made himself master of the village of Cormeden, into which he had already thrown a battalion of infantry. Being attacked by General Grouchy's division, the enemy's line were soon broke; the Prussian infantry and cavalry, 9000 strong, were thrown into confusion, and driven into the morasses. Five hundred prisoners, five pieces of cannon, and two standards, are the fruits of this attack. Marshal Bes-

sieres bestows the highest encomiums upon General Grouchy, General Rouget, and his Chief of the Staff, General Roussel; Renie, the Chief d'Escadron of the 6th dragoons, distinguished himself. M. Launay, Captain of the select company of that regiment, is killed.

FORTY-SEVENTH BULLETIN.

Poltusk.

THE affair of Czarnowo and Kursomb, that of the cavalry and Lupoczyn, has been followed by that of Poltusk, and by the complete and precipitate retreat of the Russian army, which has finished the present year's campaign.—Marshal Lannes first arrived on the morning of the 26th, directly opposite to Poltusk, where, during the night, the whole of General Bennigsen's corps had assembled. The Russian division, which had been defeated at Nasielsk, had arrived about two in the morning at Poltusk, with the third division of Marshal Davoust's corps in close pursuit of them. At ten o'clock Marshal Lannes began the attack, having his first line composed of the division of Suchet, the second of Gazan's, and that of Oudin, of the third light corps under the command of General Dauttane, on his left wing. The engagement was obstinate; after various occurrences, the enemy was completely routed. The 17th regiment of light infantry, and the 34th, covered themselves with glory. Generals Vedel and Claperede were wounded. General Treilhard, Commandant of the light cavalry; General Bouslard, Commandant of a brigade of dragoons under General Becker; and also Colonel Barthelemy, of the 15th dragoons, were wounded with grape-shot. —Voisin, Aid-de-camp to Marshal Lannes; and M. Curial, Aid-de-camp to General Suchet, were killed, and both have fallen with glory. Marshal Lannes was likewise grazed by a ball. The fifth corps of the army gave a proof of every thing that could be expected from the superiority of the French infantry over that of other nations. Marshal Lannes, though he had been for six days indisposed, persisted in following the corps. The 85th regiment sustained several charges of the enemy's cavalry with great coolness and success. During the night the enemy beat a retreat, and reached Ostrolenka.

FORTY-EIGHTH BULLETIN.

Warsaw, January 3d, 1807.

GENERAL CORBINEAU, Aid-de-camp to the Emperor, had set off from Poltusk, in pursuit of the enemy, with three regiments of light cavalry. After occupying Brok, he reached Ostrowiel, on the 1st inst. On his march he picked up 400 Russian soldiers, several officers, and a great quantity of baggage waggons.—Marshal Soult, with three brigades of light horse, part of Lasalle's division, has taken a position along the banks of the little river Orcye, in order to cover the cantonments of the army.—Marshal Ney, the Prince of Ponte-Corvo, and Marshal Bessi-

eres, have cantoned their troops on the left bank.—The light-armed corps, under Marshals Soult, Davoust, and Lannes, continue to occupy Poltusk and the banks of the Bug.—The enemy's army continues to retreat. The Emperor arrived at Warsaw on the 2d of January.—We have had snow and frost for two day's in continuance; but it has begun again to thaw, and the roads, which were becoming somewhat better, are now as bad as before.—Prince Borgheze has incessantly been at the head of the 1st regiment of carbineers, which he commands. The brave carbineers and cuirassiers testified the most anxious desire to meet the enemy; but the division of dragoons which came first into action, by carrying every thing before them, left the former no opportunity of attacking the enemy.—His Majesty has appointed General Lariboissiere a general of division, and given him the command of the artillery of the guards. He is an officer of the highest merit.—The troops of the grand Duke of Wurtzburg compose the garrison of the city of Berlin. They consist of two regiments which make an excellent appearance.—The corps under Prince Jerome continues to besiege Breslau. That beautiful city is in ashes. A disposition to wait the course of events, and the hope of being relieved by the Russians, have prevented the garrison from surrendering, but the siege makes progress. The Bavarian and Wirtemberg troops have merited the praise of Prince Jerome, and the esteem of the French army.—The Governor of Silesia had collected the garrisons of the fortresses not yet blockaded, and formed out of them an army of 80,000 men, with which force he had commenced his march to interrupt the operations of the army besiegeing Breslau.—Against this force General Hedouville, the chief of Prince Jerome's staff, detached General Montbrun, the commandant of the Wirtembergers, and General Minucci, commandant of the Bavarians. They came up with the Prussians at Strenien, put them to flight, and took 400 men, 600 horses, and several convoys of provisions, which the enemy intended to send into the fortress. Major Herscher, at the head of 150 of Leiningen's light horse, attacked two Prussian squadrons, and completely routed them, making 46 of them prisoners.

FORTY-NINTH BULLETIN.

Warsaw, Jan. 8.

BRESLAU has surrendered. The capitulation has not yet been received at the head-quarters; neither has the inventory of the magazines of subsistence, or of the clothing and artillery yet come to hand. They are, however, known to be very considerable. Prince Jerome must have made his entry into the place. He is going to besiege Brieg, Schweidnitz, and Kosel.—General Victor, commander of the 10th corps of the army, has marched to besiege Colberg and Dantzic, and to take these places during the remainder of the winter.—M. de Zastrow, Aid-de-camp to the King of Prussia, a wise and moderate man, who had signed the armistice which his master did not ratify, was, however, on his arrival

at Kœnigsburg, appointed minister of foreign affairs.—Our cavalry is not far from Kœnigsburg.—The Russian army is continuing its movement towards Grodno. We learn that in the last engagements it had a great number of generals killed and wounded. It evinces great discontents against the Emperor of Russia and the court. The soldiers say, that if their army had been judged strong enough to fight with advantage against the French, the Emperor, his guards, the garrison of Petersburg, and the generals of the court would have been conducted to the army by the same security which brought them to it last year; and that if, on the contrary, the events of Austerlitz and those of Jena made it be thought that the Russians could not obtain successes against the French army, they ought not to have been engaged in an unequal struggle. They say also, "the Emperor Alexander has compromised our glory. We had always been vanquishers, we had established and shared the opinion that we were invincible. Things are greatly altered. For these two years past we have been led about from the frontiers of Poland to Austria, from the Dniester to the Vistula, and made to fall every where into the snares of the enemy. It is difficult not to perceive that all this is ill-managed." —General Michelson is still in Moldavia. There is no news of his having marched against the Turkish army, which occupies Bucharest and Wallachia. The fears of that war are hitherto confined to the investing of Choczim and Bender. Great movements are taking place throughout all Turkey to repel so unjust an aggression.—General Baron Vincent is arrived from Vienna at Warsaw, with letters from the Emperor of Austria to the Emperor Napoleon.—There had been a great fall of snow, and it had frozen for three days. The use of sledges had given great rapidity to the communications, but the thaw has just begun again. The Poles assert, that such a winter is unexampled in this country. The temperature is in reality milder than it generally is at Paris at this season.

FIFTIETH BULLETIN.

Warsaw, Jan. 13.

THE troops found at Ostrolenka several sick Russians, whom the enemy had been unable to take off with him. Independent of the loss of the Russian army in killed and wounded, it has suffered still greater losses by the illness which increases in it from day to day.—On the 8th of Jan. the garrison of Breslau, consisting of 5,500 men, defiled before Prince Jerome. The town has sustained considerable damage. From the first moment it was invested, the Prussian governor caused the three suburbs to be burned. The fortress was regularly besieged; we were already battering it in breach when it surrendered. The Bavarian and Wirtemberg troops distinguished themselves by their intelligence and bravery. Prince Jerome is now investing and besieging, at the same time, all the other fortresses in Silesia; it is probable that they will not hold out long. The corps of 10,000 men, whom the Prince of Pless formed of the garri-

sons of the fortresses, were cut to pieces in the engagements of the 29th and 30th of December.—General Montbrun, with the Wirtemberg cavalry, went to meet the Prince of Pless, near Ohlau, which he took possession of on the 28th, in the evening. On the following morning, at five o'clock, the Prince of Pless ordered him to be attacked. General Montbrun, taking advantage of the unfavourable position of the enemy's infantry, made a movement to the left, turned and killed a number of men, made 700 prisoners, took four pieces of cannon, and as many horses. —The principal forces, however, of the Prince of Pless, lay behind on the side of Neis, where he assembled them after the engagement of Strechlen. He left Schurgalt, and marching day and night, advanced as far as the night camp of the Wirtemberg brigade, which were drawn up in the rear of Hube, under Breslau. At eight in the morning he attacked, with 600 men, the village of Griersten, occupied by two battalions of infantry, and by the Lilange light horse, under the command of the Adjutant-commandant Duveyrier; but he met with so vigorous a reception, that he was forced to make a speedy retreat. Generals Montbrun and Minucci received orders immediately on their return from Ohlau, to cut off the enemy's retreat. But the Prince of Pless made haste to disperse his troops, and made them return by detachments into the fortresses, abandoning in his flight a part of his artillery, a great deal of baggage, and several horses. He had a number of men killed in this affair, and left us 800 prisoners.—Letters received from Bucharest give some details concerning the preparations for war making by Bayracter and the Pacha of Widdin. On the 20th December, the advanced guard of the Turkish army, consisting of 15,000 men, were on the frontiers of Wallachia and Moldavia. The Prince Dolgorucky was also there with his troops. They were thus in the presence of each other. In passing Bucharest, the Turkish officers appeared to be very much animated; they said to a French officer who was in that town, "the French shall see what we are capable of; we form the right of the army of Poland; we shall shew ourselves worthy to be praised by the Emperor Napoleon the Great."—Every thing is in motion through this vast empire; the Sheiks and Ulemas give the impulsion, and every one flies to arms in order to repel the most unjust of aggressions.—Count Italinsky has hitherto only avoided being sent to the Seven Towers by promising that on the return of his messenger the Russians will have received orders to abandon Moldavia and restore Choczim and Bender.

FIFTY-FIRST BULLETIN.

Warsaw, Jan. 14.

On the 20th of December the annexed dispatch of General Bennigsen was received by the King of Prussia at Kœnigsberg. It was immediately published and posted up throughout the town, where it excited the greatest transports of joy. The king was publicly complimented on the occasion, but on the 31st in the evening intelligence was given by

some Prussian officers, corroborated by other advices from the country, of the real state of things. Sadness and consternation were now so much the greater, as every one had abandoned himself to joy. It was then resolved to evacuate Kœnigsberg, and preparations were accordingly made for that purpose. The treasure and most valuable property was immediately sent to Memel. The Queen, who was still ill, embarked on the 3d of January for that town; the King set out from thence on the 6th. The remains of General Lestocq's division also departed for the same, after leaving at Kœnigsberg two battalions and a company of invalids.—The King of Prussia's ministry is composed in the following manner:—General Ruchel, *still ill of the wound he received at the* battle of Jena, is appointed Minister at War.—The President, Sagebarthe, is appointed Minister of the Interior.—The present forces of the Prussian Monarch are as follows:—The King is attended by 1500 troops, both foot and horse.—General Lestocq has scarcely 5000 men, comprising the two battalions left at Kœnigsberg with the company of invalids.—Lieutenant-General Hamburger commands at Dantzic, where he has a garrison of 6000 men. The inhabitants have been disarmed, and it has been intimated to them that in case of alarm the troops will fire on all those who shall quit their houses. General Guzadon commands at Colberg, with 1800 men. Lieutenant-General Couhiere is at Graudentz, with 3000 men. The French troops are in motion to surround and besiege these fortresses. A certain number of recruits, whom the King of Prussia had caused to be assembled, and who were neither clothed nor armed, have been disbanded, because there was no method of keeping them in order.—Two or three English officers were at Kœnigsberg, and caused hopes to be entertained of the arrival of an English army.—The Prince of Pless has in Silesia, 12 or 15,000 men shut up in the fortresses of Breig, Neif, Schweidnitz, and Konell, which Prince Jerome has caused to be invested.—We shall be silent concerning the ridiculous dispatch of General Bennigsen; we shall only remark that it contains something inconceiveable. This General seems to accuse his colleague, General Buxhowden; he says that he was at Mokow. How could he be ignorant that Buxhowden was gone to Golymin, where he was beaten; he pretended to have gained a victory, and nevertheless he was in full retreat at ten at night, and this retreat was so hasty that he abandoned his wounded? Let him shew us a single piece of cannon, a single French standard, a single prisoner, but twelve or fifteen men who might have been taken here and there in the rear of the army, while we can shew him 6000 prisoners, two standards, which he lost near Poltusk, and 3000 wounded, whom he abandoned in his flight.—Should General Buxhowden have given, on his side, as true a relation of the engagement of Golymin, it will be evident that the French army was beaten, and that in consequence of its defeat it took possession of 100 pieces of ordnance, and 1600 baggage waggons, of all the hospitals of the Russian army, of all its wounded, and of the important positions of Sieroch,

Poltusk, Ostrolenka, and obliged the enemy to fall back 80 leagues. With regard to the inference attempted to be drawn by General Bennigsen, from his not having been pursued, it is sufficient to observe, that good care was taken not to pursue him, because our troops outstretched him by two days' march, and that but for the bad roads that hindered Marshal Soult from following this movement, the Russian General would have found the French at Ostrolenka.—It remains for us only to seek what could be the intention of such a relation? It is the same, no doubt, that the Russians proposed to themselves at the battle of Austerlitz. It it the same, no doubt, as that of the Ukases, by which the Emperor Alexander declined accepting the grand insignia, because, he said, he had not commanded at that battle, and accepted the small insignia for the success he had obtained in it, although under the command of the Emperor of Austria. He says furthermore he had the Grand Duke of Berg and Davoust against him, whilst, in fact, he had only to cope with the division of Suchet, and the corps of Marshal Lannes; the 17th regiment of light infantry, and 34th of the line, the 64th and 88th are the only regiments who fought against him. He must have reflected very little on the position of Poltusk, to suppose that the French would take possession of that town, commanded within pistol shot.—There is, however one point of view under which the relation of General Bennigsen may be justified. No doubt but apprehensions were entertained of the effect which the truth might produce throughout Prussian and Russian Poland, which the enemy were to cross, had it reached those countries previous to his being enabled to place hospitals and scattered detachments safe from insult.—These relations, so evidently ridiculous, may still produce the advantages for the Russians of delaying for some days the ardour which faithful recitals will not fail to inspire the Turks with; and these are circumstances in which a few days form a delay of some importance. Experience, however, has proved, that all wiles defeat their end, and that in all things simplicity and truth are the best means in policy.

FIFTY-SECOND BULLETIN.

Warsaw, Jan. 19.

THE 8th corps of the grand army commanded by Marshal Mortier, has detached the second battalion of light infantry to Wollin; three companies of the same regiment had scarcely arrived there, when before break of day they were attacked by a detachment of 1000 foot and 150 horse, with four pieces of cannon, from Colberg. The French, not appalled by the enemy's great superiority of number, carried a bridge, took four pieces of cannon, and made 100 prisoners. The rest were put to flight, leaving behind a number of slain and wounded in the city of Wollin, the streets of which were covered with them. The city of Brieg, in Silesia, has surrendered after a siege of five days. Poland,

rich in grain and provisions, affords us a plentiful supply; Warsaw alone furnishes 100,000 rations per day.—No diseases prevail in the army, nor is it possible to take more care of the health of the soldiers than is done; although the winter season is already so far advanced, no severe frost has hitherto been experienced.—The Emperor is daily on the parade, and reviews the different corps of the army, which, as well as the detachments of conscripts who arrive from France, are supplied with shoes and other necessaries out of the magazines of Warsaw.

FIFTY-THIRD BULLETIN.

Warsaw, Jan. 22.

CONSIDERABLE magazines of provisions were found at Brieg. Prince Jerome continues his campaign in Silesia with activity. Lieutenant-General Deroi has already surrounded Kosel, and opened the trenches. The siege of Schweidnitz, and that of Neisse, are pursued at the same time.—General Victor, being on the way to Stettin, in a carriage with his aid-de-camp and a servant, was taken prisoner by a party of 25 chasseurs, who were scouring the country.—The weather has grown cold: it is probable, that, in a few days, the rivers will be frozen; the season, however, is not more severe than it usually is at Paris. The Emperor every day parades, and reviews several regiments.—All the magazines of the French army are in a train of organization; biscuit is made in all the bakehouses. The Emperor has given orders, that large magazines be established, and that a great quantity of clothing should be made in Silesia.—The English, who can no longer gain credit for their reports, that the Russians, the Tartars, and the Calmucks, are about to devour the French army, because it is well known, even in the coffee houses of London, that these worthy allies cannot endure the sight of our bayonets, are now summoning the dysentery, the plague, and every kind of epidemical disease, to their assistance.—Were these calamities at the disposal of the cabinet of London, not only our army, but also our provinces, and the whole class of manufacturers of the continent, would, doubtless, become their prey. As this is not the case, the English content themselves with circulating, and causing their numerous emissaries to circulate, in every possible shape, the report that the French army is destroyed by disease. By their account, whole battalions are falling like those of the Greeks at the siege of Troy. This would be a very convenient way of getting rid of their enemies; but they must be made to renounce it. The army was never more healthy; the wounded are recovering, and the number of dead is inconsiderable. There are not so many sick as in the last campaign; nay, their number is even inferior to what it would have been in France in time of peace, according to the usual calculations.

FIFTY-FOURTH BULLETIN.

Warsaw, Jan. 27.

EIGHTY-FOUR pieces of cannon, taken from the Russians, are ranged before the Palace of the Republic at Warsaw. They are those which were taken from Generals Kaminski, Bennigsen, and Buxhowden, in the battles of Czarnowo, Nasielsk, Poltusk, and Golymin; and are the very same which the Russians drew along the streets of this city with so much ostentation, when lately they marched through them to meet the French. It is easy to conceive the effect which the sight of so grand a triumph must produce upon the people delighted with seeing the humiliation of enemies who have so long and so cruelly oppressed them.—There are several hospitals in the country which the army occupies, containing a great number of sick and wounded Russians. 5000 prisoners have been sent to France, 200 escaped in the first moments of confusion, and 1500 have entered among the Polish troops.—Thus have the battles with the Russians cost them a great part of their artillery, all their baggage, and from 25 to 30,000 men, killed, wounded, or prisoners.—Gen. Kaminski, who had been represented as another Suwarrow, has just been disgraced. It is reported that General Buxhowden is in the same situation; hence it appears, that General Bennigsen now commands the army.—Some battalions of light infantry belonging to Marshal Ney's corps had advanced twenty leagues from their cantonments; the Russian army took the alarm, and made a movement on its right. The battalions have returned within the line of their cantonments, without sustaining any loss.—During this period, the Prince of Ponte Corvo took possession of Elbing and the country situated on the borders of the Baltic.—The General of Division Drouet entered Christbourg, where he took 300 prisoners from the regiment of Courbieres, including a major and several officers.—Colonel Saint Genez, of the 19th dragoons, charged another of the enemy's regiments, and took 50 prisoners, among whom was the colonel commandant.—A Russian column had gone to Leibstadt, beyond the little river the Passarge, and had carried off half a company of voltigeurs of the regiment of the line, who were at the advanced posts of the cantonment. The Prince of Ponte Corvo, informed of this movement, left Elbing, collected his troops, advanced with Rivaud's division towards the enemy, and met them near Mohringen.—On the 25th, at noon, the enemy's division appeared, 12000 strong. We soon came to blows. The 8th regiment of the line fell upon the Russians with inexpressible bravery, to repair the loss which one of its posts had experienced. The enemy were completely routed, pursued four leagues, and compelled to repass the Passarge. Dupont's division arrived just as the engagement was concluded, and could take no part in it.—An old man, 117 years of age, has been presented to the Emperor, who has granted him a pension of 50 Napoleons, and has ordered him a twelvemonth's allowance in advance.—The weather is very fine. It is no colder than it should be for the health of the soldiers, and the amendment of the

roads, which are becoming passable.—On the right and centre of the army the enemy are more than 30 leagues from our posts.—The Emperor is gone on horseback to make the tour of the cantonments. He will be absent from Warsaw eight or ten days.

FIFTY-FIFTH BULLETIN.

Warsaw, January 29th, 1807.

THE details of the battle of Mohringen are as follows: The Marshal Prince of Ponte-Corvo arrived at Mohringen with the division of Drouet, on the 25th, at 11 in the morning, at the very moment when the General of Brigade Pactod was attacked by the enemy. The Marshal Prince of Ponte Corvo ordered an immediate attack of the village of Pfarresfeldeben, by a battalion of the 9th of light infantry. This village was defended by three Russian battalions, which were supported by three others. The Prince of Ponte Corvo ordered two other battalions to march, to support that of the 9th. The action was very sharp. The eagle of the 9th regiment of light infantry was taken by the enemy; but on the aspect of the affront with which this brave regiment was on the point of being covered for ever, and from which neither victory, nor the glory acquired in an hundred combats, would have purified it; the soldiers, animated with an inconceivable ardour, precipitated themselves on the enemy, whom they routed, and recovered their eagle. In the mean while, the French line, composed of the 8th of the line, of the 27th of light infantry, and of the 94th, were formed, and attacked the Russian line, which had taken its position on a rising ground. The fire of the musketry was very brisk, and at a point blank distance.—At this moment General Dupont appeared on the road, with the 32d and 96th regiments. He turned the right wing of the enemy. A battalion of the 32d rushed upon the enemy with its usual impetuosity, put them to flight, killing several of them. The only prisoners they made were those who were in the houses. The Russians were pursued for two leagues, and were it not for the coming on of night, the pursuit would have been continued. Counts Pahlen and Gallitzin commanded the Russians. They left 1,200 dead upon the field of battle, and lost 300 prisoners and several howitzers.—Laplanche, General of Brigade, distinguished himself. The 19th dragoons made a fine charge against the Russian infantry. It is not only the good conduct of the soldiers, and the talents of the generals, which are most worthy to be remarked, but the expedition with which the troops broke up from their cantonments, and performed a march which would be reckoned extraordinary for any other troops, without a man being missing in the field of battle. It is this which eminently distinguishes soldiers who have no other impulse but that of honour.—A Tartar is just arrived from Constantinople, which place he left on the 1st of this month. He has been dispatched to London by the Porte.—On the 30th of December war with Russia had been solemnly proclaimed. The pelisse and the sword had been sent to the Grand Vizier:

28 regiments of Janissaries set out for Constantinople; and several others passed from Asia to Europe. The ambassador of Russia, his whole suite, all the Russians in that city, and all the Greeks belonging to them, to the amount of 7 or 800, quitted Constantinople on the 29th.—The Tartar passed through Widdin the 15th of January. He found the roads covered with troops, who marched with alacrity against their eternal enemy; 60,000 men were already at Rodschuk, and 25,000, composing the advanced guard, were between that town and Bucharest. The Russians halted at Bucharest, which they occupied with an advanced guard of 15,000 men.—Prince Suzzo was proclaimed Hospodar of Wallachia. Prince Ypsilanti was ploclaimed a traitor, and a price set upon his head.—The thermometer continues at two or three degrees below 0. It is the most favourable season for the army.

FIFTY-SIXTH BULLETIN.

Arensdorff, Feb. 5, 1807.

AFTER the battle of Mohringen, in which the Russian advanced guard was defeated, the enemy retreated upon Leobstadt; but the corps of General Essen, which was at first destined for Moldavia, and also a number of fresh regiments from different parts of the Russian empire, having joined the Russian army in Poland, the enemy again, so early as the 27th, advanced in great force, with the design of removing the theatre of the war to the Lower Vistula. The Emperor being informed of these events, ordered the Prince of Ponte Corvo to retreat, and also to favour the offensive operations of the enemy, in order to draw them towards the Lower Vistula. His Majesty at the same time ordered the whole army to break up from winter-quarters. He also left Warsaw himself, and arrived on the evening of the 31st at Willenberg, whither the Grand Duke of Berg had already collected all the cavalry. On the 1st of February we began to advance. At Passenheim we fell in with the enemy, who constantly assumed the offensive; but here the Grand Duke fell upon them with several columns of cavalry, and entered the town sword in hand. By three in the morning the enemy was on the Lower Vistula, which he had determined to pass, but where he now found his left wing surrounded. The Russians, however, formed themselves in order of battle, and now commenced the battle of Bergfried, where the Emperor attacked the enemy with the corps of Ney, Augereau, and Soult, and his life guards as a corps of reserve. The contest was for a long time severe: at last, the enemy having been completely defeated on several points, and having lost 4 pieces of cannon and 1700 prisoners, abandoned all his positions, and night put an end to the fight. On the following day the action was resumed; but the enemy had employed the night in retreating, and had left behind only the rear-guard which was endeavouring to follow, and which was fiercely pursued, fighting all the time, for 6 hours. The difficulty of the ground prevented our cavalry from doing the enemy much injury. On the 5th, the whole French

army was again in motion, advancing, and the enemy constantly retreating, except one column, which was still on this side of the little river Alle. The Emperor thereupon ordered Marshals Soult and Davoust, and the Grand Duke, to follow the enemy's main body, and Marshal Ney, joined by a division of dragoons, to attack the cut off column. While, in consequence of these orders, the Grand Duke at Walerdoff, after some attacks, compelled 8 or 900 Russian cavalry to retreat; Ney came up with the head of the before-mentioned column, which, finding itself surrounded, for a moment adopted the bold resolution of cutting its way through our corps, but met death and destruction in the points of our bayonets. Defeated and thrown into confusion, the enemy abandoned their cannon, colours, and baggage, and the other part of the column, on learning the fate of the advanced guard, retreated. In all these actions our loss was very little, not more than 80 or 100 killed, and from 3 to 400 wounded. The loss of the enemy consisted of 16 pieces of cannon, several thousand prisoners, and a great number of killed and wounded.

FIFTY-SEVENTH BULLETIN.

THIS bulletin is dated from Prussian Eylau, Feb. 9. It mentions only some attacks on the rear of the enemy's main body; which, it is stated, were executed on the 6th and 7th with the best success, by the Grand Duke of Berg, notwithstanding that the Russians presented a most formidable resistance.

FIFTY-EIGHTH BULLETIN.

THIS bulletin is also dated from Prussian Eylau, Feb. 9. It mentions, that, on approaching that place, the enemy were found already behind it, waiting for our army, in order to commence a new battle, for which both sides prepared. In the previous affairs which took place, 3 Russian regiments were completely cut off, but at the same time a battalion of the 18th regiment was thrown into disorder by a Russian column of cavalry. The dragoons of Klein, however, observed this affair in sufficient time to relieve our battalion; but in Eylau, where the Russians wished to maintain themselves, but which we wished to possess before the battle commenced, the fighting was most bloody; it was ten at night before they could be driven out of the town. They had thrown, however, some regiments into a church, where they remained, and which they were not compelled to abandon until after great slaughter. The night was passed by the armies under the bare canopy of heaven in each other's presence.—On the following day, by the first dim ray of the morning, the Russians commenced the attack with a brisk cannonade. The Emperor visited the church which the Russians had defended with so much obstinacy on the day before. He made Marshal Augereau's corps advance, and the eminence upon which the church stood was

cannonaded by 40 pieces of artillery belonging to his guard. The armies were now within half gun-shot of each other. The thunder of the cannon was terrible. After the firing had continued for some time, the troops became impatient of suffering so much without any thing decisive happening. Some manœuvres then commenced on both sides, in order to obtain advantages over each other, and in the mean time a thick fall of snow came on, in consequence of which the troops could not discern one another, at the distance of two paces. In this obscurity some of the corps lost their way, and the columns getting too much to the left wandered in uncertainty. This state lasted half an hour. When the weather cleared up, the Grand Duke at the head of the cavalry, supported by Marshal Bessieres at the head of the guards, and the division of St. Hillaire, advanced and attacked the enemy. This bold manœuvre, which covered the cavalry with glory, had become necessary in consequence of the circumstances in which our columns were placed. The enemy's cavalry, who endeavoured to oppose this manœuvre, were completely routed. The slaughter was horrible. Two lines of Russian infantry were penetrated, and the third only maintained itself in consequence of having supported itself upon a wood. Some squadrons of the guards passed twice through the whole of the enemy's army. This brilliant attack, had it not been for the wood, and some other difficulties of the ground, would have decided the victory. General Hautpoult was wounded. General Dahlman perished gloriously in the attack. For the 100 dragoons or cuirassiers of the guard which lay dead in the field, there were found beside them 1000 of their enemies. Marshal Davoust, who had been detached to fall upon the rear of the enemy, but whose progress was much impeded by the weather, was at last enabled to execute his orders, and decided the victory. The enemy, after several vain endeavours to repulse that general, retreated, leaving their wounded and 16 pieces of cannon on the field of battle. The number of killed and wounded in this action was on both sides very considerable, and it could not be otherwise when a constant fire was maintained from about 300 pieces of cannon for more than 12 hours, within a short distance of both armies. Marshal Augereau is wounded. General Desjardins, Heudalet, and Lochet, are also wounded. General Corbineau is killed, as are likewise Colonels Lacué, Lemaris, and Bouvieres. Our whole loss consists of exactly 1000 killed, and 5,700 wounded, including 1000, who are very badly wounded. But we have to set against this loss 7000 Russians, who have been counted dead on the field of battle.—The plan of the enemy, which had for its object to extend themselves towards Thorn, and to turn our left wing, has completely miscarried, and their attempt to carry it into execution has proved exceedingly fatal to them. It has cost them from 12 to 15,000 prisoners, as many in killed and missing, 45 pieces of artillery, and 18 standards. The eagle of one of the battalions is lost, and has probably been taken by the enemy. The Emperor will give that battalion another standard after it shall have taken one from the enemy. Having defeated this enterprize of the enemy,

and driven them 100 miles from the Vistula, the army has returned to its cantonments, and is going into winter quarters again.

FIFTY-NINTH BULLETIN.

Prussian Eylau, Feb. 14.

THE enemy has taken a position behind the Pregel. Our patroles are before Koningsberg, but the Emperor has thought proper to concentrate his army, in winter-quarters, in such manner, that it may be in a condition to cover the line of the Vistula. The number of cannon which have been taken, since the battle of Bergfried, is about 60. The Grand Duke of Berg still has his head-quarters at Wirtemberg, close upon the Pregel. General Hautpoult has died of his wounds; his loss is generally deplored; but few warriors have terminated their career so gloriously. His division of cuirassiers has distinguished itself in all the battles. The Emperor has given orders for removing his body to Paris. On the 12th, Marshal Lefebvre advanced to Marienwerder, where he found seven Prussian squadrons; he defeated them, and made 300 prisoners. Those who escaped, fled towards Dantzic.

SIXTIETH BULLETIN.

Prussian Eylau. Feb. 17.

THE conquest of Silesia is prosecuted. The fortress of Schweidnitz has surrendered. The Prussian Governor of Silesia is shut up in Clatz, after having been driven by General Lefebvre out of the positions of Frankenstein and Neurohdo. In these affairs the Wurtemberg troops behaved remarkably well. The enemy lost about 100 killed, and 300 prisoners. The siege of Cosel is conducted with vigour.—Since the battle of Eylau the enemy have reassembled behind the Pregel. We hoped to have driven them from that position, had the river remained frozen; but a thaw has commenced, and this river is a boundary over which the French army has no interest to pursue them. About 3000 Russians, prisoners, who were at Wellenberg, have been set at liberty by a troop of Cossacks, consisting of 1000 men. The cold has entirely ceased; the snow is every where melted, and the season exhibits a singular phenomenon of the mild weather of the last days of April, in the middle of the month of February. The army is entered into cantonments.

SIXTY-FIRST BULLETIN.

Landsberg, Feb. 18.

THE battle of Eylau was at first considered as a victory by several of the enemy's officers. Such, indeed, was the belief at Koningsberg, during the whole evening of the 9th; but the alarm was great, when the Russian head-quarters and the army arrived there. Soon after our cannon was heard, and the French were seen in the possession of a height

which flanked the whole of the Russian troops. The Russian General declared that he would defend the town, which greatly increased the alarm of the inhabitants, who said, "We shall share the fate of Lubeck." It was fortunate, however, for this town, that it did not come within the plan of the French Generals to drive the Russians from this position. The number of dead in the Russian army, in generals, and other officers, is very remarkable. In consequence of the battle of Eylau, more than 5000 wounded Russians, found on the field of battle, or in the neighbouring hospitals, have fallen into the hands of the victors. It is reckoned that the Russians had 15,000 wounded, besides the 5000 which fell into the hands of the French.—The army has resumed its quarters. The districts of Elbing, Liebstadt, and Osterode, are the finest in the country, and the Emperor has chosen them for the cantonments of his left wing. Marshal Mortier has gone back to Swedish Pomerania. Stralsund is blockaded; and it is to be regretted that the enemy have, without any reason, burnt the fine suburb of Kinper. The fire presented a horrible spectacle, more than 2000 persons are, in consequence of it, destitute of any home or shelter.

Proclamation, dated Prussian Eylau, February 16.

"SOLDIERS—We had begun to enjoy a little repose in our winter quarters, when the enemy attacked the first corps, and shewed themselves on the Lower Vistula. We broke up and marched against him. We have pursued him, sword in hand, 80 miles. He has fled to his strong holds, and retired beyond the Pregel. In the battles of Bergfried, Deppen, Hof, and Eylau, we have taken from him 65 pieces of cannon, and 16 standards, besides his loss of more than 40,000 men in killed, wounded, and taken prisoners. The heroes who, on our side, remain in the bed of honour, have died a glorious death. It is the death of a true soldier. Their relatives will always have a just claim to our care and beneficence. —Having thus defeated all the enterprises of the enemy, we shall return towards the Vistula, and resume our winter quarters. Those who shall dare to disturb these quarters, shall have reason to repent; for, whether beyond the Vistula, or on the other side of the Danube; whether in the middle of winter, or in the beginning of autumn; we still will be found French soldiers, and soldiers of the grand army."

SIXTY-SECOND BULLETIN.

Liebstadt, Feb. 21.

THE right of the grand army has been victorious, like the centre and the left. General Essen, at the head of 25,000 men, advanced to Ostrolenka on the 15th, along the two banks of the Narew; when arrived at the village of Flacis Lawowa, he met the advanced guard of General Savary, who commanded the 5th corps.—On the 16th, at break of day, General Gazan with a part of his division, made an oblique

movement upon the advanced guard. At nine in the morning he met the enemy, on the road to Novogorod, attacked, defeated, and put him to the route. But, at the same moment, the enemy attacked Ostrolenka by the left. General Campania, with a brigade of the division of General Gazan, and General Ruffin, with a brigade of the division of General Oudinot, defended that small town. General Savary sent thither the General of Division Reille, chief of the army. The Russian infantry, in several columns, endeavoured to carry the town. The enemy was suffered to advance half the length of the streets, when he was marched against and charged. He was three times cut down, and left the streets covered with the dead. The loss of the enemy was so great that he abandoned the town and took a position behind the sand-hills which covered it.—The divisions of General Suchet and Oudinot advanced: at noon the heads of their columns arrived at Ostrolenka. General Savary drew up his little army in the following manner;—General Oudinot commanded the left in two lines; General Suchet the centre; and General Reille, commanding a brigade of the division of Gazan, formed the right. He covered himself with all his artillery, and marched against the enemy. The intrepid General Oudinot put himself at the head of the cavalry, made a successful charge, and cut in pieces the Cossaques of the rear guard of the enemy. The fire was very brisk; the enemy gave way on all sides, and was followed fighting during three leagues.—The next day the enemy was pursued several leagues, but without being perceived. His cavalry had retreated the whole night. General Suwarrow, and several others officers of the enemy are among the slain. The enemy has abandoned a great number of the wounded, 1200 have been taken off the field, and more are bringing in every instant. Seven pieces of cannon and two standards are the trophies of this victory. The enemy has left 1300 dead on the field of battle. On our side we have had 60 men killed, and from 4 to 500 wounded. But a loss more sensibly felt is that of the General of Brigade, Campania, who was an officer of great merit and promise; he was born in the department of Marengo. The Emperor has been much grieved at his loss. The 103d regiment distinguished itself particularly in this affair. Among the wounded are Colonel Du Hamel, of the 21st regiment of light infantry; and the Colonel of artillery, Nourrist. The Emperor has ordered the 5th corps to go into winter-quarters. The thaw is dreadful. The season will not permit any thing great to be acheived; it is that of repose. The enemy first broke up from his quarters; he has repented it.

SIXTY-THIRD BULLETIN.

Osterode, Feb. 28, 1807.

CAPTAIN AUZONI, of the Imperial Horse Guards, mortally wounded in the battle of Eylau, was lying upon the field of battle. His comrades came to take him up and carry him to the hospital. He recovered his senses only to say to them, "Let me alone, my friends; I die contented,

since we have gained the day, and that I can die upon the bed of honour, surrounded by the cannons taken from the enemy, and the wrecks of their defeat. Tell the Emperor that I have but one regret, which is that in a few moments I shall be no longer able to do any thing for his service, and the glory of our fine France—to her my last breath—." The effort he made to utter these words exhausted the little strength he had remaining. All the reports we receive, agree in stating, that the enemy lost at the battle of Eylau 20 Generals, and 900 officers killed or wounded, and upwards of 30,000 men disabled. At the engagement of Ostrolenka, on the 16th, two Russian Generals were killed, and three wounded. His Majesty has sent to Paris the sixteen stands of colours taken at the battle of Eylau. All the cannon are already sent off to Thorn. His Majesty has ordered that these cannon shall be melted down and made into a brazen statue of General Hautpoult, commander of the second division of cuirassiers, in his uniform of cuirassier. The army is concentrated in its cantonments behind the Passarge, with its left supported by Marienwerder, the island of Nogat, and Elbing, countries which afford resources. Being informed that a Russian division had marched towards Braunsberg, at the head of our cantonments, the Emperor ordered it to by attacked. The Prince of Ponte Corvo assigned this expedition to General Dupont, an officer of great merit. On the 26th, at two o'clock in the afternoon, General Dupont presented himself before Braunsberg, attacked the enemy's division, 10,000 strong, overthrew it with fixed bayonets, drove it from the town, made it recross the Passarge; took from it 16 pieces of cannon, two stands of colours, and made 3000 prisoners. We had but very few men killed. On the side of Guttstadt, General Leger-Belair repaired to the village of Peterswalde, at day-break on the 25th, upon receiving advice that a Russian column had arrived, during the night, at that village, overthrew it, took the General Baron de Korff, who commanded it, his staff, several Lieutenant-Colonels and officers, and 400 men. This brigade was composed of ten battalions, which had suffered so much, that they formed only 1,600 men under arms. The Emperor, in testimony of his satisfaction to General Savary for the engagement of Ostrolenka, has granted him the grand insignia of the Legion of Honour, and called him about his person. His Majesty has given the command of the 5th corps to Marshal Massena, Marshal Lannes continuing to be sick. At the battle of Eylau Marshal Augereau, over-run with rheumatic pains, was sick and hardly in his senses; but the cannon awakes the brave; he flew in full gallop to the head of his corps, after getting himself tied upon his horse. He was constantly exposed to the greatest fire, and was even slightly wounded. The Emperor has just ordered him to France for the purpose of taking care of his health. The garrison of Colberg and Dantzic, availing themselves of the little attention paid them, had encouraged themselves by different excursions. An advanded post of the Italian division was attacked on the 16th at Stargard by a party of 800 men of the garrision of Colberg.

General Bosanti had with him only a few companies of the first Italian regiment of the line, which took to their arms in time, marched with resolution against the enemy, and routed him. General Teuli, on his side, with the main body of the Italian division, the regiment of musketeers of the guards, and the first company of Gens d'Armes on duty, repaired to invest Colberg. On arriving at Naugarten, he found the enemy intrenched, occupying a fort beset with pieces of cannon. Colonel Boyer, of the musketees of the guards, gave an assault. Captain Montmorency, of the company of Gens d'Armes, made a successful charge. The fort was taken, 300 men made prisoners, and six pieces of cannon carried off. The enemy left one hundred men upon the field of battle. General Dombrowski marched against the garrison of Dantzic: he fell in with it at Dirschau, overthrew it, made 600 prisoners, took seven pieces of cannon, and pursued it for several leagues. He was wounded with a musket ball. Marshal Lefebvre arrived in the mean time at the head of the 10th corps. He had been joined by the Saxons, and marched to invest Dantzic. The weather is still changeable. It froze yesterday; it thaws to-day. The whole winter has passed over in this manner. The thermometer has never been lower than five degrees.

SIXTY-FOURTH BULLETIN.

Osterode, March 2.

THE town of Elbing furnishes great resources to the army: a great quantity of wine and brandy was found there. This country of the Lower Vistula is very fertile. The ambassadors from Constantinople and Persia have entered Poland, and are on their way to Warsaw. After the battle of Eylau, the Emperor passed every day several hours upon the field of battle—a horrible spectacle, but which duty rendered necessary. It required great labour to bury all the dead. A great number of Russian slain were found with the insignia of their orders. It appears, that among them was a Prince Repnin. Forty-eight hours after the battle, there were upwards of 500 wounded Russians whom we had not been able to carry off. Brandy and bread were carried to them, and they were successively conveyed to the hospital. Let any one imagine to himself, upon the space of a square league, 9 or 10,000 dead bodies, 4 or 5000 horses killed, whole lines of Russian knapsacks, broken pieces of muskets and sabres; the ground covered with cannon balls, howitzer shells and ammunition; twenty-four pieces of cannon, near which were lying the bodies of their drivers, killed at the moment when they were striving to carry them off. All this was the more conspicuous upon a ground covered with snow: this spectacle is calculated to inspire princes with the love of peace, and an abhorrence of war. The 5000 wounded whom we had were all conveyed to Thorn, and to our hospitals on the left bank of the Vistula, in sledges. The surgeons observed with astonishment, that the fatigue of this conveyance did no harm to the wounded. The following are some details of the engagement of Brauns-

berg. General Dupont marched against the enemy in two columns. General Bruyere, who commanded the right column, fell in with the enemy at Rugarn, and drove him towards the river which runs before this village. The left column drove the enemy towards Willenberg, and the whole division shortly after stretched out of the wood. The enemy being driven from his first position, was obliged to fall back upon the river which covers the town of Braunsberg: he at first made a resolute stand, but General Dupont marched against him, overthrew him by a charge, and entered with him into the town, the streets of which were choaked up with the Russian slain. The 9th of light infantry, the 32d and the 96th of the line, which compose this division, distinguished themselves. Generals Barrois and Laboussaye, Colonel Seinele, of the 24th of the line, Colonel Muenier, of the 9th light infantry, the chief of battalion, Rouge, of the 32d of the line, and the chief of squadron, Hubinet, of the 9th hussars, are deserving of particular encomiums. Since the arrival of the French army upon the Vistula, we have taken from the Russians in the engagements of Pultusk and Golymin, 89 pieces of cannon; at the engagement of Bergfried, 4 pieces; in the retreat of Allenstein, 5 pieces; at the engagement of Deppen, 16 pieces; at the engagement of Holl, 12 pieces; the battle of Eylau, 24 pieces; at the engagement of Braunsberg, 6 pieces; and at the engagement of Ostrolenka, 9 pieces; total, 175 pieces of cannon. It has been remarked upon this subject, that the Emperor never lost any cannon in the armies which he has commanded, either in the first campaigns of Italy and Egypt, in that of the Army of Reserve, in that of Austria and Moravia, or in that of Russia and Poland.

SIXTY-FIFTH BULLETIN.

Osterode, March 10.

THE army is gone into cantonments behind the Passarge. The Prince of Ponte Corvo is at Holland and Braunsberg; Marshal Soult at Liebstadt and Mohringen; Marshal Ney at Guttstadt; Marshal Davoust at Allenstein, Hohenstein, and Deppen; the head-quarters are at Osterode; the Polish corps of observation, under General Zayonscheck, is at Nieberberg; Marshal Lefebvre is before Dantzic; the 5th corps is upon the Omulew: a division of Bavarians, under the Crown Prince, is at Warsaw; the corps of Prince Jerome in Silesia; the eighth crops of observation is in Swedish Pomerania; the fortress of Breslau, Scweidnitz, and Brieg, are demolished; General Rapp, Aide-de-Camp to the Emperor, is governor of Thorn; bridges are thrown over the Vistula at Marienburg and Dirschau. On the 1st of March, the emperor having been informed that the enemy, encouraged by the position of our army, had shewn themselves on the right bank of the Passarge, ordered Marshals Ney and Soult to advance, reconnoitre, and drive the enemy back. Marshal Ney proceeded towards Guttstadt; Marsal Soult passed the Passarge at Wormditt. The enemy's posts, which retreated with precipitation, were pursued to

the distance of eight leagues. The enemy, observing that the French were not inclined to pursue them any further, and that our force was merely an advanced guard that had left their main body in the rear, brought forward two regiments of grenadiers, and, in the course of the night, attacked our cantonments at Zechern. The 50th regiment received them upon the point of the bayonet. The 27th and 39th regiments also conducted themselves with great courage. In these trifling affairs the Russians had nearly 1000 men killed, wounded, and made prisoners. After having thus disturbed the enemy, the army returned again to its cantonments. The Grand Duke of Berg, being informed that a corps of cavalry had advanced to Willenberg, ordered the Prince of Borghese to attack that place, who, at the head of his regimentt, charged eight Russian squadrons, overthrew, and put them to flight, making 100 prisoners, including three captains and eight officers. Marshal Lefebvre has completely invested Dantzic, and commenced the lines of circumvallation round that city.

SIXTY-SIXTH BULLETIN.

Osterode, March 14.

THE grand army remains in its cantonments, where it takes repose. Frequent skirmishes have taken place between the advanced posts of the two armies. Two regiments of Russian cavalry came on the 12th instant to harass the 69th regiment of infantry of the line in its cantonments, at Lingour, before Guttstadt. A battalion of this regiment flew to arms from an ambuscade, attacked, and repulsed the enemy, who left 80 men on the field. General Guyot who commanded the advanced posts of M. Soult, has, on his side, had several affairs of outposts with the enemy, in which he had the advantage. After the little battle of Willenberg, the Grand Duke of Berg expelled the Cossacks from the whole of the right bank of the Alle. In order to assure himself that the enemy was not making some movements, he went to Wirtemberg, Sedburgh, Meusguth, and Bischosburg. He had some engagements with the enemy's cavalry, and took 100 Cossacks prisoners. The Russian army appears to be concentrated on the side of the Bartensteine on the Alle; the Prussian division on the side of Creutzbourg. The enemy's army made a retrograde movement, and have approached nearer to Kœnigsberg. The whole of the French army is in cantonments: it is provisioned by the towns of Elbing, Braunsberg, and from the resources drawn from the island of Nogat, which is extremely fertile. Two bridges have been erected over the Vistula, one at Marienwerder, the other at Marienberg. Marshal Lefebvre has completed the investment of Dantzic. General Lefebvre has invested Colberg. Each of these garrisons have been driven into these towns after a slight engagement. A division of twelve thousand Bavarians, commanded by the Prince Royal of Bavaria, has crossed the Vistula at Warsaw, and is coming to join the army,

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SIXTY-SEVENTH BULLETIN.

Osterode, March 25.

ON the 14th instant, at three in the afternoon, the garrison of Stralsund, taking advantage of a fog, made a sortie with two thousand infantry, two squadrons of cavalry, and six pieces of cannon, in order to carry a redoubt thrown up by General Dupas. This redoubt, which was open, without palisades and without cannon, was defended by a company of voltigeurs, of the 28th regiment of the line. The immense superiority of the enemy had no effect on these brave men; being reinforced by a company of voltigeurs of the 4th of the line (light infantry), under Captain Berral, they resisted all the attempts of the Swedish brigade. Fifteen Swedish soldiers reached the parapet, but there found their death. All the enemy's attempts were equally fruitless. Sixty-two dead bodies of the Swedes were buried at the foot of the redoubt. It is supposed that 120 were wounded, and 50 were made prisoners, though there were not more than 150 men in the redoubt. Several Swedish officers were found among the dead, distinguished by their military decorations. This instance of bravery has attracted the Emperor's attention. His Majesty has sent three orders of the legion of honour for the companies engaged. Captain Drivet, who commanded on this weak redoubt, highly distinguished himself. On the 20th, Marshal Lefebvre ordered the brigade under General Schramm to cross over from the island of Nogat, in the Frisch Haff, in order to cut off the communication between Dantzic and the sea. These orders were carried into execution at three in the morning. The Prussians were routed, and 300 of them fell into our hands. At six in the evening, the garrison of Dantzic sent out a detachment of 4000 men to retake the post; but they were repulsed, with the loss of some hundreds of prisoners, and one piece of cannon. General Schramm had under his command the 2d battalion of the 2d regiment of infantry, and several Saxon battalions, who distinguished themselves. The Emperor has sent three orders of the legion of honour to be distributed among the Saxon officers; and three more for the privates, subalterns, and to the major who commanded them. In Silesia, the garrison of Neisse has made a sortie, but fell into an ambuscade. A regiment of Wirtemberg cavalry took these troops in flank, killed 50, and made 60 prisoners. The winter in Poland seems to have resembled the winter at Paris, that is to say, variable. It freezes and thaws in alternate succession. However, we have the good fortune not to have any sick in the army. On the contrary all accounts agree that the Russians have a great number of sick. The army remains tranquil in its cantonments. The works which compose the *tete du pont* of Soenek, Modlin, Praga, and Marienwerder, are every day becoming more formidable; and the magazines are organized, and are every where receiving provisions. Three hundred thousand bottles of Bourdeaux wine were found at Elbing; and though each bottle cost four francs the Emperor paid that price to the merchants, and ordered the wine to be distributed among the army. The Emperor has sent the Prince Borghese upon a mission to Warsaw.

SIXTY-EIGHTH BULLETIN.

Osterode, March 29.

ON the 17th of March, at three o'clock in the morning, the General of Brigade Lefebvre, Aid-de-Camp to Prince Jerome, passed near Glatz, in his way to Wunchelsbourg, with three squadrons of light-horse, and the Taxis regiment of light infantry, when 1500 men, with two pieces of cannon, made a sortie from the place. Lt.-Col. Gerrard immediately attacked and drove them back into Glatz, after having taken 100 soldiers, several officers, and two pieces of artillery. Marshal Massena is gone from Willenberg to Ortelsbourg, and forced an entrance there for the division of Becker's dragoons, which he has reinforced with a detachment of Polish horse. There were some Cossacks at Ortelsbourg, and several attacks were made, in which the enemy lost 20 men. General Becker, as he was coming to resume his postion at Willenberg, was attacked by 2000 Cossacks. An ambuscade of infantry was formed, into which they fell, and lost 200 men. On the 26th, at five o'clock in the morning, the garrison of Dantzic made a general sortie, which proved very fatal. It was repulsed on all sides. A colonel, named Cracaw, who had a command, was taken with 400 men, and two pieces of cannon, in an attack made by the 19th regiment of chasseurs. The Northern Polish Legion conducted itself in an excellent manner, and two Saxon battalions distinguished themselves. As for the rest, there is nothing new. The lakes are still frozen, though there is some appearance of the approach of spring

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SIXTY-NINTH BULLETIN.

Finkenstein, April 4.

THE gens d'armes of the ordnance have arrived at Marienwerder, and Marshal Bessieres has set out for that place, in order to review them. They have behaved remarkably well, and have displayed great courage in all the affairs in which they have been engaged. General Teuli, who still superintends the blockade of Colberg, has, in that command, exhibited great activity and skill. The conducting of the siege is now entrusted to General Loison. On the 19th of March, the redoubts of Selnow were attacked and carried by the 1st regiment of Italian light infantry. On this occasion the garrison made a sortie; but the company of carbineers of the 1st regiment of light infantry, and a company of dragoons, drove them back. The voltigeurs of the 19th regiment of the line, distinguished themselves greatly in the attack on the village of Allstadt. In that affair the enemy lost three pieces of cannon and 200 prisoners. Marshal Lefebvre commands at the siege of Dantzic, and General Lariboisiere has the direction of the artillery. The latter corps shews itself in all circumstances worthy of the fame which it has so justly acquired. The French cannoneers will merit the name of select troops. The manner in which the battalions of the train have performed their

service has afforded perfect satisfaction. The Emperor has given audience at Finkenstein to a deputation from the chamber of Marienwerder. It consisted of Count Von Groeben, Counsellor Baron Von Schleinitz, and Count Von Dohma, Director of the Chamber. The deputation represented to his Majesty the great hardships which the inhabitants had suffered from the war. The Emperor answered, that he entertained a lively feeling for their sufferings, and that he would relieve Marienwerder, as well as Elbing, from the burthen of any extraordinary contribution. He farther observed, that there were evils belonging to the theatre of war which could not be avoided; that he participated in the regret which those evils occasioned, and would do every thing in his power to mitigate them. It is believed that his Majesty will this day set out on a short journey to Marienwerder and Elbing. The 2d Bavarian division has arrived at Warsaw. The Crown Prince of Bavaria has gone to Pultusk to take the command of the first division. The Hereditary Prince of Baden has marched at the head of his corps of troops to Dantzic. The contingent of Saxe-Weimar has arrived upon the Warta. There has not been a shot fired for a fortnight past at the advanced posts of the army. The heat of the sun begins to be felt, but it is not yet sufficiently powerful to penetrate and thaw the earth. All is still bound in frost. Spring approaches slowly in this country. A number of couriers arrive at the head-quarters from Constantinople and Persia.

The health of the emperor continues excellent; it is even remarked that it appears better than formerly. Some days his Majesty makes excursions to the distance of forty miles on horseback. At Warsaw it was last week believed that the Emperor had arrived there about ten o'clock at night. The whole town was immediately and voluntarily illuminated. The fortresses of Praga, Sierock, Modlin, Thorn, and Marienberg, begin to be put in a state of defence. The works of Marienwerder are planned. All these fortresses form *tetes-du-pont* on the Vistula. The Emperor praises the activity of Marshal Kellerman in forming the provisional regiments, many of which have arrived in good condition, and are incorporated in the army. His Majesty also bestows great praise on General Clarke, Governor of Berlin, who displays equal activity and zeal in the important post confided to him. Prince Jerome, who commands the troops in Silesia, has also given proofs of great activity, and has exhibited a degree of skill and penetration which is, in general, only the fruit of long experience.

SEVENTIETH BULLETIN.

Finkenstein, 19th April.

A CORPS of 400 Prussians, who embarked at Kœnigsberg, and landed on the peninsula opposite Pillau, advanced towards the village of Carlsberg. M. Mainguernaud, aide-de-camp of Marshal Lefebvre, marched towards that place with a few men: he manœuvred so dexterously, that he took the 400 Prussians, among whom were 120 cavalry. Several Russian

regiments have entered Dantzic by sea. The garrison has made several sorties. The Polish legions of the north, and their commander Prince Michael Radzivil, have greatly distinguished themselves: they took about 40 Russians prisoners. The siege is carried on with activity. The battering train begins to arrive. There is nothing new at the different posts of the army.

SEVENTY-FIRST BULLETIN.

Finkenstein, 19th April.

THE victory of Eylau having frustrated all the plans which the enemy had formed against the Lower Vistula, has enabled us to surround Dantzic, and to commence the siege of that fortress. But it was necessary to draw the battering train from the fortresses of Silesia and along the Oder, so that it had to come upwards of 100 leagues through a country in which there are no roads. This difficulty is now got over, and a part of that artillery is already arrived; 100 pieces of cannon are now on their way from Stettin, Custrin, Glogau, and Breslau, and in a few days we shall be provided with every thing necessary. The Prussian General Kalkreuth has the command at Dantzic. The garrison consists of 14,000 Prussians, and 6000 Russians. The inundations and marshes, several lines of fortifications, and the fort of Weixelmunde, have rendered it difficult to surround the fortress. The Saxon, the Polish, and the Baden troops, since the Hereditary Prince of Baden is at their head, are vieing with each other in bravery. The enemy has not tried any other means of coming to the assistance of Dantzic, than by sending a few battalions and some provisions to the place by sea. In Silesia, Prince Jerome continues the siege of Neisse vigorously. Since the Prince of Pletz has declined to act, Baron Kleist, aide-de-camp to the King of Prussia, is arrived at Glatz, by way of Vienna, with the title of Governor General of Silesia. He is accompanied by an English commissary, who must keep his eye upon the manner in which the £80,000 sterling are laid out which were given by England to the King of Prussia. On the 13th instant, that Prussian officer advanced from Glatz with a corps of 4000 men, and attacked General Lefebvre (who commands the corps of observation which covers the siege of Neisse,) at Frankenstein. This operation has been ineffectual. Baron Kleist was repulsed with vigour. On the 14th, Prince Jerome fixed his head-quarters at Munsterberg. For these two months past, the grand army has been quiet in its cantonments. This time has been employed in recruiting the cavalry, and providing them with horses, repairing the arms, establishing large magazines of biscuit and brandy, and furnishing the soldiers with shoes. Independent of one pair in wear, each man has two more pairs in his knapsack. Silesia and the Island of Nogat have furnished a number of good horses to the cuirassiers, to the dragoons, and to the light cavalry. In the beginning of May, an army of observation, consisting of 50,000 French and Spanish troops, will be

assembled on the Elbe: whilst Russia has assembled in Poland nearly the whole of her troops, there is only a part of the French military force in that country. This, however, is a consequence of the great difference which exists between the essential strength of the two countries. The 500,000 Russians, which the writers of news-papers made to march to the right and again to the left, only exist in their papers and in the imagination of some readers, who are the easier misled, by being shewn the immense extent of the Russian territory, without the least mention of its extensive deserts and uncultivated districts. It is said that the guards of the Emperor of Russia have reached the army. They will see on the first meeting, whether the Imperial Guard is annihilated, as the enemy's generals have asserted. That guard is now more numerous than ever, and almost double the number it was at Austerlitz. Exclusive of the bridge thrown across the Narew, another is forming on piles between Warsaw and Prague: the work is in a very forward state. The bridges on piles are stronger and more serviceable than those of boats. Although it is very laborious to construct such bridges across a river of 400 rods in breadth, it is rendered easy through the skill and activity of the officers under whose direction it is performed, and from the abundance of timber. The Prince of Benevento is still at Warsaw, negociating with the ambassadors of the Porte and of the Emperor of Persia. Independent of the services which he renders to the Emperor as a minister, some important operations are frequently entrusted to him relative to the wants of the army. The cold weather is again set in for these two days: the thaw is the only symptom we have of the spring; the earliest shrubs do not yet present the least sign of verdure.

SEVENTY-SECOND BULLETIN.

Finkenstein, 23d April.

THE operations of Marshal Mortier have had the desired effect. The Swedes were so inconsiderate as to cross the river Peene, to advance upon Anclam and Demmin, and to move towards Passewalk. On the 16th, before break of day, M. Mortier assembled his troops, advanced from Passewalk on the road to Anclam, overthrew the posts at Belling and Ferdinandshoff, took 400 prisoners and two pieces of cannon, entered Anclam at the same time with the enemy, and made himself master of the bridge on the Peene. The column of the Swedish General Cardell was cut off. It remained at Uckermunde when we were already at Anclam. The Swedish General in Chief Armfeldt has been wounded by a grape shot. All the enemy's magazines are taken. The column of General Cardell, which has been cut off, was attacked on the 17th, by the General of Brigade Veau, near Uckermunde, when the enemy lost 3 pieces of cannon and 500 men, which were taken. The rest escaped by getting on board the gun-boats in the Haff; 2 more pieces of cannon, and 100 men were taken near Demmin. Baron Von Essen, who commands the Swedish army during the absence of General Arm-

feldt, proposed an armistice to General Mortier, informing him that the King had granted him a special power to conclude the same. A peace, or even an armistice, granted to Sweden, would accomplish the most sanguine wishes of the Emperor, who has always been very reluctant to carry on a war against a generous and brave nation, which, upon local and political grounds, is the friend of France. Must Swedish blood flow, either to protect or to subvert the Ottoman empire? Is it to flow for maintaining the balance, or for supporting the slavery of the seas? What has Sweden to fear from France? Nothing. What has she to fear from Russia? Every thing. These reasons are too evident not to prompt an enlightened cabinet, and a nation which possesses clearness of mind, and independence of opinion, to put a speedy stop to the war. Immediately after the battle of Jena, the Emperor made known his desire to restore the ancient relations between Sweden and France. These first overtures were made to the Swedish minister at Hamburg, but rejected. The Emperor constantly directed his generals to treat the Swedes as friends with whom we are at variance, and with whom we shall soon be reconciled, from the nature of things. Behold the true interests of both nations. If they did us any harm, they would regret it; and we, on our part, should wish to repair the wrong which we may have done them. The interest of the state will at last rise superior to all differences and petty quarrels. These were the Emperor's own words, in his orders. Animated by such sentiments, the Emperor ordered the military operations for the siege of Stralsund to be discontinued, and the mortars and cannon which were sent from Stettin for that purpose, to be sent back. He wrote to General Mortier in the following words: "I already regret what has been done. I am sorry that the fine suburb of Stralsund is burnt. Is it our business to hurt Sweden? This is a mere dream. It is our business to protect, not to do her any injury. In the latter, let us be as moderate as possible. Propose to the Governor of Stralsund an armistice, or a cessation of hostilities, in order to ease the burden, and lessen the calamities of war, which I consider as wicked because it is impolitic." On the 8th, the armistice was concluded between Marshal Mortier and Baron Von Essen. On the 13th of April, at eight in the evening, a detachment of 2000 men, from the garrison of Glatz, advanced with six pieces of cannon against the right wing of the post of Frankenstein. On the following day, the 17th, at break of day, another column of 800 men, marching from Silberberg. These troops, after their junction, advanced upon Frankenstein, and commenced an attack at five in the morning, with an intent to attack General Lefebvre, who was posted there with a corps of observation. Prince Jerome set off from Munsterberg, when the first gun was fired, and arrived at Frankenstein at ten in the morning. The enemy was completely dispersed, and pursued to the covered way of Glatz: 600 of them were taken, together with three pieces of cannon. One major and eight officers are among the prisoners: 300 men were left dead on the field of battle: 400 men that had escaped in the woods were attacked and taken at eleven in the

forenoon. Colonel Beckers, commanding the 6th Bavarian regiment of the line, and Colonel Scharfenstein, of the Wirtemberg troops, have done wonders. The former would not quit the field of battle, although he was wounded in the shoulder; he shewed himself every where at the head of his battalion, and every where performed wonders. The emperor has granted to each of these officers the Eagle of the Legion of Honour. Captain Brockfield, who provisionally commands the Wirtemberg horse chasseurs, has likewise distinguished himself; and it was him that took the several pieces of cannon. The siege of Neisse is going on prosperously. One half of the town is already burnt, and the trenches are approaching very near the fortress.

SEVENTY-THIRD BULLETIN.

Elbing, 8th May.

THE Persian Ambassador has received his audience of leave. He brought some very fine presents to the Emperor, from his Master, and received in return the Emperor's portrait, enriched with very fine stones. He returns directly to Persia. He is a very considerable personage in his country, and a man of sense and great sagacity. His return to his country was necessary. It has been regulated that there shall henceforth be a numerous legation of Persians at Paris, and of Frenchmen at Teheran. The journal of the siege of Dantzic will make known, that our troops have lodged themselves in the covert way, that the fire of the town is extinguished, and will give the details of the fine operation which General Drouet directed, and which was executed by Colonel Aime, the chief of battalion; Arnaud, of the 2d light infantry; and Captain Avy. This operation puts us in possession of an island, which was defended by 1000 Russians, and five redoubts mounted with artillery, and which is very important for the siege, since it is in the back position which our troops are attacking. The Russians were surprised in their guard-house, 400 were slaughtered with the bayonet, without having time to defend themselves, and 600 were made prisoners. This expedition, which took place in the night of the 6th, was in a great measure performed by the troops of Paris, who covered themselves with glory. The weather is growing milder; the roads are excellent; the buds appear upon the trees; the fields begin to be covered with grass, but it will require a month before they afford fodder to the cavalry. The Emperor has established at Magdeburgh, under the orders of Marshal Brune, a corps of observation, which will consist of nearly 80,000 men, half Frenchmen, and the other half Dutchmen and Confederates of the Rhine; the Dutch troops are to the number of 20,000 men. The French division of Molitor and Boudet, which also form a part of this corps of observation, arrived on the 13th of May at Magdeburgh. Thus we are able to receive the English expedition upon whatever point it may present itself. It is certain that it will disembark; it is not so that it will be able to re-embark,

SEVENTY-FOURTH BULLETIN.

Finkenstein, May 6th.

PRINCE JEROME, having discovered that three out-works of Neisse, alongside the Bielau, impeded the progress of the siege, ordered General Vandamme to occupy them. In the night from the 30th of April to the 1st of May, this General, at the head of the Wirtemberg troops, took the said works, put the enemy's troops by whom they were defended to the sword, took 120 prisoners, and nine pieces of cannon. It seems, that a grand council of war was held at Bartenstein, since the arrival in the camp of the Emperor Alexander, at which the King of Prussia and the Grand Duke Constantine assisted; that the dangerous situation of the city of Dantzic was the subject of the deliberations of the said council, and that it was found Dantzic could only be relieved in two ways: first, by attacking the French army, to cross the Passarge, and to take the chance of a general engagement, the result of which (provided any advantage was obtained) would be, to compel the French army to raise the siege of Dantzic; the second, to throw succours into Dantzic from the sea side. It seems that the first plan was deemed impracticable, unless the enemy would expose himself to be completely defeated and routed. It was therefore resolved to confine themselves to the other plan of relieving Dantzic by water. In consequence thereof, Lt.-Gen. Kaminskoy, son of the Field Marshal, embarked at Pillau, with two Russian divisions, formed of twelve regiments, and several Prussian regiments. On the 12th, the troops were landed from 66 transports, under convoy of three frigates, in the port of Dantzic, under the protection of the fort of Weichselmunde. The Emperor immediately ordered Marshal Lasnes, who commands the reserve of the grand army, to advance from Marienburg (where he had his head quarters), with the division of General Oudinot, to reinforce the army of Marshal Lefebvre. He arrived after an uninterrupted march, at the very moment when the enemy's troops were landing. On the 13th and 14th the enemy made preparations for the attack. They were separated from the town by the distance of somewhat less than one league, but that part was occupied by French troops. On the 15th, the enemy advanced from the fort in three columns, with an intention to penetrate to the town along the right bank of the Vistula. The General of Brigade Schraam (who was at the advanced posts with the 2d regiment of light infantry, and one battalion of Saxons and Poles) received the first fire, and resisted the enemy at the distance of a cannon shot from Weichselmunde. Marshal Lefebvre had repaired to the bridge which is situated below on the Vistula, and ordered the 12th regiment of light infantry, together with the Saxons, to cross over that way, to support General Schraam. General Gardanne, who was charged with the defence of the right bank of the Vistula, also pressed that way with the rest of his troops. The enemy was superior in numbers, and the contest was continued with equal obstinacy. Marshal Lasnes, with the reserve of Oudinot, was placed on the left bank of the Vistula, where

it was expected, the day before, that the enemy would make his appearance; but when Marshal Lasnes saw the movements of the enemy disclosed, he crossed the Vistula with four battalions of General Oudinot's reserve. The whole or the enemy's line and reserve were thrown into confusion, and pursued to the palisadoes, and at nine in the morning the enemy were shut up in the fort of Weichselmunde. The field of baitle was strewed with dead bodies. Our loss consists of 25 killed, and 200 wounded. The enemy's loss is 900 killed, 1500 wounded, and 200 taken. The enemy, from the height of his demolished and almost destroyed ramparts, was witness to the whole action. He was dejected on seeing the hopes vanishing which he had formed of receiving succour. General Oudinot has killed three Russians with his own hand. It will appear from the journal of the siege of Dantzic, that the works are carried on with equal activity, that the covered way is completed, and that we are occupied with preparations for crossing the ditch.—As soon as the enemy knew that his maritime expedition had arrived before Dantzic, his light troops began to reconnoitre and alarm the whole line, from the position occupied by Marshal Soult, on the Passarge, to that of General Morand, upon the Aller. They were received at the mouth of the musket by the voltigeurs, lost a considerable number of men, and retired with more precipitation than they came. The Russians also presented themselves at Malga, before General Zayonschek, the Commandant of the Polish corps of observation, and carried off one of his posts. The General of Brigade Fischer pursued, routed them, and killed sixty men, one colonel, and two captains. They likewise presented themselves before the 5th corps, and insulted General Gazan's advanced posts at Willenberg. This General pursued them several leagues. But they made a more serious attack upon the bridge of Omelew at Drenzewo. The General of Brigade Girard marched against them with the 88th, and drove them into the Narew. General Suchet arrived, pursued the Russians closely, and defeated them at Ostrolenka, where he killed 60 men, and took 50 horses. On the same day, the 13th, the enemy attacked General Lemarrois, at the mouth of the Bug. This general had passed that river on the 10th, with a Bavarian brigade, and a Polish regiment, who, in the course of three days, had constructed several *têtes-du-pont*, and had advanced to Wiskowo, with the intention of burning the rafts which the enemy had been at work upon during six weeks. This expedition completely succeeded, and the ridiculous work of six weeks was destroyed in a moment. At nine o'clock in the morning six thousand Russians arrived from Nur, and attacked him in his intrenched camp. They were received by musquetry and grape; three hundred were killed. And when General Lemarrois saw them on the borders of the ditch, he made a sally and pursued them with the sword in their loins. The Bavarian colonel of the 4th regiment was killed; and the Bavarians lost 20 men killed, and about 60 wounded. All the army is encamped in divisions of square battalions, in very wholesome situations. These affairs of advanced posts have not occasioned any movements in the army. Every

thing is quiet at the head-quarters. This general attack upon our advanced posts seems to have had no other object than to occupy the French army, so as to prevent them from reinforcing the troops employed in the siege of Dantzic. The hope of succouring Dantzic, by means of a maritime expedition, appears very extraordinary to well-informed military men, acquainted with the ground and the position occupied by the French army. The leaves begin to appear; and the season resembles the month of April in France.

SEVENTY-FIFTH BULLETIN.

Finkenstein, May 18th.

THE following are the particulars of the affair of the 15th. Marshal Lefebvre makes a very favourable report of General Schramm, to whom he, in a great measure, imputes the favourable issue of the affair at Weichselmunde. On the morning of the 15th, at two o'clock, General Schraam had formed in order of battle, covered by two redoubts, thrown up opposite the fort of Weichselmunde. He had the Poles on the left, the Saxons in the centre, and the regiment of Paris in reserve. The Russian General Kaminskoy sailed from the fort at day-break; and after two hours' hard fighting, the 12th regiment of light infantry, sent by Marshal Lefebvre from the left shore, and a battalion of Saxons, decided the victory. Scarcely a battalion belonging to Oudinot's corps had any occasion to take part in the action. Our loss is very trifling. M. Paris, a Polish colonel, was killed. The loss of the enemy is greater than we supposed. We have buried 900 Russians. We cannot reckon their loss at less than 2,500 men. We observed no more movements on the part of the enemy, who seemed to confine himself very prudently within the circuit of the works. The number of vessels sent off with the wounded was fourteen. The Emperor has issued a decree for making every person who distinguished himself on this occasion a member of the Legion Honour; they are about thirty in number. On the 14th, a division of 5,000 men, mostly Prussians, from Kœnigsberg, landed on the Nehrung, and advanced against our light cavalry as far as Karlsberg, who thought proper to fall back upon Furtenswerder. The enemy advanced to the extremity of the Frisch Haff. We expected they would have penetrated from thence to Dantzic. A bridge thrown over the Vistula at Furtenswerder made the passage easy for our troops cantoned in the island of Nogat, so that the infantry might have attacked the enemy's rear; but the Prussians were too wary to proceed. The Emperor ordered General Beaumont, Aid-de-camp to the Grand Duke of Berg, to attack them. On the morning of the 16th, at two o'clock the General of Brigade Albert advanced, at the head of two battalions of grenadiers of the reserve, the 3d and 1st regiments of chasseurs, and a brigade of dragoons. He met the enemy about day-break, between Passenwerder and Stege, attacked him, routed, and closely pursued him 11 leagues: made 1100 prisoners, killed and wounded a great number, and took four pieces of

cannon. Thus the enemy has suffered considerable losses, at various points, since the 12th. On the 17th the Emperor caused the fusileers of the guard to manœuvre: they are encamped near the castle of Finkenstein, in barracks equally as handsome as those at Boulogne. On the 18th and 19th the imperial guard encamped upon the same spot. Prince Jerome is encamped in Silesia, with a corps of observation, covering the siege of Neisse. On the 12th the Prince learned that a column of 3000 men had left Glatz to surprise Breslau. He ordered General Lefebvre to advance with the 1st Bavarian regiment, and a detachment of 300 Saxons. In the morning of the 14th, the General came up with the enemy's rear near Cauth, which he immediately attacked, made himself master of the village with the bayonet, and took 150 prisoners: 100 of the Bavarian light cavalry fell upon those of the enemy, 500 in number, routed and dispersed them. The enemy again formed in order of battle, and offered resistance: 300 Saxons fled; this extraordinary conduct must have been the effects of dissatisfaction, as the Saxons have always behaved with valour ever since they joined the French. However, this unexpected event brought the 1st Bavarian regiment into a very critical situation. They lost 150 men, who were made prisoners, and they were compelled to beat a retreat, which they effected in good order. The enemy retook the village of Cauth. In the morning, at eleven o'clock, General Dumuy, who had advanced from Breslau with 1000 French dismounted dragoons, hussars, and chasseurs, attacked the enemy in the rear: 150 of the hussars retook the village, after a charge with the bayonet; made 100 prisoners, and liberated all the Bavarians made prisoners by the Prussians. The enemy, in order to facilitate his retreat to Glatz, had separated in two columns. General Lefebvre, who left Schweidnitz on the 15th, fell in with two of these columns, killed 100, and made 400 prisoners, including 30 officers. A Polish regiment of lance-bearers had arrived on the preceding evening at Frankenstein, and a detachment of these being sent to join General Lefebvre, by Prince Jerome, distinguished themselves on this occasion. The second column endeavoured to regain Glatz, by passing the Silberberg. Lieutenant-General Ducoudrais, the Prince's aid-de-camp fell in with them, and threw them in disorder. Thus a column of between 3 and 4000 men, that left Glatz, was unable to return. They have been either killed, made prisoners or dispersed.

SEVENTY-SIXTH BULLETIN.

Finkenstein, May 20th.

A FINE English corvette, copper sheathed, having 120 English for her crew, and laden with powder and ball, presented herself off Dantzic, with an intention to enter that port. On approaching near our works, she was attacked from both the shores with a heavy shower of musketry, and forced to surrender. A picquet of the regiment of Paris was the first to leap on board. An aid-de-camp of General Kalkreuth,

who was on his return from the Russian head quarters, and several English officers, were taken on board the vessel. She is called the Undaunted, and had 60 Russians on board, besides the 120 English. The enemy's loss in the affair of Weichselmunde, on the 15th, was greater than was at first supposed. A Russian column, which held out to the last, was put to the bayonet to a man. There were 1300 Russians buried. On the 16th, a Russian division of 6000 men, under General Turkow, advanced from the Brock to the Bug, and towards Pultusk, with a view to prevent the execution of some new works for strengthening the *tête-du-pont*. These works were defended by six Bavarian battalions, under the command of the Crown Prince in person. The enemy advanced four times to the attack, and were four times repulsed by the Bavarians, and covered with grape shot from the batteries of the different works. Marshal Massena estimates the enemy's loss at 300 killed, and twice as many wounded. And what renders the conflict still more glorious is, that the Bavarians were not quite 400. The Royal Prince commends in particular the Bavarian General Baron Wrede, an officer of conspicuous merit. The loss of the Bavarians amounted to 15 killed and 150 wounded. The same mismanagement, as in the attack of the 16th at Pultusk, was displayed in that which the enemy made on the 13th, against the works of General Lemarrois; nor was their want of judgment less conspicuous in the preparation of a great number of rafts, which the enemy were preparing on the Bug for these six weeks past. The result was, that these rafts, which took them so long in preparation, were burnt in two hours' time; and that those repeated attacks upon works well contrived, and defended by strong batteries, without a chance of success, have produced them a considerable loss. We are almost induced to think, that the purport of these attacks was to draw the attention of the French army to their right wing. But the position of the army was calculated, by anticipation, for every case, and for all operations of attack and defence. In the mean while, the important siege of Dantzic is continued. The loss of that important fortress, and of the 20,000 men shut up within the same, will be severely felt by the enemy. A mine which was contrived near the outer bastion, had the effect of blowing it up. A communication has been opened with the covered way by four entrances, and we are employed in filling up the ditch. This day the Emperor reviewed the 9th provisional regiment. The first eight of those regiments have already been embodied. The Genoese conscripts among those regiments are much extolled for the readiness and zeal displayed by them.

SEVENTY-SEVENTH BULLETIN.

Finkenstein, May 29th.

DANTZIC has capitulated. That fine city is in our possession. Eight hundred pieces of artillery, magazines of every kind, more than 500,000 quintals of grain, well-stored cellars, immense collections of clothing and

spices; great resources of every kind for the army; lastly, a place of the first order for strength on our left wing, as Thorn supports our centre, and Prague our right; these are the advantages obtained during winter, and which have signalized the leisure hours of the grand army; this is, indeed, the first fruit of the victory of Eylau. The rigour of the season, the snow which has so often covered our trenches, the ice, which has added fresh difficulties, have afforded no obstacles to our operations. M. Lefebvre has braved all; he has animated with the same spirit the Saxons, the Poles, the troops of Baden, and has made them all conduce to his end. The difficulties which the artillery had to conquer were considerable. One hundred pieces of artillery, 5 or 6000 pounds weight of powder, and an immense quantity of bullets have been drawn from Stettin, and the strong places in Silesia. It was necessary to surmount many difficulties in removing the artillery, but the Vistula afforded easy and expeditious means. The marines of the guards have passed their boats under the fort of Graudentz with their accustomed skill and resolution. General Chasseloup, General Kirgener, Colonel Lacoste, and in general all the officers of the engineers, have served in the most distinguished manner. The sappers have shown an uncommon degree of intrepidity. The whole corps of artillery, under General Lariboissiere, has sustained its reputation. The 2d regiment of light infantry, the 12th, and the troops of Paris, with Generals Schraam and Puthod, have distinguished themselves. A detailed journal of this siege will soon be drawn up with care. It will consecrate a great number of acts of bravery, worthy of being exhibited as examples, and such as must excite enthusiasm and admiration. On the 17th, the mine blew up a block house, attached to the guard-house on the covered way. On the 19th, the descent and passage of the fosse were executed at seven o'clock in the evening. On the 21st, M. Lefebvre, having prepared every thing for the assault, they were proceeding to the attack, when Colonel Lacoste, who had been sent in the morning into the place upon some business, signified that General Kalkreuth demanded to capitulate on the same conditions that he had formerly granted to the garrison of Mayence. This was agreed to. The Hackelsberg would have been stormed with very little loss, but the body of the place was yet entire. A large fosse, full of running water, presented such difficulties that the besieged might have held out for fifteen days longer. In this situation it appeared proper to grant them an honourable capitulation. On the 27th, the garrison marched out, with General Kalkreuth at its head. This strong garrison, which at first consisted of 16,000 men, was reduced to 9000 men, of which number 4000 have deserted. Among the deserters there are even officers. "We will not," they say, "go to Siberia." Many thousands of artillery horse have been given up to us, but they are in very bad condition. They are now drawing up the inventory of the magazines. General Rapp is named Governor of Dantzic. The Russian Lieutenant-General Kaminskoy, after having been beat on the 15th, retired under the fortifications of Weichselmunde. He remained there without venturing to un-

dertake any thing; and he has been a spectator of the surrender of the place. When he perceived, that they were erecting batteries, to burn his ships with red-hot balls, he embarked and retired. He has returned to Pillau. The fort of Weichselmunde still held out. Marshal Lefebvre summoned it on the 26th, and while they were regulating the terms of capitulation, the garrison advanced from the fort and surrendered. The commandant, thus abandoned by the garrison, saved himself by sea, and thus we are in possession of the town and port of Dantzic. These events are a happy presage of the campaign. The Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia were at Heiligenbeel. They might have conjectured the surrender of the place from the cessation of the fire. They might have heard the cannon from that distance. The Emperor to express his satisfaction to the besieging army, has granted a present to each soldier. The siege of Graudentz is now commencing under the command of General Pictor. General Lazowsky commands the engineers; and General Danthouard the artillery. Graudentz is strong from the number of its mines. The cavalry of the army is in fine order. The division of light cavalry, two divisions of cuirassiers, and one of dragoons, have been reviewed at Elbing, on the 26th, by the Grand Duke of Berg. On the same day, his Majesty arrived at Bishoverden and Stalsburgh, where he reviewed Hautpoult's division of cuirassiers, and the division of dragoons of General Grouchy. He has been satisfied with their appearance, and with the good condition of their horses. The Ambassador of the Porte, Seid Mohammed Emen Vahid, has been presented, on the 28th, at two o'clock, to the Emperor, by the Prince of Benevento. He delivered his credentials to his Majesty, and remained an hour in his cabinet. He is lodged at the Castle, and occupies the apartments of the Grand Duke of Berg, who is absent on account of the review. It is confidently said, that the Emperor told him that he and the Sultan Selim would be, for ever after, inseparably connected as the right hand and the left. All the good news respecting the success at Ismail and in Wallachia have just arrived. The Russians have been obliged to raise the siege of Ismail and evacuate Wallachia.

Capitulation of Dantzic.

After a long resistance, and fifty-one days' open trenches, circumstances having rendered it necessary to negociate for the surrender of Dantzic to the troops of his Majesty the Emperor of the French and King of Italy, and his Allies, the following Capitulation has been agreed upon, between his Excellency General Kalkreuth, Knight of the Orders of the Black Eagle and of St. Andrew; and the General of Division Drouet, Commandant of the Legion of Honour, Grand Cross of the Royal Order of Bavaria, Chief of the General Staff of the 10th Corps of the Army, provided with full powers by the Marshal of the Empire Lefebvre, Commandant in Chief of the said Corps:—

Art. 1. The garrison shall march out on the morning of the 27th, with arms and baggage, drums beating, colours flying, matches lighted, with

two pieces of light artillery, six pounders, and their ammunition waggons, each drawn by six horses.

Art. II. The remainder of the artillery horses shall be delivered up to the French.

Art. III. All the arms, of every kind, beyond what may be necessary for the officers and troops who leave the place, shall be delivered up to the Officers of Artillery nominated for that purpose.

Art. IV. The garrison shall be conducted to the advanced posts of the army of his Prussian Majesty, at Pillau, passing through the Nehrung; and night quarters shall be assigned them for a march of five days.

Art. V. The garrison engages not to act against the French army or its allies, during one year, reckoning from the day of signing the capitulation. General Count Kalkreuth, his Highness Prince Scherbatow, and the rest of the officers, engage, upon their honour, to observe, and cause the present article to be observed.

Art. VI. Hackelsberg, and the gates of Oliva, Jacob, and Neugarten, shall be delivered up to the troops of his Majesty the Emperor and King and those of his allies, on the 29th, at noon.

Art. VII. The officers, subalterns, and privates at present prisoners in Dantzic, whether belonging to his Majesty the Emperor, or his allies, shall be liberated without being exchanged.

Art. VIII. In order to prevent confuson, the troops of his Majesty the Emperor, and those of his allies, shall not enter Dantzic till the Prussians and Russians have withdrawn. However a piquet shall be admitted into the place, and guards be posted at the gates.

Art. IX. As the means of conveying the whole baggage out of the place are not sufficient, a vessel shall be granted to sail directly for Pillau. The freighting of this vessel shall be made in the presence of a French Officer, nominated for the purpose.

Art. X. Officers of the Engineers and Artillery shall be nominated on both sides, to take charge of what relates to the army, not forgetting the plans, charts, &c.

Art. XI. The magazines, regimental chests, and every thing in general, belonging to the King, shall be given up to the French Administration, and a Commissary shall be nominated to deliver them to the person provided with full powers to receive them by his Excellency Marshal Lefebvre.

Art. XII. The Prussian Officers, prisoners on parole, who were with their families in Dantzic before the blockade commenced, may remain there, waiting for fresh orders from his Excellency the Prince of Neufchatel, Major-General; nevertheless, to enjoy this advantage, it will be necessary for them to produce a certificate, to attest that they have not taken any part in the defence of the place.

Art. XIII. All the women belonging to the officers, and others, or persons in a civil employ, shall be free to leave the place, and shall have passports granted them.

Art. XIV. The sick and wounded shall be left to the generosity of his Excellency Marshal Lefebvre; Officers and Surgeons shall be left to take care of them, to preserve good order, and provide necessaries. As soon as they recover, they shall be sent to the advanced posts of the Prussian army, and enjoy the privileges of the capitulation.

Art. XV. An accurate list of the officers, subalterns, and privates of each regiment, shall be delivered to his Excellency Marshal Lefebvre. The military remaining in the hospitals shall be inscirbed in a separate list.

Art. XVI. His Excellency Marshal Lefebvre has assured the inhabitants of Dantzic, that he will use every means to cause persons and property to be respected; and that the best order shall be maintained in the garrison.

Art. XVII. A superior officer shall be sent to the respective head-quarters to guarantee the execution of the capitulation.

His Excellency the Governor has nominated Major Lestocq.

His Excellency Marshal Lefebvre has appointed the Adjutant Commandant Guichard.

Art. XVIII. The present capitulation shall be carried into execution, if, by the 26th at noon, the garrison shall not have been relieved. It is understood, that from the present time till then, the garrison of Dantzic shall not make any attack upon the besiegers, supposing any engagement should take place in the vicinity of the place.

Done at Dantzic, May 20, 1807.

(Signed) The General of Cavalry,
KALKREUTH, Governor.

SEVENTY-EIGHTH BULLETIN.

Battle of Spanden.—ON the 5th of June the Russian army put itself in motion. Its divisions on the right attacked the *tête-du-pont* of Spanden, which General Frere defended with the 27th regiment of light infantry. Twelve Russian and Prussian regiments made several ineffectual attempts. Seven times did they renew the attack, but were as often repulsed. The 17th regiment of dragoons charged the enemy immediately after the last assault, and forced them to abandon the field of battle. Thus, during a whole day, two divisions attacked without success a single regiment, which, it must be admitted, was intrenched. The Prince of Ponte Corvo, in visiting the intrenchments during the intervals of attack, received a slight wound, which will take him from his command fifteen days. Our loss in this affair was trifling. The enemy lost 1200 men, and a number of wounded.

Battle of Lomitten.—Two Russian divisions belonging to the centre attacked at the same time the *tête-du-pont* of Lomitten. General Fetry's brigade (part of Marshal Soult's corps) defended the *tête-du-pont*. The Russian General was killed, along with 1100 men; 100 were taken, and a great many wounded. We had 120 men killed and wounded. During this period the Russian Commander in Chief, with the Grand Duke

the weakness, which want of nourishment, and the loss of so many good officers produced among ours, the command of almost all our divisions being entrusted to supernumerary officers; the long sufferings, the misery, the exhausted and dispirited state of numbers, (the common effects of these different causes) and, in fine, the wound which General Gazan received at the head of the division, were the self-evident reasons of the ill success of this enterprize, which, nevertheless, was made in the true spirit of military operations, since, in taking advantage of the effects, resulting from the victory of the 30th of April, it might tend to give us possession of the artillery, with which the enemy had covered the Coronata, of all their preparations for the seige and assault, of a number of prisoners, and of the provisions, which the General in Chief knew to have arrived at Sestri, several days before; it would have given a farther advantage, in obliging the enemy to bring fresh troops against us, and to lose time in retaking this position, and fortifying it anew,

After this affair, a truce of three quarters of an hour took place, at the solicitation of the enemy, in order, according to the officers who proposed it, to collect their killed and wounded; but they employed it in endeavours to corrupt our soldiers. Several desertions followed these particular communications, in which the emigrants only appeared.

As soon as the General in Chief received notice of this truce, before he had even learnt the particulars of it, he ordered it to be broken.

During the whole of the action, in which the 5th light infantry behaved gallantry,* the English squadron, consisting of five ships of war and frigates, were in line of battle, before Cornegliano and St. Pierre d'Arena.

This was a cruel day for the staff.

Gazan, General of Division, was wounded, as were one of his aides-de-camp and his secretary.

Adjutant-general Fantucci was killed. His Adjutants, Fascarolo and Gasparinetti, were wounded. M. Carlier, Adjutant to the Staff-general, was killed, as we have just stated.

Captain Rosa, who was attached to Adjutant-general Reille, was slightly touched by a cannon-ball, which was fortunately spent.

* The 5th light infantry lost, during this affair, in killed and wounded, 159 men, and among them 18 officers, in the number of whom was Manset, Chief of Battalion. The latter was wounded in cutting his way through the enemy, who had hemmed him in.

ourselves under the enemy's intrenchments. The fusileers of the guard commanded by General Savary were put in motion to sustain the division of Verdier; and some of the corps of infantry of the reserve, under Marshal Launes, were engaged, it being already night-fall; they attacked the enemy with the view of cutting off his communication with Landsberg, and succeeded completely. The ardour of the troops was such, that several companies of the infantry of the line insulted the intrenched works of the Russians. Some brave men met their death in the ditches of the redoubts at the foot of the palisades. The Emperor passed the 11th on the field of battle. He there arranged the corps of the army and divisions, preparatory to a decisive action, such a one as should put an end to the war. The whole of the Russian army was collected. The Russian magazines were at Heilsberg. The Russians occupied a fine position, which nature had rendered very strong, and which they increased by the labour of four months. At four in the afternoon the Emperor ordered Marshal Davoust to change his front, and push forward his left; this movement brought him upon the Lower Aller, and completely blocked up the road from Eylau. Every corps of the army had its post assigned to it; they were all re-assembled, the first corps excepted, which continued upon the Lower Passarge. Thus the Russians, who were the first to begin the battle, found themselves shut up in their intrenched camp, and were compelled to give battle in the position they had chosen themselves. It was for a long time believed they would make an attack on the 11th. At the moment when the French were making their dispositions, the Russians shewed themselves, ranged in columns, in the midst of their intrenchments, fortified with numerous batteries. But whether those intrenchments did not appear sufficiently formidable, after viewing the preparations which they saw before them; or whether the impetuosity which the French army had shewn on the 10th, had an effect upon them, they began to pass the Aller at ten o'clock at night, abandoning the whole country to the left, and leaving at the disposal of the conqueror, their wounded, their magazines, and their intrenchments, the result of long and painful labour. On the 12th, at day-break, all the corps of the army were in motion, and took different directions. The houses of Heilsberg and its neighbourhood are filled with wounded Russians. The result of the different affairs from the 5th to the 12th has deprived the Russian army of about 30,000 fighting men. They have left between three and four thousand prisoners in our hands; seven or eight pairs of colours, and nine pieces of cannon. According to the reports of the prisoners several of the most eminent Russian Generals have been killed or wounded. Our loss amounted to six or seven hundred killed, 2,000, or 2,200 wounded, and 300 prisoners. The General of Division Espagne was wounded. General Roussol, chief of the staff of the guard, had his head carried away by a cannon ball. The Grand Duke of Berg had two horses killed under him. M. Segur, one of his aides-de-camp, lost an arm. M. Lameth, Marshal Soult's aide-de-camp, was wounded. M. Lagrange, Colonel of the 7th regiment of

horse chasseurs, was killed. The detailed reports will communicate particular acts of bravery, and the names of those who were wounded in the memorable battle of June 10. Several thousand quintals of grain, and a great quantity of different kinds of provisions, have been found in the magazines of Heilsberg.

SEVENTY-NINTH BULLETIN.

Wehlau, June 17.

THE actions of Spanden and Lomitten, the battles of Guttstadt and Heilsberg, were only the precursors of still more important events. On the 12th, at four in the morning, the French army entered Heilsberg. General Latour Maubourg pursued the enemy with his division of dragoons, and Generals Durosnel and Wattiers' brigade of light cavalry, to the right bank of the Aller, near Bartenstein. In the mean time the light corps advanced in various directions, in order to pass the enemy, to cut off his retreat to Kœnigsberg, and get between him and his magazines. Fortune favoured the execution of this plan. On the 12th, at five o'clock, P. M. the Imperial Head-quarters arrived at Eylau. Here the fields were no longer covered with ice and snow; on the contrary, they presented one of the most beautiful scenes in nature. The country was every where adorned by beautiful woods, intersected by lakes, and animated by handsome villages. On the 13th, the Grand Duke of Berg advanced towards Kœnigsberg with his cavalry; Marshal Davoust followed to support him. Marshal Soult advanced towards Creutzberg; Marshal Lannes towards Domnau; Marshals Ney and Mortier towards Lampasch. Meanwhile General Latour Maubourg wrote that he had pursued the enemy's rear-guard; that the Russians had abandoned a great number of wounded in their flight; that they had evacuated Bartenstein, and that they had directed their retreat on Schippenheil on the right bank of the Aller. The Emperor immediately proceeded towards Friedland. He ordered the Grand Duke of Berg, Marshals Soult and Davoust, to manœuvre against Kœnigsberg, while he advanced with the corps of Ney, Lannes, Mortier, the Imperial Guard, and the first corps, commanded by General Victor, on Friedland. On the 13th, the 9th regiment of hussars entered Friedland, but was driven out of that place by 3000 of the enemy's cavalry. On the 14th the enemy advanced on the bridge of Friedland, and at three in the morning a cannonade was heard. "It is a fortunate day," said the Emperor; "It is the anniversary of the battle of Marengo." Marshals Lannes and Mortier were first engaged; they were supported by General Grouchy's dragoons, and by General Nansouty's cuirassiers. Several movements and actions took place. The enemy were stopped, and could not pass the village of Postenheim. Imagining that they had only a corps of 15,000 men opposed to them, they followed the movements of our troops towards Kœnigsberg; thus the French and Saxon dragoons and cuirassiers had the opportunity of making a brilliant attack, and of taking four pieces of cannon. By five in the evening the several corps were at their

appointed stations. Marshal Ney was on the right wing, Marshal Lannes in the centre, Marshal Mortier on the left wing; the corps of General Victor and the guards formed the reserve. The cavalry under the command of General Grouchy supported the left wing. The division of dragoons of General Latour Maubourg was behind the right wing as a reserve. General Lahoussayes' division of dragoons, and the Saxon cuirassiers, formed a reserve for the centre. Meanwhile the enemy deployed the whole of his army. His left wing extended to the town of Friedland, and his right wing a mile and a half in the other direction. The Emperor having reconnoitred the position, instantly determined to take the town of Friedland. Then suddenly changing his front, and advancing his right, he commenced the attack with the first part of that wing. About half past five Marshal Ney began to move forward. Some shots from a battery of 20 cannon were the signal. At the same moment the division of General Marchand advanced sword-in-hand upon the enemy, and proceeded towards the tower of the town; being supported on the left by the division of General Bison. When the enemy perceived that Marshal Ney had left the wood in which his right wing had been posted, they endeavoured to surround him with some regiments of cavalry, and a multitude of Cossaques; but General Latour Maubourg's division of dragoons rode up in full gallop to the right wing, and repelled the attack of the enemy. In the meantime General Victor erected a battery of 30 cannon in the front of his centre. General Sennarmont, who commanded this battery, pushed his works forward more than 400 paces, and greatly annoyed the enemy. The several manœuvres they attempted, in order to produce a diversion, were all in vain. Marshal Ney was at the head of his troops directing the smallest manœuvres with that coolness and intrepidity peculiar to himself, and maintained that example which has always distinguished his corps among the other corps of the grand army. Several columns of the enemy which attacked his right wing were received with the bayonet, and driven into the Aller. Thousands found their graves in that river, and some escaped by swimming; meanwhile Marshal Ney's left wing reached the ravelin, which incircles the town of Friedland. The enemy who had posted the Imperial horse and foot guards in ambush there, advanced with great intrepidity, and attacked Marshal Ney's left, which for a moment was in confusion: but Dupont's division, which formed the right wing of the reserve, fell upon the Russian Imperial guards, defeated them, and made a dreadful slaughter. The enemy sent forward several other corps from his centre, to defend Friedland: vain efforts! Friedland was forced, and its streets bestrewed with dead bodies. The centre, commanded by Marshal Lannes, was at the same time engaged. The attempts which the enemy had made upon the right wing, being frustrated, he wished to try the effect of similar efforts upon our centre; he was however, suitably received by the brave divisions of Oudinot and of Verdier, and the commanding Marshal. The repeated attacks of the enemy's infantry and cavalry were incapable of obstructing the march of our columns, all

the powers and all the courage of the Russians were exerted in vain. Marshal Mortier, who during the whole day, had given great proofs of coolness and intrepidity, in supporting the left wing, now advanced, and was in his turn supported by the fuzileers of the guard under the command of General Savary. The cavalry, infantry, and artillery—all, on this occasion, generally distinguished themselves. The Imperial horse and foot guards, and two divisions of the first corps, were not in the action. The victory was never for a moment doubtful. The field of battle is horrible to behold. It is not too much to estimate the number of the dead on the side of the Russians, at from 15 to 18,000. The number of the dead on the French side was not 500, but we have 3000 wounded. We have taken 80 cannons, and a great number of caissons. A great number of standards have also fallen into our hands. There are 25 of the Russian Generals either killed, wounded, or taken. Their cavalry has suffered an incalculable loss. General Drouet, Chief of Marshal Lannes' corps; General Cohorn; Colonel Regnaud of the 15th of the line; Colonel Lajonquiere of the 60th; Colonel Lamotte, of the 4th dragoons; and Brigadier General Brunryn, are wounded. General Latour Maubourg is wounded in the hand. Deffourneux, Colonel of the Artillery, Hutin, Chef d'Escadron, and first Aid-de-Camp of General Oudinot, are killed. Two of the Emperor's Aids-de-camp, Mouton and Lacoste, are slightly wounded. Night prevented us from pursuing the enemy; they were followed until 11 o'clock. During the remainder of the night, the cut-off columns tried to pass the Aller at several fordable places, and, next day we saw caissons, cannon and harness, every where in the river. The battle of Friedland is worthy to be numbered with those of Marengo, Austerlitz and Jena. The enemy were numerous, had fine cavalry, and fought bravely. Next day the enemy endeavoured to assemble on the right bank of the Aller, and the French army made manœuvres on the left bank to cut them off from Kœnigsberg. The heads of the columns arrived at the same time at Wehlau, a town situated at the confluence of the Aller and the Pregel. The Emperor had his head-quarters in the village of Peterswalde. The enemy having destroyed all the bridges, took advantage of that obstacle, at day-break, on the 16th, to proceed on their retreat towards Russia. At eight in the morning, the Emperor threw a bridge over the Pregel, and took a position there with the army. Almost all the magazines which the enemy had on the Aller have been thrown into the river, or burnt. Some idea may be formed of the great extent of their loss by what remains to us. The Russians had magazines in all the villages, which, in their passage, they every where burnt. We have, however, found more than 6000 quintals of corn in Wehlau. Kœnigsberg was abandoned on the arrival of the intelligence of the battle of Friedland. Marshal Soult has entered that place, where much wealth has been found. We have taken there some hundred thousand quintals of corn, more than 20,000 wounded Russians and Prussians, all the ammunition which England had sent to the Russians, including 100,000 musquets which had not been landed.

Thus has Providence punished those, who instead of negociating with good faith to bring about a salutary peace, treated that object with derision, and regarded the repose taken by the conquerors, as a proof of timidity and weakness. The army is now in a delightful country. The banks of the Pregel are rich. In a short time the magazines and cellars of Dantzic and Kœnigsberg will afford us new resources of superfluity and health. The names of the brave men who have distinguished themselves, cannot be contained within the limits of one bulletin. The staff is employed in collecting their deeds. The Prince of Neufchatel gave extraordinary proofs of his zeal and knowledge in the battle of Friedland. He was frequently in the hottest part of the action, and made arrangements which were of great advantage. It was on the 5th the enemy renewed hostilities. Their loss in the ten days which followed their first operations may be reckoned at 60,000 men, killed, wounded, taken, or otherwise put *hors de combat.* A part of their artillery, the necessary supply of military stores, and all their magazines, on a line of more than 40 miles, are lost to them. The French army has seldom obtained such great advantages with so little loss.

EIGHTIETH BULLETIN.

DURING the time that the French arms signalize themselves on the field of battle at Friedland, the Grand Duke of Berg arrives before Kœnigsberg, and takes in flank the corps of the army commanded by General Lestocq. On the 13th, Marshal Soult found at Creutzberg the Prussian rear-guard. The division of Milhaud's dragoons makes a fine charge, defeats the Prussian cavalry, and takes several pieces of cannon. On the 14th, the enemy was compelled to shut himself up in Kœnigsberg. About noon, two of the enemy's columns, which had been cut off before that place, attempted the bold effort of forcing their way, with a view of entering it. Six pieces of cannon, and from three to four thousand men, who composed this troop, were taken. All the suburbs of Kœnigsberg were razed, and a considerable number of prisoners were made. The result of all these affairs is between four and five thousand prisoners, and fifteen pieces of cannon. On the 15th and 16th Marshal Soult's corps was occupied before the intrenchments of Kœnigsberg, but the advance of the main body towards Wehlau obliged the enemy to evacuate Kœnigsberg, and this place fell into our hands. The stores found at Kœnigsberg are immense: two hundred large vessels from Russia are still all loaded in the port. There was much more wine and brandy than we had any reason to expect. A brigade of the division of St. Hilair advanced before Pillau, to form the siege of that place; and General Rapp has sent off to Dantzic for a column, ordered to go by the Nehrung, to raise before Pillau a battery which may shut the Haff. Vessels manned by marines of the guard render us masters of this small sea. On the 17th, the Emperor transferred his head quarters to the farm of Drucken, near Klein Schirau. On the 18th he advanced them to Sgaisgirren; and on the 19th, at two in the afternoon, he entered

Tilsitz. The Grand Duke of Berg, at the head of the greater part of the light cavalry, some divisions of dragoons and cuirassiers, has followed the enemy in his retreat these last days, and did much injury. The 5th regiment of hussars distinguished itself. The Cossacks were repeatedly routed, and suffered considerably in these different charges. We had a few killed and wounded: among the latter is the Chef d'Escadre Pictor, aide-de-camp to the Grand Duke of Berg. After the passage of the Pregel, opposite to Wehlau, a drummer was charged by a Cossack at full gallop; he takes his lance to pierce the drummer; but the latter preserved his presence of mind, takes his lance from him, disarms the Cossack, and pursues him. A singular circumstance, which excited the laughter of the soldiers, occurred for the first time near Tilsitz, where a cloud of Cossacks were seen fighting with arrows. We were sorry for those who gave the preference to the ancient arms, over those of the modern; but nothing is more laughable than the effect of those arms against our muskets. Marshal Davoust, at the head of the third corps, defiled by Labian, fell upon the enemy's rear-guard, and made 2500 prisoners. Marshal Ney arrived on the 17th at Insterbourgh, and there took 1000 wounded, and the enemy's magazines, which were considerable. The woods, the villages, are full of straggling Russians, sick or wounded. The loss of the Russian army is enormous. It has not with it more than 60 pieces of cannon. The rapidity of our marches, prevents us from being able as yet to ascertain how many pieces we have taken; but it is supposed that the number exceeds 120. Near Tilsitz, a communication was transmitted to the Grand Duke of Berg; and afterwards the Russian Prince, Lieut.-General Labanoff, passed the Niemen, and had a conference for an hour with the Prince of Neufchatel. The enemy burned in great haste the bridge of Tilsitz over the Niemen, and appeared to be continuing his retreat into Russia. We are on the confines of that empire. The Niemen, opposite Tilsitz, is somewhat broader than the Seine. From the left bank we see a cloud of Cossacks, who form the rear-guard of the enemy on the right bank. Hostilities have already ceased. What remained to the King of Prussia is conquered. That unfortunate prince has only in his power the country situate between the Niemen and Memel. The greater part of his army, or rather of the division of his troops, is deserting, being unwilling to go into Russia. The Emperor of Russia remained three weeks at Tilsitz with the King of Prussia. On receiving advice of the battle of Friedland, they both left the place with the utmost haste.

EIGHTY-FIRST BULLETIN.

Tilsitz, June 21.

At the affair at Heilsberg, the Grand Duke of Berg passed along the line of the 3d division of cuirassiers, at the moment when the 6th regiment had just made a charge. Colonel d'Avary, commander of the regiment, his sabre dyed in blood, said, "Prince, review my regiment,

and you will find that there is not a soldier whose sword is not like mine." Colonel Borde Soult was wounded; Guihene, aide-de-camp to Marshal Lasnes, was wounded, &c. &c. &c. The sons of the senators Perignon, Clement de Ris, and Grattan Coulon, died with honour on the field of battle. Marshal Ney proceeded to Gumbinnin, secured some of the enemy's parks of artillery, many wounded Russians, and took a great number of prisoners.

EIGHTY-SECOND BULLETIN.

Tilsitz, June 22.

AN armistice has been concluded upon the proposition of the Russian General. The French army occupies all the Thalweg of the Niemen, so that there only remains to the King of Prussia the town and territories of Memel.

Proclamation of the Emperor and King to the Army.

SOLDIERS!—ON the 5th of June we were attacked in our cantonments by the Russian army. The enemy mistook the causes of our inactivity. He found too late that our repose was that of the lion—he regrets having disturbed it. In the affairs of Güttstadt, Heilsberg, and the ever memorable one of Friedland, in a ten days' campaign, in short, we took 120 pieces of cannon, seven standards; killed, or took 60,000 Russians; carried off all the enemy's magazines and hospitals; and remain masters of Kœnigsberg, the 300 vessels that were there, laden with all sorts of ammunition, and 160,000 fusils sent by England to arm our enemies. From the banks of the Vistula we have reached the borders of the Niemen with the rapidity of the eagle. You celebrated at Austerlitz the anniversary of the coronation; you celebrated this year, in an appropriate manner, the battle of Marengo, which put a period to the second coalition. Frenchmen, you have been worthy of yourselves and of me. You will return to France covered with laurels, after having obtained a glorious peace, which carries with it the gurantee of its duration. It is time that our country should live at rest, secure from the malignant influence of England. My benefits shall prove to you my gratitude, and the full extent of the love I bear you.—At the Imperial Camp at Tilsitz, June 22.

EIGHTY-THIRD BULLETIN.

Tilsitz, June 23.

ANNEXED is the capitulation of Neisse.—The garrison, 6000 strong in infantry and 300 in cavalry, defiled on the 16th before Prince Jerome. We found in the place 300,000 pounds of powder, and 300 pieces of cannon.

EIGHTY-FOURTH BULLETIN.

Tilsitz, June 24.

The Marshal of the Palace, Duroc, went on the 24th to the head-quarters of the Russian army, on the other side of the Niemen, to exchange the ratifications of the armistice, which had been ratified by the Emperor Alexander. On the 24th, Prince Labanoff having demanded an audience of the Emperor was admitted on the same day at two in the afternoon; he remained a long time in the cabinet with his Majesty. General Kalkreuth is expected at the head-quarters to sign the armistice with the King of Prussia. On the 11th of June, at four o'clock in the morning, the Russians attacked Dronzewo in great force; General Claparede sustained the enemy's fire; Marshal Massena rushed along the line, repulsed the enemy, and disconcerted their projects; the 17th regiment of light infantry maintained its reputation; General Monthrun distinguished himself; a detachment of the 28th light infantry, and a piquet of the 25th dragoons, put the Cossaques to flight. All the enterprizes of the enemy against our posts, on the 11th and 12th instant, turned to their own confusion. It is already seen by the armistice, that the left wing of the French army supports itself on the Curisch Haff, at the mouth of the Niemen, whence our line extends itself towards Grodno; the right, commanded by Marshal Massena, reaches to the confines of Russia, between the sources of the Narew and the Bug. The head-quarters are about to be removed to Kœnigsberg, where every day new discoveries are made of provisions, ammunition, and other effects, belonging to the enemy. A position so formidable is the result of successes the most brilliant; and whilst the enemy's army flies routed and destroyed, more than half the French army has not fired a musquet.

Vienna, June 17.

THE Governor General Gouvion has published the following particulars of the affairs of the 11th and 12th, on the right bank of the Omelew:

"On the 11th, the Russians made some movements as if they intended to cross the Narew near Rozan; at the same time they attacked the camp of Boski, with a column of 6000 men, 2000 cavalry, and some pulks of Cossacks. The enemy's superior numbers, and the numerous batteries which he opened on the other side of the river, obliged General Claparede, after an obstinate resistance, to evacuate the camp, and retire with his twelve companies of the 17th regiment of infantry, in good order, to Norzewo.

"On the 12th, all the Russian troops were again in motion. General Gazan was attacked upon his whole line, but in vain. By the various motions of the enemy, the Marshal was convinced that it was necessary to turn his principal attention to Dronzewo and Boski. His Excellency, therefore, gave orders to march against the Russians, and, notwithstanding the intrenchments which they had hastily thrown up, the camp of Boski was carried by the bayonets of the 17th regiment, while the

enemy was driven on the other side of the Omelew, where he was only enabled to form again under his numerous batteries."

EIGHTY-FIFTH BULLETIN.

Tilsitz, June 24.

TO-MORROW the two Emperors of France and Russia are to have an interview. For this purpose a pavilion has been erected in the middle of the Niemen, to which the two monarchs will repair from each of its banks. Few sights will be more interesting. The two sides of the river will be lined by the two armies, while their chiefs confer on the means of re-establishing order, and giving repose to the existing generation. The Grand Marshal of the Palace, Duroc, went yesterday, at three in the afternoon, to compliment the Emperor Alexander. Marshal Count Kalkreuth was presented this day to the Emperor: he remained an hour in his Majesty's cabinet. The corps of Marshal Lannes was reviewed this morning by the Emperor. He made several promotions, gave rewards to those who distinguished themselves by their bravery, and expressed his satisfaction to the Saxon cuirassiers.

EIGHTY-SIXTH BULLETIN.

Tilsitz, June 25.

THIS day, at one, the Emperor, accompanied by the Duke of Berg, Prince Neufchatel, Marshal Bessieres, the Marshal of the Palace, Duroc, and the Grand Equerry, Caulaincourt, embarked on the banks of the Niemen, in a boat prepared for the purpose. They proceeded to the middle of the river, where General Lariboissiere, commanding the artillery of the guard, had caused a raft to be placed, and a pavilion erected upon it. Close by it was another raft and pavilion for their Majesties' suite. At the same moment the Emperor Alexander set out from the right bank, accompanied by the Grand Duke Constantine, General Bennigsen, General Ouwaroff, Prince Labanoff, and his principal Aide-de-Camp Count Lieven. The two boats arrived at the same instant, and the two Emperors embraced each other as soon as they set foot on the raft. They entered together the saloon which was prepared for them, and remained there two hours. The conference having been concluded, the persons composing the suite of the two Emperors were introduced. The Emperor Alexander paid the handsomest compliments to the officers who accompanied the Emperor, who, on his part had a long conversation with the Grand Duke Constantine and General Bennigsen. The conference having terminated, the two Emperors embarked each in his boat. It is supposed that the conference has had the happiest result. Shortly after, Prince Labanoff went to the French head-quarters. An agreement has taken place that one half of the town of Tilsitz is to be rendered neutral. The apartments appointed there for the residence of the Emperor of Russia and his court have been fixed upon. The Imperial Russian guard will pass the river, and be quartered in that part of the city destined to that purpose. The vast number of persons

belonging to each army, who flocked to both banks of the river to view this scene, rendered it the more interesting; as the spectators were brave men, who came from the extremities of the world.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Head-quarters at Stettin, July 10.

The corps of observation of the grand army must return an attack, and advance into Swedish Pomerania. On the 18th of April an armistice was concluded at Schlatkow, which was to have continued until ten days should have expired after notice had been given of the intention to resume hostilities. In consequence of some subsequent conferences between the commanding Generals, the term of ten days was extended to thirty days by an additional article, signed the 29th of the same month. The latter arrangement experienced no kind of difficulties: but his Majesty the King of Sweden appeared in Pomerania, assumed the command of his army, and immediately declared his intention to acknowledge merely the first stipulation of a term of ten days. At the same time the Swedish navy, in spite of the armistice, committed hostilities before Colberg, against the French troops and their allies which besieged that place. In this state of affairs, an explanatory correspondence arose between the commanding General, and the King of Sweden proposed a conference to me, in order to put an end to the subsisting differences, which conference was to be held at Schlatkow, in the Swedish territory. Hopes were then entertained, that the opposition his Majesty experienced, arose merely from his wish to conduct the affairs himself; and that the conference proposed might perhaps lead to peaceful overtures, and some permanent arrangement. On the 4th of June, I accordingly proceeded to Schlatkow; attended by five or six officers of the staff, and by as many orderly gens d'armes. The aides-de-camp of his Swedish Majesty had declared to me, that the King was at Schlatkow, almost without an escort, attended merely by a retinue by no means numerous. On my arrival I found the house where the King was, without guards, but in the court a squadron of horse was drawn up in order of battle. Being alone admitted to the Prince, I represented to him the object of the conference, but he interrupted me almost immediately, and declared, that his determination in favour of the first armistice was unalterable, and thus cut off all questions, which were to form the object of the conference. Europe will learn it with indignation, because the laws of nations, and the laws of honour, were violated; he dared to propose to the French General, to one of the first subjects of the Emperor Napoleon, to betray his Sovereign and his country; to espouse the cause of the English under the disgraceful banner of a band of deserters, who feel neither for the happiness of their native country, nor share in its glory. Since that conference, the King caused the above hostilities before Colberg to be continued, and others to be continued at the mouth of the Trave. He had drawn from England both money and soldiers; he has collected as many fugitives and deserters as came within his reach, and full of confidence in his

force, he gave on the 30th of this month notice, that at the expiration of ten days the armistice would be at an end; he gave that notice at the very moment when he could be informed of the change of dispositions on the part of Russia and Prussia. The hostilities with Sweden recommence therefore, on the 13th of this month. We might begin them sooner, because the King's conduct has been nothing but a series of violations and infringements; but it is a prominent feature in the character of our sovereign to be as great in magnanimity and moderation, as he is through his genius and heroic exploits. Europe will know how to appreciate such conduct, and discern those who wish to prolong the scourge of war. The French troops will vie with those of the allies in discipline and valour; they will not forget that the Emperor Napoleon has his regards fixed on them, and feel confident that we shall all deserve approbation by our attachment. MARSHAL BRUNE.

EIGHTY-SEVENTH BULLETIN.

Kœnigsberg, July 12.

THE Emperors of France and Russia, after 20 days residence at Tilsitz, where the Imperial Palaces were in the same street, and at no great distance, took leave of each other with the greatest cordiality, at three o'clock in the afternoon of the 9th. The Journal which contains an account of what passed between them will be very interesting to both nations. At half-past four, the Emperor Napoleon having received a visit from the King of Prussia, who came to take his leave, set out for Kœnigsberg, where he arrived at ten at night. The King of Prussia went to Memel. Yesterday the Emperor inspected the port of Kœnigsberg, in a boat manned by the Imperial Guard. To-day his Majesty will review Marshal Soult's corps, and at two o'clock to morrow, he will set out for Dresden. The number of Russians killed in the battle of Friedland, amounts to 17,500, the prisoners to 40,000; 18,000 of whom have already passed through Kœnigsberg, 7000 remain sick in the hospitals, and the rest have been conducted to Thorn and Warsaw. Orders have been issued to send them home to Russia, without delay; 7000 have already returned again to Kœnigsberg. Those in France are to be formed into provisional regiments. The Emperor has ordered them to be clothed and armed. The ratifications of the treaty of peace between France and Russia were exchanged at Tilsitz, on the 9th. The ratification of the treaty of peace between France and Prussia, will be exchanged here this day. The plenipotentiaries charged with these negociations were, on the part of France, the Prince of Benevento; Princes Kurakin and Labanoff, on the part of Russia; on the part of Prussia, Field Marshal Count Kalkreuth, and the Count de Goltz. After such events as these, one cannot but smile when the great English expedition is mentioned, and at the new frenzy which animates the King of Sweden. Besides, we may remark that the army of observation, between the Elbe and the Oder, is 70,000 strong, exclusive of the grand army, without including the Spanish divisions, which are now upon the Oder also. It was,

therefore, necessary for England to have brought her whole force together, her soldiers, her volunteers, fencibles, &c. in order to have made a diversion of any interest. But when we take into our account, that England, under the present circumstances, has sent 6000 men to Egypt, only to be slaughtered by the Arabians, and 7000 men to the Spanish West Indies, we can alone feel sentiments of pity for the extravagant avarice with which that cabinet is tormented. The peace of Tilsitz puts an end to the operations of the army; notwithstanding this, all the Prussian coasts and ports will be shut against the English; and it is probable that the continental blockade will not prove a mere sound. The Porte is included in the treaty. The revolution which lately occurred at Constantinople, was an antichristian revolution, which has nothing in common with the policy of Europe. The Adjutant-Commandant Guilleminot is gone to Bessarabia, where he will communicate to the Grand Vizier the intelligence of the peace, and the liberty given to the Porte to take part in it, as well as of the conditions of the treaty in which the Porte is interested.

ARMISTICE BETWEEN FRANCE & RUSSIA.

AS his Majesty the Emperor of the French, and his Majesty the Emperor of Russia, are anxious to put an end to the war which has so long divided the two nations, they have in the mean time resolved to conclude an Armistice; their Majesties have named and empowered the following Plenipotentiaries, viz. on the one part of the Prince of Neufchatel, Marshal of the Empire, Major-General in the Grand Army; and on the other part, Lieutenant-General Prince Labanoff Von Rostrow, Knight of the Order of St. Anne, Grand Cross; who have agreed upon the following Preliminaries:—

Art. I. An armistice shall take place between the French and the Russian armies, in order that, in the mean time, a peace may be negociated, concluded and signed, to put an end to that bloodshed which is so contrary to humanity.

Art. II. If either of the two contracting parties shall incline to break this armistice, which God forbid! the party so inclining shall be bound to signify this at the head-quarters of the other army, and hostilities shall not again commence until one month after the above notification.

Art. III. The French and Prussian armies shall conclude a separate armistice, and officers shall be appointed for that purpose. During the four or five day requisite for the conclusion of this armistice, the French army shall undertake no hostilities against the Prussians.

Art. IV. The limits of the French and Russian armies, during the armistice, shall be from the Curisch Haff, the Thalweg of the Niemen, and up the left bank of that river to the mouth of the Arama at Stakin, and pursuing the course of that river to the mouth of the Bobra, following this rivulet through Rozano, Lipsk, Habin, Dolitawo, Gomadz, and Wyna, up to the mouth of the Bobra in the Narew, and from

thence ascending the left bank of the Narew by Tylyeczyni, Suratz, Narew, to the frontiers of Prussia and Russia. On the Curisch Nehrung the limits shall be at Nidden.

Art. V. His Majesty the Emperor of the French, and his Majesty the Emperor of Russia, shall name Plenipotentiaries within the shortest time possible, who are to be provided with the necessary powers for negociating, concluding, and signing a definitive Peace between these two great and powerful nations.

Art. VI. Commissaries shall be named on both sides in order to proceed immediately to the exchange of prisoners, which exchange shall take place by rank for rank, and man for man.

Art. VII. The exchange of the ratifications of the present armistice shall take place within 48 hours, or sooner, if possible, at the head-quarters of the Russian army.

Done at Tilsitz, this 21st of June, 1807.

(Signed) The Prince of Neufchatel Marshal ALEXANDER BERTHIER.
Prince LABANOFF VON ROSTROW.

Approved of, Tilsitz, 22d June, 1807. (Signed) NAPOLEON.

(Undersigned) By the EMPEROR.
The Minister and Secretary of State, H. B. MARET.

I hereby ratify the whole contents of the armistice concluded between the Marshal Prince of Neufchatel, and Lieutenant-General Prince Labanoff Von Rostrow.

Teurogen, 11-23 June, 1807. ALEXANDER.

In testimony of his approbation.

(Undersigned) The Major-General Marshal ALEXANDER BERTHIER,
Prince of Neufchatel.

TREATY BETWEEN FRANCE AND RUSSIA.

Treaty of Peace between his Majesty the Emperor of the French and King of Italy, and His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias. Done at Tilsitz, July 7, 1807.

HIS Majesty, the Emperor of France, King of Italy, Protector of the Confederation of the Rhine, and his Majesty the Emperor of Russia, animated with the same interest in putting an end to the devastations of war, have, for this purpose, nominated and furnished with full power on the part of His Majesty the Emperor of France and King of Italy, Charles Maurice Talleyrand, Prince of Benevento, his Great Chamberlain, and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour, Knight of the Prussian Order of the Black and of the Red Eagle, of the Order of St. Hubert. His Majesty, the Emperor of all the Russias, has, on his part, appointed Prince Kourakin, his actual Privy Counsellor; Member of the Council of State, and of the Senate; Chancellor of all the Orders in the Empire; Ambassador Extraordinary, and Plenipotentiary of His Majesty of all the Russias to His Majesty the Emperor of Austria: Knight of the Russian Order of St. Andrew;

of St. Alexander; of St. Aube; of the first class of the Order of St. Wolodimir, and of the second class of the Prussian Orders of the Black and Red Eagle; of the Bavarian Order of St. Hubert; of the Danish Order of St. Dannebrog, and the Perfect Union, and Bailiff and Grand Cross of the Sovereign Order of St. John of Jerusalem; and Prince Dimitry Labanoff Van Rostoff, Lieutenant-General of the Armies of His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias; Knight of the first class of the Order of St. Anne, of the Military Order of St. Joris, and of the third class of the Order of Wolodimir. The abovementioned, after exchanging their full powers, have agreed upon the following Articles:

ART. I. From the day of exchanging the ratifications of the present treaties, there shall be perfect peace and amity between His Majesty the Emperor of the French and King of Italy, and His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias.

ART. II. Hostilities shall immediately cease at all points by sea or land, as soon as the intelligence of the present treaty shall be officially received. In the mean while, the high contracting parties shall dispatch couriers extraordinary to their respective generals and commanders.

ART. III. All ships of war or their vessels, belonging to the high contracting parties or other subjects, which may be captured after the signing of this treaty, shall be returned.

ART. IV. Out of esteem for His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, and to afford to him a proof of his sincere desire to unite both nations in the bands of immutable confidence and friendship, the Emperor Napoleon wishes that all the countries, towns, and territory, conquered from the King of Prussia, the Ally of His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, should be restored, namely, that part of the Duchy of Magdeburg situated on the right bank of the Rhine, the Mark of Preignitz; the Uker Mark; the Middle and New Mark of Brandenburg, with the exception of the Circle of Kotbuss, in Lower Alsace; the Duchy of Pomerania; Upper, Lower, and New Silesia, and the Country of Glatz; that part of the District of the Netze, which is situated to the northward of the road of Driesen and Schneidemuhl, and to the northward of a line drawn from Schneidemuhl through Waldau to the Vistula, and extending along the frontier of the circle of Bromberg, and the navigation of the river Netze and of the canal of Bromberg, from Driesen to the Vistula and back, must remain open and free of all tolls; Pomerelia; the island of Nogat; the country on the right bank of the Vistula and of the Nogat, to the West of Old Prussia, and to the northward of the circle of Halm; Ermeland. Lastly, the kingdom of Prussia, as it was on the 1st of January, 1772, together with the fortresses of Spandau, Stettin, Custrin, Glogau, Breslau, Schweidnitz, Neisse, Brieg, Kosel, and Glatz, and in general all fortresses, citadels, castles, and strong holds of the countries above-named, in the same condition in which those fortresses, citadels, castles, and strong holds may be at present; also, in addition to the above, the city and citadel of Graudentz.

ART. V. Those provinces which, on the 1st of January, 1772, formed a part of the kingdom of Poland, and have since, at different times, been subject to Prussia (with the exception of the countries named or alluded to in the preceding article, and of those which are described below in the ninth article,) shall become the possession of His Majesty the King of Saxony, with power of possession and sovereignty, under the title of the Duchy of Warsaw, and shall be governed according to a regulatoin, which will insure the liberties and privileges of the people of the said Duchy, and be consistent with the security of the neighbouring states.

ART. VI. The city of Dantzic, with a territory of two leagues round the same, is restored to her former independence, under the protection of His Majesty the King of Prussia, and His Majesty the King of Saxony; to be governed according to the laws by which she was governed at the time when she ceased to be her own mistress.

ART. VII. For a communication betwixt the kingdom of Saxony and the Duchy of Warsaw, His Majesty the King of Saxony is to have the free use of a military road through the states of His Majesty the King of Prussia. This road, the number of troops which are allowed to pass at once, and the resting places, shall be fixed by a particular agreement between the two sovereigns, under the mediation of France.

ART. VIII. Neither His Majesty the King of Prussia, His Majesty the King of Saxony, nor the city of Dantzic, shall oppose any obstacle whatever to the free navigation of the Vistula, under the name of tolls, rights, or duties.

ART. IX. In order as far as possible to establish a natural boundary between Russia and the Duchy of Warsaw, the territory between the present confines of Russia, from the Bug to the mouth of the Lassosna, shall extend in a line from the mouth of the Lassosna along the towing path of the said river; and that of the Bobra, up to its mouth; that of the Narew from the mouth of that river as far as Suradiz; from Lissa to its source near the village of Mien; from this village to Nurzuck, and from Nurzuck to the mouth of that river beyond Nurr; and finally, along the towing path of the Bug upwards, to extend as far as the present frontiers of Russia. This territory is for ever united to the empire of Russia.

ART. X. No person of any rank or quality whatever, whose residence or property may be within the limits stated in the above-mentioned article, nor any inhabitants in those provinces of the ancient kingdom of Poland, which may be given up to His Majesty the King of Prussia, or any person possessing estates, revenues, pensions, or any other kind of income, shall be molested in his person, or in any way whatever on account of his rank, quality, estates, revenues, income or otherwise, or in consequence of any part, political or military, which he may have taken in the events of the present war.

ART. XI. All contracts and engagements between His Majesty the King of Prussia, and the ancient possessors, relative to the general

imposts, the ecclesiastical, the military or civil benefices, of the creditors or pensioners of the old Prussian government, are to be settled between the Emperor of all the Russias, and His Majesty the King of Saxony; and to be regulated by their said Majesties, in proportion to their acquisitions, according to article V. and IX.

ART. XII. Their Royal Highnesses the Duke of Saxe Coburg, Oldenburg, and Mecklenburg Schwerin, shall each of them be restored to the complete and quiet possession of their estates; but the ports in the Duchies of Oldenburg and Mecklenburgh shall remain in the possession of the French garrisons till the definitive treaty shall be singed between France and England.

ART. XIII. His Majesty the Emperor Napoleon accepts of the mediation of the Emperor of all the Russias, in order to negociate and conclude a definitive treaty of peace between France and England; however, only upon condition that this mediation shall be accepted by England in one month after the exchange of the ratification of the present treaty.

ART. XIV. His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias being desirous on his part to manifest how ardently he desires to establish the most intimate and lasting relations between the two Emperors, acknowledges His Majesty Joseph Napoleon, King of Naples, and His Majesty Louis Napoleon, King of Holland.

ART. XV. His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias acknowledges the Confederation of the Rhine, the present state of the possessions of the princes belonging to it, and the titles of those which were conferred upon them by the act of confederation, or by the subsequent treaties of accession. His said Majesty also promises, information being communicated to him on the part of the Emperor Napoleon, to acknowledge those sovereigns who may hereafter become of the Confederation, according to their rank specified in that act of Confederation.

ART. XVI. His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias cedes all his property in the right of sovereignity to the Lordship of Jevor, in East Friesland, to His Majesty the King of Holland.

ART. XVII. The present treaty of peace shall be mutually binding, and in force for His Majesty the King of Naples, Joseph Napoleon, His Majesty Louis Napoleon, King of Holland, and the sovereigns of the Confederation of the Rhine, in alliance with the Emperor Napoleon.

ART. XVIII. His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias also acknowledges His Imperial Highness Prince Jerome Napoleon, as King of Westphalia.

ART. XIX. The kingdom of Westphalia shall consist of the provinces ceded by the King of Prussia on the left bank of the Elbe, and other states at present in the possession of His Majesty the Emperor Napoleon.

ART. XX. His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias engages to recognize the limits which shall be determined by His Majesty the Emperor Napoleon, in pursuance of the foregoing XIXth article, and the

cessions of His Majesty the King of Prussia, (which shall be notified to His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias,) together with the state of possession resulting therefrom to the sovereigns for whose behoof they shall have been established.

ART. XXI. All hostilities shall immediately cease between the troops of His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias and those of the Grand Seignior, at all points, wherever official intelligence shall arrive of the signing of the present treaty. The high contracting parties shall, without delay, dispatch couriers extraordinary to convey the intelligence, with the utmost possible expedition, to the respective generals and commanders.

ART. XXII. The Prussian troops shall be withdrawn from the provinces of Moldavia, but the said provinces may not be occupied by the troops of the Grand Seignior, till after the exchange of the ratifications of the future definitive treaty of peace between Russia and the Ottoman Porte.

ART. XXIII. His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias accepts the mediation of his Majesty the Emperor of France and King of Italy, for the purpose of negociating a peace advantageous and honourable to the two powers, and of concluding the same. The respective plenipotentiaries shall repair to the place which shall be agreed upon by the two powers concerned, there to open the negociations, and to proceed therewith.

ART. XXIV. The periods within which the high contracting parties shall withdraw their troops from the places which they are to evacuate, pursuant to the above stipulations, as also the manner in which the different stipulations contained in the present treaty shall be executed, will be settled by a special agreement.

ART. XXV. His Majesty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, and His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, mutally ensure to each other the integrity of their possessions, and of those of the powers included in this present treaty, in the state in which they are now settled, or further to be settled, pursuant to the above stipulations.

ART. XXVI. The prisoners made by the contracting parties, or those included in the present treaty, shall be restored in a mass, and without any cartel of exchange on both sides.

ART. XXVII. The commercial relations between the French Empire, the Kingdom of Italy, the Kingdoms of Naples and Holland, and the Confederated States of the Rhine, on one side, and the Empire of Russia on the other, shall be replaced on the same footing as before the war.

ART. XXVIII. The ceremonial between the two Courts of the Thuilleries and Petersburgh with respect to each other, and also their respective ambassadors, ministers, and envoys, mutually accredited to each other, shall be placed on the footing of complete equality and reciprocity.

ART. XXIX. The present treaty shall be ratified by His Majesty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, and his Majesty the Emperor of

all the Russias; the ratifications shall be exchanged in this city within the space of four days.

Done at Tilsitz, 7th July, (25th June,) 1807.

(Signed) C. MAURICE TALLEYRAND, Prince of Benevento.
Prince ALEXANDER KOURAKIN.
Prince DIMITRY LABANOFF VAN ROSTOFF.

A true Copy (Signed) C. M. TALLEYRAND, Prince of Benevento.

TREATY BETWEEN PRUSSIA AND FRANCE.

Conditions of Peace between his Majesty the Emperor of the French and King of Italy, and his Majesty the King of Prussia. Done at Tilsitz, July 9, 1807.

HIS Majesty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, and Protector of the Confederation of the Rhine, and his Majesty the King of Prussia, animated with the same desire of putting an end to the calamities of war, for that purpose appointed plenipotentiaries, namely; on the part of His Majesty the Emperor of France and King of Italy, Protector of the Confederation of the Rhine, M. Ch. Maurice Talleyrand, Prince of Benevento, his Great Chamberlain, and Minister for Foreign Affairs, &c. &c.; and on that of his Majesty the King of Prussia, M. Marshal Count de Kalkreuth, Knight of the Prussian Orders of the Black and Red Eagle, and Count Von Goltz, his Privy Counsellor, Envoy Extraordinary, and Minister Plenipotentiary to his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, and Knight of the Prussian Order of the Black Eagle; who after the exchange of their several full powers, have agreed on the following articles:—

ART. I. From the day of the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty, there shall be perfect peace and amity between the King of Prussia and the Emperor of France.

ART. II. The part of the Duchy of Magdeburg which lies on the right bank of the Elbe; the Mark of Preignitz, the Ukermark, and the new Mark of Brandenburg, with the exception of the Circle of Colbus, in Lower Lusatia; the Duchy of Pomerania; Upper, Lower, and New Silesia, with the Country of Glatz; the part of the district of Mess which lies to the road from Driesen to Schneidesmuhl, and to the north of a line passing from Schneidesmuhl, by Waldau, to the Vistula, and to the frontier of the Circle of Bromberg Pomerelia; the Island of Nogat, and the country on the right bank of the Vistula and the Nogat, to the west of Old Prussia; and to the Circle Culmer: finally, the kingdom of Prussia, as it was on the 1st of January, 1772, shall be restored to his Majesty the King of Prussia, with the fortresses of Spandau, Stettin, Custrin, Glogau, Breslaw, Schweidnitz, Neisse, Brieg, Kosel, and Glatz; and, in general, all the places, citadels, castles, and forts of the above mentioned, shall be restored in the state in which they at present are: the town and citadel of Graudentz, with the villages of Neudorf, Parschken, and Schwierkorzy, shall likewise be restored to his Majesty the King of Prussia.

ART. III. His Majesty the King of Prussia acknowledges his Majesty the King of Naples, Joseph Napoleon, and his Majesty the King of Holland, Louis Napoleon.

ART. IV. His Majesty the King of Prussia in like manner acknowledges the Confederation of the Rhine, and the present state of the possessions of the sovereigns of which it is composed, and the titles which have been bestowed on them, either by the act of confederation, or by the subsequent treaties. His Majesty likewise engages to acknowledge those sovereigns who, in future, shall become members of the said Confederation, and the titles they may receive by their treaties of accession.

ART. V. The present Treaty of Peace and Amity shall be in common for his Majesty the King of Naples, Joseph Napoleon, for his Majesty the King of Holland, and for the Sovereigns of the Confederation of the Rhine, the allies of his Majesty the Emperor Napoleon.

ART. VI. His Majesty the King of Prussia, in like manner, acknowledges his Imperial Highness Prince Jerome Napoleon as King of Westphalia.

ART. VII. His Majesty the King of Prussia cedes, in full right of property and sovereignity of the Kings, Grand Dukes and Dukes, and Princes, who shall be pointed out by his Majesty the Emperor of the French and King of Italy, all the Duchies, Margravates, Principalities, Counties, and Lordships, and in general, all the territories and domains, and all territorial property of whatever kind, or by whatever title possessed, by his Majesty the King of Prussia, between the Rhine and the Elbe, at the commencement of the present war.

ART. VIII. The kingdom of Westphalia shall consist of the provinces ceded by his Majesty the King of Prussia, and of other states which are at present in possession of his Majesty the Emperor Napoleon.

ART. IX. The arrangements which his Majesty the Emperor Napoleon shall make in the countries alluded to in the two preceding articles, and the occupation of the same by those sovereigns in whose favour he shall make such arrangements, shall be acknowledged by his Majesty the King of Prussia in the same manner as if they were contained and stipulated in the present treaty.

ART. X. His Majesty the King of Prussia renounces for himself, his heirs, and successors, all actual or future right which he has or may require. 1. To all territory without exception situated between the Elbe and the Rhine, and in general to all not described in Article VII. 2. To all possessions of his Majesty the King of Saxony and of the House of Anhalt, situate on the right bank of the Elbe. On the other hand, all rights or claims of the states situate between the Rhine and the Elbe to the possession of his Majesty the King of Prussia, as they are defined by the present Treaty, shall be for ever extinguished and annulled.

ART. XI. All negociations, conventions, or treaties of alliance, that may have been publicly or privately concluded between Prussia and any States on the left bank of the Elbe, and which have not been broken by

the present war, shall remain without effect, and be considered as null and not concluded.

ART. XII. His Majesty the King of Prussia cedes the Circle of Colbus, in Lower Lusatia, to his Majesty the King of Saxony, with full right of proprietorship and sovereignty.

ART. XIII. His Majesty the King of Prussia renounces for ever possession to all the provinces which formerly constitued parts of the kingdom of Poland, have at different periods come under the dominion of Prussia, excepting Ermeland, and the country to the west of Ancient Prussia, to the east of Pomerania and the Newark, to the north of the Circle of Halm, and a line which passes from the Vistula by Waldau to Schneidesmuhl, and passes along the boundaries of Bromberg and the road from the Schneidesmuhl to Driesen, which provinces, with the town and citadel of Graudentz, and the villages of Neudorf, Parschken, and Schwierkorzy, shall in future be possessed, with all rights of proprietorship and sovereignty, by his Majesty the King of Prussia.

ART. XIV. His Majesty the King of Prussia renounces in like manner, for ever, possession of the city of Dantzic.

ART. XV. The provinces which his Majesty the King of Prussia renounces in the 13th article, with exception of the territories mentioned in the 18th article, shall be possessed with right of property and sovereignty by his Majesty the King of Saxony, under the title of a Dukedom of Warsaw, and governed according to a constitution which shall secure the liberties and privileges of the people of that Duchy, and be conformable to the tranquillity of the neighbouring states.

ART. XVI. To secure a connection and communication between the kingdom of Saxony and the duchy of Warsaw, the free use of a military road shall be granted to the King of Saxony through the states of his Majesty the King of Prussia. This road, the number of troops which shall pass through it at one time, and the places at which they shall be settled by a particular agreement between the two sovereigns, under the mediation of France.

ART. XVII. The navigation of the river Ness, and the canal of Bromberg, from Driesen to the Vistula and back, shall remain free from any toll.

ART. XVIII. In order to establish, as much as possible, natural boundaries between Russia and the duchy of Warsaw, the territory between the present boundaries of Russia, from the Bug, to the mouth of the Lassosna, and a line which passes from the said mouth, and along the channel of that river, the channel of the Bobra to its mouth, the channel of the Narew from its mouth to Suradiz, the channel of the Lissa to its source near the village of Mien, and of the two neighbouring arms of the Nurzuck, rising near that village, and the channel of the Nurzuck itself to its mouth; and lastly, along the channel of the Bug, up the stream to the present boundaries of Russia, shall for ever be incorporated with the Russian empire.

ART. XIX. The city of Dantzic, with a territory of two miles

circumference, shall be restored to its former independence, under the protection of his Majesty the King of Prussia and the King of Saxony, and be governed by the rules by which it was governed when it ceased to be its own mistress.

ART. XX. Neither his Majesty the King of Prussia, nor his Majesty the King of Saxony, shall obstruct the navigation of the Vistula by any prohibition, nor by any customs, duty, or imposts whatsoever.

ART. XXI. The city, port, and territory of Dantzic, shall be shut up during the present maritime war against the trade and navigation of Great Britain.

ART. XXII. No individual of any rank or description whatsoever, whose property and abode are situated in such provinces as formerly belonged to the kingdom of Poland, or which the King of Prussia is henceforth to possess; and no individual of the duchy of Warsaw, or residing within the territory incorporated with Russia, or possessing any landed property, rents, annuities, or any income whatsoever, shall either with regard to his person, his estates, rents, annuities, and income, nor with respect to his rank and dignities, be prosecuted on account of any part which he may have taken, either in a political or military point of view, in the event of the present war.

ART. XXIII. In the same manner, no individual residing or possessing landed property in the countries which belonged to the King of Prussia, prior to the 1st of January, 1772, and which are restored to him by virtue of the preceding second article; and, in particular, no individual of the Berlin civic guard or of the gens d'armes, who have taken up arms in order to maintain tranquillity, shall be prosecuted in his person, his estates, rents, annuities, or any income whatsoever, on account of any part which he may have taken in the events of the present war, or be subjected to any inquiry.

ART. XXIV. The arrangements, debts, or obligations of any nature whatsoever, which his Majesty the King of Prussia may have contracted or concluded, prior to the present war, as possessor of the countries, domains, and revenues, which his Majesty cedes and renounces in the present treaty, shall be performed and satisfied by the new possessors, without any exception or reservation whatsoever.

ART. XXV. The funds and capitals which belong to private persons, or public religion, civil or military associations, in countries of his Majesty the King of Prussia, or, which he renounces by the private treaty, whether the said capitals be vested in the Bank of Berlin, in the chest of the territory of Noviltrade, or in any other manner, in the dominions of the King of Prussia, shall neither be confiscated nor attached by the proprietors of the funds or capitals, but shall be at liberty to dispose of the same, and they are to continue to enjoy the interest thereof, whether such interest be already due, or may yet become due at the periods stipulated in the conventions or bonds: the same shall, on the other side, be observed with regard to all funds and capitals which are vested by private individuals, or public institutions whatsoever, in such countries

which are ceded or renounced by his Prussian Majesty by virtue of the present treaty.

ART. XXVI. The archives which contain the titles of property, documents, and in general all the papers which relate to the countries, territories, dominions, as well as the maps and plans of the strong places, citadels, castles, and forts seated in the above-mentioned countries, are to be delivered up by commissioners of his said Majesty, within the time of three months next ensuing the exchange of the ratification of this treaty, to commissioners of his Majesty the Emperor Napoleon, with regard to the countries seated on the left bank of the Rhine; and to commissioners of his Majesty the Emperor of Russia, of the King of Saxony, and of the city of Dantzic, with regard to all the countries which their said Majesties and the city of Dantzic are in future to possess, by virtue of the present compact.

ART. XXVII. Until the day of the ratification of the future definitive treaty of peace between France and England, all the countries under the dominion of His Majesty the King of Prussia, without any exception whatsoever, shall be shut against the trade and navigation of the English. No shipment to be made from any Prussian port for the British Isles or British colonies; nor shall any ship which sailed from England, or her colonies, be admitted in any Prussian port.

ART. XXVIII. The necessary arrangements shall immediately be made to settle every point which relates to the manner and period of the surrender of the places which are to be restored to his Majesty the King of Prussia, and to the civil and military administration of the said countries.

ART. XXIX. The prisoners of war taken on both sides are to be returned without any exchange, and in mass, as soon as circumstances shall admit.

ART. XXX. The present treaty is to be ratified by his Majesty the Emperor of the French, and by his Majesty the King of Prussia, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Kœnigsberg, by the undersigned, within the time of six days next ensuing the signing of the treaty.

Done at Tilsitz, the 9th of July, 1807.

(Signed) C. M. TALLEYRAND, Prince of Benevento.
COUNT KALKREUTH, Field-Marshal.
AUGUSTUS COUNT GOLTZ.

The ratifications of this treaty were exchanged at Kœnigsberg, on the 12th July, 1807.

End of the Campaign in Prussia of 1806—1807.

OFFICIAL NARRATIVE

OF

The Campaign

OF THE

EMPEROR NAPOLEON,

IN

GERMANY,

1809.

OFFICIAL NARRATIVES

OF THE

Campaigns

OF

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON.

CAMPAIGN IN GERMANY, 1809.

PROCLAMATION OF THE ARCHDUKE CHARLES.

VIENNA, *April 6*, 1809.

THE protection of our country calls us to new exploits. As long as it was possible to preserve peace by means of sacrifices, and as long as these sacrifices were consistent with the honour of the throne, with the security of the state, and with the welfare of the people, the heart of our bountiful sovereign suppressed every painful feeling in silence; but when all endeavours to preserve happy independence, from the insatiable ambition of a foreign conqueror, prove fruitless, when nations are falling around us, and when lawful sovereigns are torn from the hearts of their subjects, when in fine the danger of universal subjugation threatens even the happy states of Austria, and their peaceable fortunate inhabitants; then does our country demand its deliverance from us, and we stand forth in its defence.—On you, my dear brother soldiers, are fixed the eyes of the universe, and of all those who still feel for national honours and national prosperity. You shall not share the disgrace of becoming the tools of oppression. You shall not carry on the endless wars of ambition under distant climes. Your blood shall never flow for foreign fleets and foreign covetousness; not on you shall the curse alight to annihilate innocent nations; and over the bodies of the slaughtered defenders of their country to pave the way for a foreigner to the usurped throne. A happier lot awaits you; the liberty of Europe has taken refuge under our banners. Your victories will loose its fetters, and your brothers in Germany, yet in the ranks of the enemy, long for their deliverance. You are engaged in a just cause, otherwise I should not appear at your head.—On the fields of Ulm and Marengo, whereof the enemy so often remind us with ostentatious pride, on these fields will we renew the glorious deeds of

Wurtsburgh and Ostrach, of Liptingen (Stockach), and Zurich, of Verona, of the Trebbia and Novi. We will conquer a lasting peace for our country; but the great aim is not to be attained without great virtues. Unconditional subordination, strict discipline, persevering courage, and unshaken steadiness in danger, are the companions of true fortitude. Only a union of will, and a joint co-operation of the whole, lead to victory.—My sovereign and brother has invested me with extensive powers to reward and to punish. I will be every where in the middle of you, and you shall receive the first thanks of your country from your general on the field of battle. The patriotism of many of the Austrian nobility has anticipated your wants: this is a pledge in the fullest measure, of the public gratitude; but punishment shall also, with inflexible rigour, fall on every breach of duty: merit shall meet with reward, and offence with animadversion, without distinction of person or rank; branded with disgrace shall the worthless person be cast out to whom life is dearer than his and our honour. Adorned with the marks of public esteem, will I present to our sovereign, to the world, those brave men who have deserved well of their country, and whose names I will ever carry in my heart.—There remains one consideration, which I must put you in mind of: the soldier is only formidable to the enemy in arms; civil virtues must not be strangers to him: out of the field of battle, towards the unarmed citizens and peasants, he is moderate, compassionate, and humane: he knows the evils of war, and strives to lighten them; I will punish every wanton excess with so much greater severity, as it is not the intention of our monarch to oppress neighbouring countries, but to deliver them from their oppressors, and to form with their princes a powerful bond, in order to bring about a lasting peace and to maintain the general welfare and security. Soon will foreign troops, in strict union with us, attack the common enemy. Then, brave companions in arms! honour and support them as your brothers; not vain-glorious high words but manly deeds do honour to the warrior; by intrepidity before the enemy you must shew yourselves to be the first soldiers.—Thus then shall I one day lead you back to your own country, followed by the respect of the enemy, and by the gratitude of foreign nations, after having secured by your arms an honourable peace, when the satisfaction of our monarch, the approbation of the world, the rewards of valour, the blessings of your fellow-citizens, and the consciousness of deserved repose await you.

CHARLES, Archduke, Generalissimo.

FIRST BULLETIN.

RATISBON, *April* 24, 1809.

THE Austrian army passed the Inn on the 9th April; that was the signal for hostilities, and Austria declared an implacable war against France and her Allies, and the confederation of the Rhine.—The following were the positions of the French Army and her Allies:—the corps

of the Duke D'Auerstadt at Ratisbon. The corps of the Duke of Rivoli at Ulm. The Corps of General Oudinot at Augsburgh. The head-quarters at Strauburgh. The three divisions of Bavarians under the Duke of Dantzic, were placed as follows: The first division commanded by the Prince Royal at Munich; the second by General Deroy, at Landshut; and the third, by General de Wrede, at Strauburgh. The Wurtemburgh division at Heydenheim. The Saxon troops encamped under the Walls of Dresden. The corps of the Duchy of Warsaw, commanded by Prince Poniatowsky, in the environs of Warsaw.—On the 10th the Austrian troops invested Passau, where they surrounded a battalion of Bavarians, and at the same time invested Kufftein, where there was another battalion of Bavarians: these movements took place without a shot being fired. The Austrians published the subjoined Proclamation in the Tyrol. The Bavarian court quitted Munich for Dillingen. The Bavarian division which had been at Landshut went to Altorff, on the left bank of the Iser. The division under the command of General de Wrede marched upon Neustadt.—The Duke of Rivoli left Ulm for the environs of Augsburgh. From the 10th to the 16th the enemy's army advanced from the Inn to the Iser; there were several skirmishes between parties of the cavalry in which the Bavarians were successful.—On the 16th, at Pfaffenhoffen, the 2d and 3d regiments of Bavarian light horse completely routed the hussars of Stipschitz and the Rosenberg dragoons. At the same time the enemy appeared in large bodies for the purpose of forming at Landshut, the bridges are broken down, and the Bavarian division commanded by general Duroy vigorously opposed this movement of the enemy, but being threatened by the columns which had passed the Iser at Moorberg and Freysing, this division retired in good order upon that of general Wrede, and the Bavarian army took a central position upon Neustadt.

Departure of the Emperor from Paris on the 13th.

THE Emperor learnt by the telegraph in the evening of the 12th, that the Austrians had passed the Inn, and he set out from Paris almost immediately. He arrived at three o'clock on the morning of the 16th at Louisburg, and in the evening of the same day at Dillingen, where he saw the king of Bavaria, and passed half an hour with that prince, and promised in 15 days to restore him to his capital, to revenge the insults which had been offered to his house, and to make him greater than any of his ancestors had ever been. On the 17th at two o'clock in the morning, his Majesty arrived at Donauworth, where he immediately established his head-quarters, and gave the necessary orders. On the 18th the head-quarters were removed to Ingolstadt.

BATTLE OF PFAFFENHOFFEN, *on the 19th.*

ON the 19th General Oudinot quitted Augsburgh, and arrived by break of day at Pfaffenhoffen, where he met three or four thousand

Austrians, whom he attacked, and took three hundred prisoners. The Duke de Rivoli arrived the next day at Pfaffenhoffen. The same day the Duke of Auerstadt left Ratisbon to advance to Neustadt, and to draw near to Ingolstadt. It was then evident that the plan of the Emperor was to out-manœuvre the enemy, who had formed near Landshut, and to attack them at the very moment when they, thinking they were commencing the attack, were marching to Ratisbon.

BATTLE OF TANN, *on the 19th.*

ON the 19th, by break of day, the Duke d'Auerstadt began his march in two colums. The divisions of Morand and Gudin formed his right, the divisions of St. Hillaire and Friant formed his left. The division of St. Hillaire arrived at the village of Pressing, and there met the enemy, superior in number, but inferior in bravery, and there the campaign was opened by a battle which was most glorious to our arms. General St. Hillaire, supported by General Friant, overturned every thing that was opposed to him, and took all the positions of the enemy, killed a great number of them, and made between 6 and 700 prisoners. The 72d regiment distinguished itself on that day; the 57th maintained its ancient reputation. Sixteen years ago this regiment obtained in Italy the name of the *Terrible*. In this action they maintained their pretensions to that title: they attacked singly six Austrian regiments in succession, and routed them.—On the left, at two o'clock in the afternoon, General Moraud also fell in with an Austrian division, which he attacked in front, while the Duke of Dantzic, with a corps of Bavarians, which had marched from Abensberg, attacked them in the rear. This division was soon driven from all its positions, and left several hundreds in killed and prisoners. The whole regiment of the dragoons of Levenher was destroyed, and its colonel killed by the Bavarian light-horse. At sun-set the division of the Duke of Dantzic formed its junction with that of the Duke of Auerstadt. In all these affairs Generals St. Hillaire and Friant particularly distinguished themselves. Those unfortunate Austrian troops who had been led from Vienna with music and with songs, and under a persuasion that there was no longer any French army in Germany, and that they would only have to deal with Wirtemburghers and Bavarians, displayed in the strongest manner the resentment they felt against their chiefs for the error into which they had been led; and their terror was the greater when they saw those old bands which they had been accustomed to consider as their masters.—In all these battles our loss was inconsiderable, compared with that of the enemy, who lost a number of general officers and others, who were obliged to put themselves forward to give courage to their troops. The Prince of Lichtenstein, General Lusignan, and others, were wounded. The loss of the Austrians in colonels and officers of lower rank was considerable.

Battle of Abensberg, *on the 20th.*

The Emperor resolved to beat and destroy the corps of the Archduke Louis and General Keller, which amounted to 60,000 men. On the 20th his Majesty took post at Abensberg: he gave orders to the Duke of Auerstadt to keep the corps of Hohenzollern, of Rosenberg, and Lichtenstein, in check, while with the two divisions of Moraud and Gudin, the Bavarians and the Wirtemburghers, he attacked the army of the Arcduke Louis and Gen. Keller in front, and caused the communications of the enemy to be cut off by the Duke of Rivoli, who passed by Freyberg, and from thence proceeded to the rear of the Austrian army. The divisions of Moraud and Gudin formed the left, and manœuvred under the orders of the Duke of Montebello. The Emperor determined to fight that day at the head of the Bavarians and Wirtemburghers. He ordered the officers of these two armies to form a circle, and addressed them in a long speech. The Prince-Royal of Bavaria translated into German what he said in French. The Emperor made them sensible of the confidence which he reposed in them. He told the Bavarian officers that the Austrians had always been their enemies: that they now wished to destroy their independence; that for more than 200 years the Bavarian standard had been displayed against the Austrians: but at this time he would render them so powerful that they alone should be able to contend with the house of Austria. He spoke to the Wirtemburghers of the victories thay had obtained over the house of Austria, when they served in the Prussian army; and of the advantages which they had recently obtained from the campaign in Silesia. He told them all, that the moment was come for carrying the war into the Austrian territory. This speech was repeated to the different companies by the captains, which produced an effect which may easily be conceived. The Emperor then gave the signal for battle, and planned manœuvres to the particular character of the troops. General Wrede, a Bavarian officer of great merit, was stationed at Siegenburgh, and attacked an Austrian division which was opposed to him. General Vandamme, who commanded the Wirtemburghers, attacked the enemy on their right flank. The Duke of Dantzic, with the division of the Prince-Royal, and that of General Deroy, marched toward the village of Renhausen, in order to reach the grand road from Abensberg to Landshut. The Duke of Montebello, with his two French divisions, forced the extremity of the enemy's left, and overthrew every thing that was opposed to him, and advanced to Rohr and Rosenburgh. Our cannonade was succesful on all points. The enemy, disconcerted by our movements, did not fight for more than an hour, and then beat a retreat. Eight standards, twelve pieces of cannon, and 18,000 prisoners, were the result of this affair, which cost us but few men.

The Battle of Landshut, and taking of that Place.

The battle of Landshut having laid open the flank of the Austrian army, and all their magazines, the Emperor, by break of day, on the

21st, marched upon Landshut. The duke of Istria defended the enemy's cavalry in the plain before that city. The general of division Mouten, made the grenadiers of the 17th advance to the charge on the bridge, forming the head of a column. The bridge, which was of wood, was set on fire, but that was not an obstacle to our infantry, who forced it, and penetrated into the city. The enemy, driven from their position, were then attacked by the duke of Rivoli, who had advanced by the right bank. Landshut fell into our power, and with Landshut we took 30 pieces of cannon, 9,000 prisoners, 600 ammunition-waggons, 3,000 baggage-waggons, and the hospitals and magazines which the Austrians had begun to form. Some couriers and aides-de-camp of the commander in chief, Charles, and some convoys of wounded men, coming from Landshut, also fell into our hands.

BATTLE OF ECHMUHL, *on the 22d.*

While the battle of Abensberg and that of Landshut produced such important consequences, the archduke Charles had formed a junction with the Bohemian army under Kollowrath, and obtained some partial success at Ratisbon. One thousand of the 65th, who were left to guard the bridge of Ratisbon, who had not received orders to retreat, having expended their cartridges, and being surrounded by the Austrians, were obliged to surrender. The event made an impression upon the Emperor, and he swore that in 24 hours Austrian blood should flow in Ratisbon to resent the insult which had been offered to his arms. During this time the dukes of Auerstadt and Dantzic held in check the corps of Rosenberg, Hohenzollern, and Lichtenstein. There was no time to be lost. The Emperor began his march from Landshut, with the two divisions of the duke of Montebello, the corps of the duke of Rivoli, the cuirassiers of Nansoutz and St. Sulpice, and the Wirtemburgh division. At two o'clock in the afternoon they arrived opposite Echmuhl, where the four corps of the Austrian army, consisting of 110,000 men, had taken a position under the command of the archduke Charles. The duke of Montebello attacked the enemy on the left, with the division of Gudin. On the first signal the divisions of the dukes of Auerstadt and Dantzic, and the division of light cavalry of general Montbrun, took their position. One of the most beautiful sights which war can present then presented itself, 110,000 men attacked on all points, turned on their left, and successively driven from all their positions, the detail of the events would be too long, it is sufficent to say, that the enemy were completely routed; that they lost the greater part of their cannon, and a great number of prisoners; and that the Austrians, driven from the woods which cover Ratisbon, were forced into the plain, and cut off by cavalry.

The Austrian cavalry, strong and numerous, attempted to cover the retreat of their infantry, but they were attacked by the division of St. Sulpice on the right, and by the division of Nansoutz on the left, and the enemy's line of hussars and cuirassiers routed, more than 300 Austrian cuirassiers were made prisoners. As the night was commencing,

our cuirassiers continued their march to Ratisbon. The division of Nansoutz met with a column of the enemy, which was escaping, and attacked it, and compelled it to surrender; it consisted of three Hungarian battalions of 1,500 men.—The division of St. Sulpice charged another division of the enemy, where the archduke Charles narrowly escaped being taken. He was indebted for his safety to the fleetness of his horse. This column was also broken and taken. Darkness at length compelled our troops to halt. In this battle of Echmuhl, not above half of the French troops were engaged. The enemy, closely pressed, continued to defile the whole of the night in small divisions, and in great confusion. All their wounded, the greater part of their artillery, 15 standards, and 20,000 prisoners, fell into our hands.

Battle of Ratisbon, and Taking of that Place.

On the 23d, at day break, the army advanced upon Ratisbon; the advanced guard, formed by the division of Gudin, and by the cuirassiers of Nansoutz and St. Sulpice, and they very soon came in sight of the enemy's cavalry, which attempted to cover the city. Three successive charges took place, all of which were to our advantage. Eight thousand of their troops having been cut to pieces, the enemy precipitately repassed the Danube. During these proceedings, our light infantry tried to get possession of the city. By a most unaccountable disposition of his force the Austrian general sacrificed six regiments there without any reason. The city is surrounded with a bad wall, a bad ditch, and a bad counterscarp. The artillery having arrived, the city was battered with some twelve pounders. It was recollected that there was one part of the fortifications where, by means of a ladder, it was possible to descend into the ditch, and to pass on the other side through a breach in the wall. The duke of Montebello caused a battalion to pass through this opening; they gained a postern, and introduced themselves into the city. All those who made resistance were cut to pieces: the number of prisoners exceeded 8,000. In consequence of these unskilful dispositions, the enemy had no time to destroy the bridge, and the French passed pell-mell with them to the left bank. This unfortunate city, which they were barbarous enough to defend, has suffered considerably. A part of it was on fire during the night, but by the efforts of general Moraud, and his division, it was extinguished. Thus, at the battle of Abensberg, the Emperor beat separately the two corps of the archduke Louis and general Keller: at the battle of Landshut, he took the centre of their communications, and the general depot of their magazines and artillery; finally, at the battle of Echmuhl, the four corps of Hohenzollern, Rosenberg, and Lichtenstein, were defeated. The corps of general Bellegrade arrived the day after the battle: they could only be witnesses of the taking of Ratisbon, and then fled into Bohemia. In all these battles our loss amounted to 1,200 killed and 4,000 wounded !!!—[Then follows a list of the French officers killed and wounded, and very high eulogiums upon the different French generals.]—Of 222,000 of which the Austrian

army was composed, all have been engaged except 20,000 men, commanded by general Bellegarde. On the other hand, near one half of the French army has not fired a shot. The enemy, astonished by rapid movements, which were out of their calculation, were in a moment deprived of their foolish hopes, and precipitated from a delirium of presumption to a despondency approaching to despair.

SECOND BULLETIN.

MUHLDORF, *April* 27.

ON the 22d, the day after the battle of Landshut, the Emperor left that city for Ratisbon, and fought the battle of Echmuhl. At the same time he sent the duke of Istria with the Bavarian division under general Wrede, and Molitor's division, to proceed to the Inn, and pursue the two corps of the Austrian army beaten at Abensberg and Landshut.—The duke of Istria arrived successively at Wilsburg and Neumark, found there upwards of 500 carriages and equipages, and took from 15 to 1800 prisoners in his march.—The Austrian corps found beyond Neumark, a corps of reserve which had arrived upon the Inn. They rallied, and on the 25th gave battle at Neumark, where the Bavarians, notwithstanding their extreme inferiority, preserved their positions.—On the 24th the Emperor had sent the corps of the duke of Rivoli from Ratisbon to Straubing, and from thence to Passau, where he arrived on the 26th. The duke made the battalion of the Po pass the Inn—it made 300 prisoners, removed the blockade of the citadel, and occupied Scharding.—On the 25th the duke of Montebello had orders to march with his corps from Ratisbon to Muhldorf. On the 26th he passed the Inn and proceeded to the Salza.—To-day, the 27th, the Emperor had his head-quarters at Muhldorf.—The Austrian division, commanded by general Jellachich, which occupied Munich, is pursued by the corps of the Duke of Dantzic.—The king of Bavaria has shewn himself at Munich. He afterwards returned to Augsburg, where he will remain some days, intending not to fix his residence at Munich till Bavaria shall be entirely delivered from the enemy.—On the side of Ratisbon the duke of Auerstadt is gone in pursuit of prince Charles, who, cut off from his communication with the Inn and Vienna, has no other resource than that of retiring into the mountains of Bohemia, by Waldmunchen and Cham.—With respect to the emperor of Austria, he appears to have been before Passau, in order to besiege that place with three battalions of the Landwerk.—All Bavaria and the Palatinate are delivered from the presence of the enemy.—At Ratisbon, the Emperor passed several corps in review, and caused the bravest soldiers to be presented to him, to whom he gave distinctions and pensions, and the bravest officers, to whom he gave baronies and lands.—Hitherto the Emperor has carried on the war almost without equipage and guards; and one has remarked, that in the absence of his guards, he had always about him the allied Bavarian and Wirtemberg troops; wishing thereby to

give them a particular proof of confidence.—A report has been circulated that the Emperor has had his leg broken. The fact is, that a spent ball grazed the heel of his boot, but did not touch the skin. Never was his majesty in better health, though in the midst of the greatest fatigue.—It has been remarked as a singular fact, that one of the first Austrian officers made prisoners in this war was the aide-de-camp of prince Charles, sent to M. Otto with the famous letter, purporting that the French army must retire.—The inhabitants of Ratisbon having behaved very well, and evinced that patriotic and confederated spirit which we have a right to expect from them, his majesty has ordered that the damages done shall be repaired at his expence, and particularly the rebuilding of the houses burnt, the expence of which will be several millions.—All the sovereigns and territories of the Confederacy evince the most patriotic spirit. When the Austrian minister at Dresden delivered the Declaration of his court to the king of Saxony, the latter could not contain his indignation—"You wish for war, and against whom? You attack and you inveigh against a man, who three years ago, master of your destiny, restored your states to you. The proposals made to me afflict me; my engagements are known to all Europe; no prince of the Confederacy will detach himself from them,"—The grand duke of Wurtzburg, the emperor of Austria's brother, has shewn the same sentiments, and has declared that if the Austrians advanced to his territories, he should retire, if necessary, across the Rhine—so well are the insanity and the invectives of Vienna appreciated! The regiments of the petty princes, all the allied troops are eager to march against the enemy.—A notable circumstance, which posterity will remark as a fresh proof of the signal bad faith of Austria, is, that on the day she wrote the annexed letter to the king of Bavaria, she published, in the Tyrol, the proclamation signed by general Jellachich. On the same day she proposed to the king to be neutral, and invited his subjects to rise. How can we reconcile this contradiction, or rather how justify this infamy?

[To the bulletins are annexed a Proclamation from the Austrian general Jellachich, inviting the Tyrolese to throw off the Bavarian yoke, and to resume their allegiance to their old master; and a letter from the archduke Charles to the king of Bavaria, soliciting his co-operation in a war undertaken for the general deliverance of Germany.]

PROCLAMATION.

Soldiers, you have justified my expectations. You have made up for numbers by your bravery. You have gloriously marked the difference that exists between the soldiers of Cæsar and the armed cohorts of Xerxes.—In a few days we have triumphed in the three battles of Tann, Abensberg, and Echmuhl, and in the actions of Peising, Landshut, and Ratisbon. One hundred pieces of cannon, 40 standards, 50,000 prisoners, 3,000 waggons, full of baggage, all the chests of the regiments—Such is the result of the rapidity of your march and your courage.—The enemy, besotted by a perjured cabinet, seemed no longer

to preserve any recollection of us.—They have been promptly awakened —You have appeared to them more terrible than ever. Lately they crossed the Inn, and invaded the territory of our allies. Lately they presumed to carry the war into the heart of our country. Now, defeated and dismayed, they fly in disorder. Already my advanced-guard has passed the Inn—before a month is elapsed we shall be at Vienna.

From our Head-quarters, Ratisbon, 24th April. (Signed) NAPOLEON.

THIRD BULLETIN.

BURGHAUSEN, *April* 30.

THE Emperor arrived at Muhldorf on the 27th instant in the evening. His majesty detached the division of general Wrede to Lauffen on the Salza, in order to overtake the corps, which the enemy had in the Tyrol, and which was retreating by forced marches. General Wrede overtook the enemy's rear on the 28th, near Lauffen, took the baggage, and made many prisoners; but the enemy had sufficient time to cross the river and burn the bridge. On the 27th the duke of Dantzic arrived in Wansburgh, and on the 28th in Altenmark. On the 29th general Wrede continued his march to Saltzburgh; about three leagues from the town he found the advanced posts of the enemy's army. The Bavarians pursued them closely and entered the town with them. General Wrede assures us that the division of general Jellachich is completely destroyed. That general has thus been punished for the scandalous proclamation by which he put the dagger in the hands of the Tyrolese. The Bavarians have taken 5000 prisoners, and found considerable magazines in Saltzburgh. On the 28th, at break of day, the duke of Istria arrived in Burghausen, and his advanced parties took post on the right bank of the Inn. The same day the duke of Montebello arrived in Burghausen. Count Bertaud exerted himself to the utmost to restore the bridge, which had been burnt by the enemy. It was completed on the 30th, and the whole army crossed the river. On the 28th a detachment of 50 horse chasseurs, commanded by captain Margaron, arrived in Dittmoning, where he fell in with a battalion of the famous militia, styled Landwher, which, on his approach, retreated into a neighbouring wood. Captain Margaron summoned them to surrender; after much deliberation, 1000 men of that valiant militia, posted in a thick wood, altogether inaccessible to cavalry, surrendered to 50 chasseurs. The Emperor wished to see them; they really excited compassion; they are badly armed, worse accoutred, and commanded by superannuated officers of artillery. The cruel and overbearing temper of the Austrians fully displayed itself in the moment of apparent success, when they occupied Munich. The high bailiff of Muhldorf was arrested by them and shot. An inhabitant of Muhldorf, of the name of Starck, who had obtained a badge of distinction from the king of Bavaria, for the services which, during the last war, he rendered to the army, has been taken up and sent to Vienna,

to stand his trial. The high bailiff of Burghausen, count Armansperg, has also been sent to Lintz, and from thence to Vienna, because in the year 1805 he did not comply with a requisition addressed to them on the part of the Austrians. The Bavarians will no doubt give a minute and faithful account of the acts of wanton cruelty committed by the Austrians in this country, that the memory thereof may be preserved by their most remote posterity, although it is extremely probable that this was the last insult which Austria will be able to offer to the allies of France. The Austrians have endeavoured, both in the Tyrol and Westphalia, to invite the inhabitants to rise in rebellion against their sovereigns. Austria has raised numerous armies, divided into corps like the French army; her troops are moving by forced marches, to imitate the French troops; her generals are publishing bulletins, proclamations, general orders—all in imitation of the French. But the ass is not ennobled to a lion because he is covered with a lion's skin; the long ears betray the ignobler beast. The Emperor of Austria has left Vienna, and on his departure published a proclamation, drawn up by Gentz, in the style and spirit of the most ridiculous performances of that kind. He is gone to Scharding, a position extremely well adapted for a sovereign, who neither wishes to be in his capital to govern his dominions, nor in the field, where he is known to be merely an incumbrance and dead weight. When he was informed of the result of the battle of Echmuhl, he judged it prudent to leave the banks of the Inn, and retire into the interior of his dominions. The town of Scharding, which is now occupied by the duke of Rivoli, has suffered much. The Austrians on their retreat set fire to their magazines, and burnt half the town which belonged to them. They had no doubt some presentiment of their future fate, that what belonged to Austria shall no longer belong to her.

FOURTH BULLETIN.

BRANNAU, *May* 1*st*.

ON the crossing of the bridge at Landshut, brigadier-general Latour gave proofs of valour and coolness. Colonel Lauriston placed the artillery, and contributed much to the happy issue of this splendid affair.—The bishop and the principal public functionaries of Saltzburg repaired to Burghausen, to implore the clemency of the Emperor for the country. His Majesty gave them his assurance, that they should never again come under the dominion of the House of Austria. They engaged to take measures for recalling the four battalions of the militia which the Circle had delivered, and of which part were dispersed and fled.—The head-quarters are to be this day removed to Ried. At Brannau, magazines were found with 200,000 rations of biscuit, and 6,000 sacks of oats. The Circle of Ried has furnished three battalions for the militia, but the greater part of them are returned again to their habitations. The Emperor of Austria was three days at Brannau: he was at Scharding

when he heard of the defeat of his army. The inhabitants consider him as the principal cause of the war. The famous volunteers of Vienna passed through this place after their defeat at Landshut, throwing away their arms, and carrying with them in all haste their terror to Vienna.—On the 21st of April an Imperial Decree was published in the capital, declaring the ports to be again opened to the English, the treaties with this ancient ally renewed, and hostilities against the common enemy begun. General Oudinot has taken prisoners a battalion of 1,000 men, between Altham and Ried. This battalion was without cavalry and artillery. On the approach of our troops, they made an attempt to fire with their small arms, but being surrounded on all sides by the cavalry, were obliged to lay down their arms. His Majesty caused several brigades of light cavalry to pass in review at Burghausen, and among others those of Hesse Darmstadt; at whose appearance he was pleased to express his satisfaction. General Marulaz, under whose command the corps stands, presented several of them, to whom his majesty was pleased to grant decorations of the Legion of Honour. General Wrede has intercepted a courier, on whom were found a number of letters, from which we may perceive the state of confusion in which the kingdom is.

FIFTH BULLETN.

ENNS, *May 4th.*

ON the 1st of May general Oudinot, after having made 1,100 prisoners, penetrated beyond Ried, where he took 400 more, so that he this day took 1,500 men without firing a single gun.—The town of Brannau was a strong place of sufficient importance, since it commanded a bridge on the river, which forms the frontier of Austria. In a spirit of inconsistency worthy this weak cabinet, it destroyed a fortress situated on a frontier where it might be of great ultility, in order to build one at Comorn, in the midst of Hungary. Posterity will with difficulty credit this excess of inconsistency and folly.—The Emperor arrived at Ried on the 3d of May, at one of the morning, and at Lambach at one of the afternoon of the same day.—At Ried were found an establishment of eight sets of military ovens, and magazines containing 20,000 quintals of flour.—The bridge of Lambach, on the Traun, had been cut by the enemy; it was re-established during the day.—On the same day the duke of Istria commanding the cavalry, and the duke of Montebello, with the corps of Oudinot, entered Wels. In this town were found a bakery, 12 or 15,000 quintals of flour, and magazines of wine and brandy.—The duke of Dantzic, who arrived the 30th of April at Saltzburg, instantly caused one brigade to march towards Kurstein and another towards Rastadt, in the direction of the Italian roads. His advanced guard, pursuing general Jellachich, forced him from the strong post at Colling.—On the 1st of May, the headquarters of the duke of Rivoli were at Scharding. Adjutant general Trinqualye, commanding the advanced guard of the division of St.

Cyr, met at Riedau, on the road to Neumarck, with the advanced guard of the enemy. The Wurtemburg light horse, the Baden dragoons, and three companies of voltigeurs of the 4th regiment of the French line, as soon as they perceived the enemy, attacked, and pursued him to Neumarck. They killed 50 men, and took 500 prisoners.—The Baden dragoons valiantly charged an half-battalion of the regiment of Jordis, and compelled them to lay down their arms. Lieutenant-colonel D'Emmerade, who commanded them, had his horse pierced with stabs from the bayonet, major Sainte Croix took with his own hand a flag from the enemy. Our loss consists of three men killed, and 50 wounded. The duke of Rivoli continued his march on the 2d, and arrived at Lintz on the 3d. The archduke Lewis and general Hiller, with the remains of their corps, reinforced by a reserve of grenadiers, and by all that the country could afford them, were before the Traun with 35,000 men; but menaced with being turned by the duke of Montebello, they proceeded to Ebersberg, in order to pass the river.—On the 3d, the duke of Istria and general Oudinot marched towards Ebersberg, and effected a junction with the duke of Rivoli. They met the Austrian rear-guard before Ebersberg. The intrepid battalions of the tirailleurs of the Po, and the Corsican tirailleurs, pursued the enemy, who was passing the bridge, drove into the river the cannon, waggons, and from eight to nine hundred men, and took in the town from three to four thousand men, whom the enemy had left there for its defence. General Claparede, whose advanced guard was these battalions, pursued them. He halted at Ebersberg, and found 30,000 Austrians occupying a superb position. The duke of Istria passed the bridge with his cavalry, in order to support the division, and the duke of Rivoli ordered his advanced guard to be strengthened by the main body of the army. The remains of the corps of prince Lewis and general Hiller were lost without resource. In this extreme danger the enemy set fire to the town, which was built of wood. The fire spread in an instant in every direction. The bridge was soon enveloped, and the flames seized the joists, which it was necessary to cut.—Neither cavalry nor infantry was able to act: and the division of Claparede alone, with only four pieces of cannon, fought during three hours against 30,000 men. This battle of Ebersberg is one of the finest military occurrences, the memory of which can be preserved by history. The enemy seeing the division of Claparede cut off without any communication, advanced three times against it, and was always received and stopped by the bayonet. At length, after a labour of three hours, the flames were turned aside, and a passage opened. The general of division, Legrand, with the 26th light infantry and the 18th of the line, marched towards the castle, which the enemy had occupied with 800 men. The sappers broke in the doors, and the flames having reached the castle, all who were within perished there. General Legrand afterwards marched to the assistance of Claparede's division. General Durosnel, who advanced to the right shore, with 1,000 horse, joined himself to him, and the enemy was obliged to

retreat with great haste. On the first report of these events, the Emperor had himself marched up the right shore, with the divisions of Nansoutz and Moliter.—The enemy, who retreated with the greatest rapidity, arrived at night at Enns, burnt the bridge, and continued his flight on the road to Vienna. His loss consists of 12,000 men, of which 7,500 are prisoners. We also possess four pieces of cannon and two standards. The division of Claparede, which constitutes a part of the grenadiers of Oudinot, covered itself with glory. It has lost 300 men killed and 600 wounded. The impetuosity of the tirailleurs of the Po, and the Corsican tirailleurs, attracted the attention of our army. The bridge, the town, and the position at Ebersberg, will be lasting monuments of their courage. The traveller will stop and say, "It is here, from these superb positions, from this long bridge, and this castle so strong from its situation, that an army of 35,000 Austrians were driven into flight by 7,000 Frenchmen."—Cohorn, general of brigade, an officer of singular intrepidity, had his horse killed under him. Colonels Cardenan and Lendy were killed.—A company of the Corsican battalion pursuing the enemy into the woods, made alone 700 prisoners.—During the affair of Ebersberg, the duke of Montebello arrived at Steyer, where he rebuilt the bridge which the enemy had cut.—The Emperor sleeps to-day at Enns, in the castle of Prince Auersperg: to-morrow will be spent in rebuilding the bridge. The Deputies of the States of Upper Austria were presented to his Majesty at his bivouac at Ebersberg. The citizens of all classes, and from all the provinces, allow that the emperor Francis II. is the aggressor: they expect great changes, and admit that the House of Austria has merited all its misfortunes. They accuse, even openly, the feeble, obstinate, and perfidious character of their sovereign, as the author of their afflictions: they manifest the deepest gratitude for the generosity which the emperor Napoleon shewed towards the capital and countries he had conquered. In common with all Europe, they are indignant at the resentment and hatred which the emperor Francis has not ceased to nourish against a nation which had been so noble and magnanimous towards him. Thus, in the opinion even of the subjects of our enemy, victory is on the side of the good cause.

SIXTH BULLETIN.

SAINT POLTEN, *May 9th.*

THE Prince of Ponte Corvo, who commands the 9th corps, composed in a great measure of the Saxon army, and which has marched near the Bohemian frontier, spreading disquietude every where, has caused the Saxon general Gutschmitt to march to Egra. This general has been well received by the inhabitants, whom he has ordered to dismiss the landwher (militia.) On the 6th the head-quarters of the prince of Ponte Corvo were a Retz, between Bohemia and Ratisbon.—One Schill, a sort of robber, who was covered with crimes during the last campaign of Prussia, and who had obtained the rank of colonel, has deserted from

Berlin with his whole regiment, and repaired to Wittemberg on the Saxon frontier. He has environed that town. General Lestocq has issued a Proclamation against him as a deserter. This ridiculous movement was concerted with the party which wished to send fire and blood through Germany.—His Majesty has ordered the formation of a corps of observation of the Elbe, which will be commanded by the duke of Walmy, and composed of 60,000 men. The advanced guard is ordered to proceed to Hanau.—The duke of Montebello crossed the Enns at Steyer on the 4th, and arrived on the 5th at Amstetten, where he met the enemy's advanced guard. Colbert, general of brigade, caused the 20th regiment of horse chasseurs to charge a regiment of Ulans, of whom 500 were taken. The young Lauriston, 18 years of age, and who but six months ago was a page, after a singular combat, vanquished the commander of the Ulans, and took him prisoner. His Majesty has granted him the decoration of the Legion of Honour.—On the 6th, the duke of Montebello arrived at Molck, the duke of Rivoli at Amstetten, and the duke of Auerstadt at Lintz.—The remains of the corps of the archduke Lewis and general Hiller quitted Saint Polten on the 7th. Two-thirds passed the Danube at Crems; they were pursued to Mautern, where the bridge was found broken: the other third took the direction of Vienna.—On the 8th, the head-quarters of the Emperor were at St. Polten.—The head-quarters of the duke of Montebello are to-day at Sigartskirchen. The duke of Dantzic is marching from Saltsburgh to Inspruck, in order to attack in the rear the detachment which the enemy has still in the Tyrol, and which troubled the frontiers of Bavaria.—In the cellars of the abbey of Molck, we found several thousand bottles of wine, which are very useful for the army. It is not till beyond Molck that the wine country begins. It follows from the accounts delivered in, that the army has found, since the passage of the Inn, in the different magazines of the enemy, 40,000 quintals, 400,000 rations of biscuits, and some hundred thousands rations of bread. Austria had formed these magazines in order to march forward. They have been of great use to us.

SEVENTH BULLETIN.

VIENNA, *May 13th.*

ON the 10th, at nine of the morning, the Emperor appeared before the gates of Vienna, with the corps of marshal duke of Montebello. It was at the same hour, on the same day, and exactly one month after the Austrian army had passed the Inn, and the Emperor Francis II. had rendered himself guilty of a perjury, the signal of his ruin. On the 5th of May the archduke Maximilian, brother of the Empress, a young prince, 26 years of age, presumptuous and without experience, of an ardent character, assumed the government of Vienna, and issued two Proclamations. General Couroux traversed the suburbs, and general Tharreau repaired to the esplanade which separates them from the city. At the instant he reached it, he was received by a discharge of musketry

and cannon, and was slightly wounded. Of 300,000 inhabitants who compose the population of Vienna, the city, properly so called, which is surrounded by a bastion and a counterscarp, scarcely contains 80,000 inhabitants and 1,300 houses. The eight fauxbourgs of the town, which have retained the name of suburbs, and are separated from the city by a vast esplanade, and covered on the side of the country by intrenchments, inclose more than 5,000 houses, and are inhabited by more than 220,000, who draw their subistence from the city, where are the markets and shops. The archduke Maximilian had caused registers to be opened for collecting the names of the inhabitants who were willing to defend themselves. Thirty individuals only inscribed their names: all the others refused with indignation. Defeated in his hopes by the good sense of the people of Vienna, he collected ten battalions of the militia (landwher) and ten battalions of the line, composing a force of from 15,000 to 16,000 men, and threw himself within the place.—The duke of Montebello sent him an aide-de-camp with a summons; but some butchers, and a few hundred fellows, satellites of the archduke Maximilian, rushed upon the parliamentaire, and one of them wounded him. The archduke ordered the wretch who had committed this infamous action to be led in triumph through the city, mounted on the horse of the French officer, and surrounded by the militia.—After this unheard of violation of the rights of nations, the horrid spectacle was seen of one part of the city drawing upon the other part, and citizens directing their arms against their fellow-citizens. His Majesty assured the deputies of his protection. He expressed the pain which the inhuman conduct of their sovereign had given him, who had not feared to deliver up his capital to all the calamities of war—who, himself striking a blow at his rights, instead of being the king and father of his subjects, had evinced himself their enemy and tyrant. His Majesty assured them that Vienna should be treated with the same indulgence and favour which had been displayed in 1805. The deputation answered this assurance by expressions of the most lively gratitude. At nine of the morning the duke of Rivoli, with the divisions Saint Cyr and Boudet, took possession of the Leopoldstadt. During this time, lieutenant-general O'Reilly sent lieutenant-general de Vaux and colonel Bellonte to treat for the capitulation of the place. The annexed capitulation was signed in the evening, and on the 13th, at six of the morning, the grenadiers of Oudinot's corps took possession of the city. At nine of the evening a battery of 20 obusses, raised by generals Bertrand and Navalet, at 100 fathoms from the place, began the bombardment: 1,800 obusses were shot in less than four hours, and soon the whole appeared to be in flames. One must have seen Vienna, its houses of eight or nine stories, its narrow streets, and numerous population, within so narrow a compass, in order to form an idea of the tumult, disorder, and diasters which such an operation could not but occasion.—The archduke Maximilian had, at one in the morning, caused two battalions to march in close column, in order to attempt retaking the pavilion, which covered the raising of the bridge. The two companies of

voltigeurs received them with a discharge of musquetry, which with the 15 pieces of artillery from the right side, destroyed a part of the column, and forced them to fly in great disorder.—The archduke lost all presence of mind in the midst of the bombardment, and especially at the moment when he heard that we had crossed an arm of the Danube, and were on the march to cut off his retreat. As feeble and weak as he had been rash and arrogant, he was the first to fly and recross the bridge. The respectable general O'Reilly learnt only by the flight of the archduke, that he was invested with the command. Day-break on the 12th announced to the advanced guard, that the firing would cease, and that a deputation was about to be sent to the Emperor.—This deputation was presented to his majesty in the park of Schoenbrun. It was composed of colonel Dietrichstein, provisional marshal of the states; the prelate of Klosternenbourg; the prelate of the Scotch; count Pergen; count Veterani; baron Bartenstein; M. de Mayenberg; baron Hafen, referendary of Lower Saxony; all the members of the state; the archbishop of Vienna; baron Lederer, captain of the town; M. Wohlleben, burghermaster; M. Meber, vice burghermaster; Egger, Pinck, Heisn, counsellors of the municipality. General Andreossy, appointed governor of the city, organised in each suburb a municipality, a central committee of provisions, and a national guard, consisting of merchants, manufacturers, and the good citizens of every class, armed to repress proprietors and evil disposed persons *(pour contenir les proprietaires et les mauvais sujets.)*—The governor-general caused a deputation of the eight suburbs to repair to Schoenbrun. The Emperor charged them to proceed to the city, in order to carry a letter written by major-general prince of Neufchatel, to the archduke Maximilian. He recommended the Deputies to represent to the archduke, that if he continued to fire upon the suburbs, and if a single one of the inhabitants lost his life through his arms, this act of frenzy, this crime against the people, would for ever break the bonds which attach subjects to their sovereigns.—The Deputation entered the city on the 11th, at ten in the forenoon, and their arrival was marked only by the redoubled fire from the ramparts. Fifteen inhabitants of the suburbs perished, and only two Frenchmen were killed. The patience of the Emperor was wearied out. He proceeded with the duke of Rivoli to the arm of the Danube which separates the Pratar (the fashionable promenade of Vienna), and ordered two companies of voltigeurs to occupy a small pavilion on the left bank, in order to cover the raising of a bridge. The battalion of grenadiers which defended the passage was driven back by the voltigeurs, and by the grape-shot of fifteen pieces of artillery. At eight of the evening the pavilion was occupied, and the materials of the bridge collected. Captain Portales, aid-de-camp of the prince of Neufchatel, and —— Susaldi, aide-de-camp of general Boudet, were among the first to swim across the river, in order to seek the boats on the opposite shore.

[The capitulation follows. It consists of sixteen articles, the substance of which is, that the garrison are permitted to march out with the ho-

nours of war; and after having defiled, to lay down their arms on the glacis, and surrender themselves prisoners of war. The officers to retain their property, and the soldiers their haversacks. All the public institutions to continue on the same footing, and the inhabitants to be protected in their properties, privileges, &c. The letter addressed by the prince of Neufchatel to the archduke Maximilian, is appended. It merely requests the archduke, for the sake of humanity, not to persist in his defence, as it would tend to the destruction of the capital and its citizens.]

EIGHTH BULLETIN.

THE people of Vienna praise the archduke Reiner. He was governor of Vienna, but when the revolutionary measures ordered by the emperor Francis II. came to his knowledge, he refused to retain the government. The archduke Maximilian was therefore appointed in his stead. This young prince, who displayed all the thoughtlessness that could be supposed to belong to his age, declared that he would bury himself under the ruins of the town. He collected altogether all the restless, the indolent, and the worthless, of whom there is always a multitude in a great city, furnished them with pikes, and distributed all the arms which were in the arsenal.—In vain did the inhabitants represent to him that a great city, raised by infinite labour and expence to so high a pitch of grandeur, ought not to be exposed to the horrors and devastation with which war is accompanied. Those representations, however, only excited his passion, and his fury rose to such a height that he gave no other answer but the order to fire bombs and howitzers on the suburbs, which could kill the inhabitants only. The French were protected by their fortifications, and could derive a farther security from the practice of war,—The people of Vienna experienced the most painful anxiety, and the town was believed to be devoted to destruction, when the emperor Napoleon, to save the capital from the evils of a protracted defence, by rendering all defence evidently useless, ordered the troops to cross the arm of the Danube, and to take possession of the Pratar.—At 8 o'clock an officer informed the archduke that a bridge was established at that quarter, that a great number of the French had crossed by swimming, and were already on that side of the river. At this news the hot-headed prince grew pale, and was filled with terror. He passed the Pratar in all haste; sent every battalion he met back by the bridge, and made his escape without having formed any arrangement for the defence of the town, and even without transferring to any person the command which he was abandoning. This however, was the very same man who but an hour before had boldly pretended that he would bury himself under the ruins of the capital.—The fate of the House of Lorraine was foreseen by all intelligent persons, though in other respects of the most opposite opinions. Manfredini obtained an audience of the Emperor, in which he represented

to him that this war would long weigh heavy on his conscience, that it would bring about the downfall of his House, and that the French would soon be at Vienna, "Poh! Poh!" replied the Emperor, "they are all in Spain."—Thugut, in pursuance of the confidence which the Emperor formerly placed in him, took the liberty of making repeated representations.—The prince de Ligne said aloud, "I thought I was old enough not to have out-lived the Austrian monarchy." And when the old count Wallis saw the Emperor set out to join the army, he said, "there is Darius running to meet an Alexander: he will experience the same fate."—Count Lewis Von Cobentzel, the chief promoter of the war of 1805, was at this time lying on his death-bed; but 24 hours before he expired, he addressed a vigorous and animated letter to the Emperor. Your majesty," he wrote, "ought to consider yourself as fortunate with respect to the situation in which the peace of Presburgh has placed you. You are in the second rank among the powers of Europe, which is the same that your ancestors occupied. Avoid a war for which no provocation is given, and which will produce the ruin of your house. Napoleon will conquer, and will then have the right to be inexorable," &c. This last act of count Cobentzel rendered his departing moments truly interesting.—The prince of Zizendorf, minister for foreign affairs, several statesmen, who, like him, remained free from the contagion and fatal blindness of the moment; several other persons of distinction, and all that were respectable among the burghers, entertained the same sentiments, and spoke in the same manner.—But the wounded pride of the emperor Francis II. the hatred of the archduke Charles against Russia, and the displeasure with which he viewed the close union between that empire and France, the gold of England, which had purchased the minister Stadion, the levity and inconsiderateness of some dozens of women, or effeminate men, the deceptions and false reports of count Metternich, the intrigues of the Razumowskis, the Dalphozzos, the Schlegels, the Gentzes, and other adventurers, whom England maintains for the purpose of sowing discord on the continent, have promoted this foolish, impious war.—Before the French were victorious in the field, it was said that they were few in number; that there were no more of them in Germany; that the corps consisted entirely of conscripts; that the cavalry were without horses; that the Imperial Guard had mutinied, and that the Parisians were in insurrection against the emperor Napoleon. After we had conquered, however, the French army was innumerable; it never was formed of more veteran or brave troops; the attachment of the soldiers to the emperor Napoleon tripled and quadrupled their force; the cavalry was well mounted, numerous and formidable; the artillery was better served than that of any other nation, and moved with the rapidity of lightning, &c. &c.—Weak princes! Corrupt cabinets! ignorant, fickle, besotted men! Such are the snares which England has these fifteen years constantly spread for you, and into which you will readily fall. But the catastrophe you prepared is at length developed, and the peace of the continent is for

ever secured. Yesterday the Emperor reviewed General Nansoutz's division of heavy cavalry. He bestowed much praise on the appearance of this fine division, which, after so severe a campaign, exhibited 5,000 horses in order of battle. His majesty filled up the vacancies by new appointments, and bestowed the title of Baron, with an estate, on the bravest officer; and the decoration of the Legion of Honour, with 1,200 franks, on the bravest cuirassier of each regiment. We found at Vienna 500 pieces of cannon, a vast number of gun-carriages and muskets, a great quantity of powder, abundance of ready made military accoutrements, and a heap of bullets and cast iron.—Only ten houses were destroyed during the bombardment. The people of Vienna remarked, that this misfortune had justly fallen on those who were the most zealous promoters of the war, and they perceived then that general Andreossy directed the batteries.—The appointment of this general to the government of Vienna, has proved highly satisfactory to all the inhabitants. He had left behind in the capital an honourable recollection, and enjoys the general respect of the people. A few days rest have greatly benefited the army; and the weather is now so fine, we have scarce any sick. The wine distributed to the troops is in abundance, and of excellent quality. —The Austrian government has made astonishing efforts for the support of this war. It is calculated that the preparations have cost above 800 millions in paper money. The mass of bills in circulation exceeds in value 1,500 millions. The court of Vienna has carried off the plates of this sort of assignants, for which a part of the mines of the monarchy are mortgaged, that is to say, their security is a property almost chimerical, and over which the holders of the paper have no controul. While a paper money which the public could not reject, and which daily increased in value, was thus widely multiplied, the court, through the bankers of Vienna, bought up all the gold that could be procured, and sent it to a foreign country. A month has scarcely elapsed since chests full of gold ducats, sealed with the Imperial seal, were forwarded by the north of Germany to Holland.

ORDER.—1. The Militia, called the Landwher, is disbanded.—2. A general amnesty is granted to all who belong to the said Militia, and who shall return to their homes at the farthest within 14 days after the entrance of our troops into the territory in which they have been raised. —3. If the officers do not return within the aforesaid time, their houses shall be burnt, and their property declared forefeited.—4. The villages which have furnished men for this Militia, called the Landwher, shall be bound to recal them, and to deliver up the arms they placed in their hands.—5. The commandants of the several provinces are charged with the necessary measures for the execution of this Decree.—In our Imperial Palace, at Schoenbrunn, May 14.—(Signed) NAPOLEON.—By order of the Emperor, ALEXANDER, Prince of Neufchatel, major-general.

NINTH BULLETIN.

VIENNA, *May* 19.

WHILE the army was taking some repose at Vienna; while its corps were re-uniting, and while the Emperor was reviewing the troops, in order to distribute rewards to the brave men who had distinguished themselves, and filling up the vacancies which had occurred, every necessary preparation was made for the operation of the passage of the Danube. —After the battle of Eckmuhl, prince Charles being driven to the other side of the Danube, had no other refuge than the mountains of Bohemia. —By pursuing the remains of prince Charles's army into the interior of Bohemia, the Emperor might have taken from him his artillery and baggage, but this advantage was not sufficient to counterbalance the hardships to which the army would have been exposed during a march of 14 days, through a miserable, mountainous, and desolate country.—The Emperor adopted no plan which might procrastinate his entrance into Vienna even for a day, as he rightly conjectured, that in the state of excitation which prevailed, it would be attempted to present some obstacles by defending the town, which has a very good breast-work, provided with bastions.—Besides, his army of Italy demanded all his attention, and the idea that the Austrians were in possession of his fine province of Friuli and Piave, never permitted him to repose.—The duke of Auerstadt was posted before Ratisbon when prince Charles retreated into Bohemia; but he immediately proceeded by Passau and Lintz to the left bank of the Danube, thus gaining four marches on that Prince. The corps of the prince of Ponte Corvo acted upon a like system, and made a movement towards Egra, which obliged prince Charles to direct the corps of general Bellegarde towards the same point; but the prince of Ponte Corvo made a bold counter-march towards Lintz, which he reached before general Bellegarde, who being aware of this counter-march had also moved towards the Danube.—These manœuvres, performed from day to day, according to circumstances, have delivered Italy; have thrown the barriers of the Inn, of the Salza, of the Traun, and all the enemy's magazines, out of defence: have reduced Vienna; have dissolved the militia and the landwher, have completed the overthrow of the corps of the archduke Lewis and general Hiller, and have still farther withered the fame of the enemy's general.—This commander being aware of the march of the Emperor, it became necessary for him to make a movement towards Lintz, in order to pass the bridge and unite with the corps of the archduke Lewis and general Hiller. The French army however was there for same days before he could approach to form a junction. He imagined perhaps that he would be able to effect his junction at Krems, but that was a vain hope. He was again four days too late, and general Hiller, when he passed the Danube, was obliged to burn the same bridge of Krems. Finally, he hoped to be able to effect a junction at Vienna, but he was again several days behind. The Emperor has caused a bridge to be thrown over the Danube, at the village of Ebersdorf, two leagues below Vienna. The river is at this place divided into several branches,

and is 400 toises broad. This work was only commenced yesterday at four o'clock in the afternoon. Molitor's division was conveyed across to the left bank, and routed the weak detachments which disputed the ground with it, and attempted to cover the furthest branch of the river. Generals Bertrand and Parnetti are superintending the construction of two bridges, of which one is more then 240, and the other more than 130 toises long, and which communicate in the middle of the river by an island. It is hoped that the works will be finished to-morrow.—All the accounts we receive induce us to believe that the emperor of Austria is at Zanim. There is still no rising in Hungary! In want of arms, saddles, and money, and not much attached to the house of Austria, this nation appears to have refused all kind of assistance.—General Lauriston, his majesty's aid-de-camp, has marched at the head of the Baden infantry, and general Colbert's brigade of light cavalry from Neustadt to Brucken on the Simeringberg, which is a hill dividing the waters that run into the Black Sea and the Mediterranean. In the course of this difficult march he took 100 prisoners.—General Dupellin has marched towards Marinzell. He has disarmed about 1,000 of the landwher, and made a number of prisoners. The duke of Dantzic has advanced to Inspruck. At Vorgel on the 14th, he fell in with general Chastellar and his Tyrolese, routed him, and took 700 prisoners, and 11 pieces of cannon.—On the 12th Kuffstein was relieved. His majesty's chamberlain, M. Germain, who was shut up in the place, conducted himself with propriety.—The position of the army is at present as follows: The corps of marshals the dukes of Rivoli and Montebello, and the grenadier corps of general Oudinot, are at Vienna along with the Imperial Guard. Marshal the prince of Ponte Corvo is at Lintz with the Saxons, and Wirtemberghers, and has a corps of reserve at Passau. Marshal the duke of Dantzic is with the Bavarians at Saltzburgh and Inspruck.—Colonel the count of Czernichew, aid-de-camp of the emperor of Russia, who had been sent to Paris, arrived at the head-quarters as the army was entering Vienna. He has since served in the army, and attends on his majesty. He has brought intelligence respecting the Russian army, which was not to break up from its cantonments before the 10th or 12th of this month.

TENTH BULLETIN.

EBERSDORF, *May* 23.

Opposite to Ebersdorf the Danube divides into three branches separated by two islands. The distance from the right bank to the island on that side, which is 140 toises in circumference, is about 1,000 toises. The distance from this island to the greater is 120 toises, and here the stream runs with the greatest force. The larger of the two islands is called In-der-Lobau, and the water which separates it from the main land is 70 toises broad. The first villages which appear after crossing are Gross-Aspern, Esling, and Enzerdorf. The passage of such a river as the Danube, in the presence of an enemy well acquainted with all the

local circumstances, and who has the inhabitants on his side, is one of the greatest military enterprises that can be imagined. The bridge over the arm of the river which separates the right bank from the first island, and the bridge from this island to that of In-der-Lobau, were erected on the 19th. Molitor's division had been conveyed to the great island on the 18th by row boats.—On the 20th the Emperor arrived at In-der-Lobau, and caused a bridge to be thrown over the least arm of the Danube from that island to the left bank, between Gross-Aspern and Esling. This arm being not quite 70 toises broad, only fifteen pontoons were required for the operation, which were fixed within three hours by colonel Aubry, of the artillery. Colonel St. Croix, aid-de-camp of marshal the duke of Rivoli, arrived first on the left bank, in an open boat, and general Lassalle's division of the light cavalry, with Molitor and Boudet's divisions, passed during the night. Afterwards the Emperor, accompanied by the prince of Neufchatel, the dukes of Rivoli and Montebello, examined the position of the left bank, and determined the field of battle, posting the right on the village of Esling, and the left on the village of Gross-Aspern. Both villages were likewise garrisoned.—On the 21st, at four in the afternoon, the enemy's army shewed itself, and appeared to have for its object to defeat our van guard, and to drive it into the river. Vain enterprise!—The duke of Rivoli was the first attacked at Gross-Aspern, by the corps of general Bellegarde. He manœuvred with the divisions of Molitor and Legrand, and rendered completely abortive all the attacks which the enemy made that evening. The duke of Montebello defended the village of Esling, and marshal the duke of Istria covered the plain with the light cavalry and Espagne's division of cuirassiers, protecting at the same time Ewyensdorf; the contest was severe, the enemy having 200 pieces of cannon and 90,000 men, collected from the remains of all the Austrian corps.—D'Espagne's division of cuirassiers, which made several fine charges, advanced in two squares, and took 14 pieces of cannon, but a ball killed general D'Espagne while fighting gloriously at the head of his troops. He was a brave man, and in every respect eminent and praiseworthy. The general of brigade Foulers was likewise killed in a charge.—General Nansoutz arrived in the evening on the field of battle, with the single brigade commanded by general St. Germain, and distinguished himself by several brilliant charges. At eight o'clock the action terminated, and we remained masters of the field.—During the night, general Oudinot's corps, St. Hillaire's division, and two brigades of light cavalry, and the train of artillery, passed over by the bridges. On the 22d the duke of Rivoli was the first engaged at four in the morning. The enemy made several successive attacks, in order to retake the village. At last the duke of Rivoli, tired of acting on the defensive, attacked the enemy in his turn, and threw them into confusion. General Legrand distinguished himself by the coolness and intrepidity which characterise him.—The general of division Boudet was stationed at the village of Esling, and had orders to defend that important position.—Observing,

that the enemy occupied a very wide space between his right and left wing, it was resolved to penetrate by his centre. The duke of Montebello led the attack. General Oudinot was on the left, St. Hillaire's division was on the centre, and Boudet's division was on the right wing. The enemy's centre would not withstand the sight of our troops.—In a moment every thing was borne down before them. The duke of Istria made several brilliant and successful attacks. Three columns of infantry were charged and cut down by the cuirassiers. The Austrian army was on the point of being destroyed, when at seven in the morning an aid-de-camp of the Emperor came to inform him that the sudden rise of the Danube had set afloat a great number of trees, which were cut down during the late events at Vienna, and rafts which had been left on the bank; and that the bridges which formed the communication between the right bank and the little island, and between the little island and that of In-der-Lobau, had thereby been carried away. The rapid swell, which usually does not take place until the middle of June on the melting of the snow, has been accelerated by the great heat which has for some days prevailed. All the reserve parks of artillery which were advancing, were by the loss of the bridges detained on the right bank, as was also a part of our heavy cavalry, and the whole of the duke of Auerstadt's corps. This dreadful accident induced the Emperor to put a stop to the movements in advance. He ordered the duke of Montebello to keep the field of battle which he had won, and then to take his position, with the left wing resting on a curtain-work, which the duke of Rivoli covered, and his right wing at Esling.—The artillery and infantry carriages which were in our reserve park could not now be brought across the river. The enemy was in a most frightful state of disorder at the moment, when he learned that our bridges were broken down. The slackening of our fire, and the concentrating movement of our army, soon left him no doubt respecting this unforeseen accident. All his cannon and artillery equipage, which were before on the retreat, were again drawn out in line, and from nine in the morning to seven in the evening he made most astonishing exertions, supported by the fire of 200 pieces of cannon, to throw the French army into disorder; but all his efforts tended to his own disgrace. Thrice he attacked the villages of Esling and Gross-Aspern, and thrice he filled them with his dead. The fusileers of the guards, commanded by general Monton, acquired great glory; they defeated the reserve, formed of all the grenadiers of the Austrian army, and the only fresh troops which remained to the enemy. General Gros put to the sword 700 Hungarians, who had succeeded in entrenching themselves in the churchyard of Esling. The tirailleurs under the command of general Curial, performed their first service this day, and proved that they possessed courage. General Dorsenne, colonel commandant of the old guards, posted his troops in the third line, forming a brazen wall, which was alone capable of withstanding all the efforts of the Austrian army. The enemy discharged 40,000 cannon shot against us, while we deprived of our reserve parks, were under the

necessity of sparing our ammunition, lest some other unforeseen events should occur.—In the evening, the enemy returned to his old position, which he had left previous to the commencement of the attack, and we remained masters of the field. His loss is very great: it being estimated by the most experienced officers that he left 12,000 dead on the field. According to the reports of the prisoners the enemy have had 23 generals and 60 superior officers killed or wounded. Lieutenant field marshal Weber and 1,500 men, and four standards, have fallen into our hands. Our loss has also been considerable. We have 1,100 killed and 3,000 wounded.—The duke of Montebello was wounded by a cannon-ball in the thigh, at six o'clock in the evening of the 22d; but an amputation has taken place, and his life is out of danger. At first it was thought that he was killed, and being carried on a hand-barrow to where the Emperor was, his adieu was most affecting. In the midst of all the anxieties of the day the Emperor gave himself up to the expression of that tender friendship which during so many years he has cherished for this brave companion in arms. Some tears rolled from his eyes, and turning to those who surrounded him, he said, "My heart required such a pang as this, to make me occupy myself, on this day, with any other care than that of my army." The duke of Montebello was insensible, but recovered himself in the presence of the Emperor: he embraced him and said, "within an hour you will have lost him who dies with the glory and the consolation of being your best friend."—The general of division St. Hillaire, is also wounded; he is one of the finest generals of France. General Durosnel, aid-de-camp to the Emperor, was also killed by a cannon-ball, while he was carrying an order.—The soldiers displayed all that coolness and intrepidity which is peculiar to the French only.—The water of the Danube still increasing, the bridges of the Danube could not be restored during the night; the Emperor, therefore, ordered the army, on the 23d, to pass from the left bank across the little arm, and take a position in the island of In-der-Lobau, protecting the *têtes du pont*. The works for replacing the bridge are continued with assiduity, and nothing will be undertaken till they are secure, not only against the accidents of the water, but against any thing that may be attempted against them. The rise of the river, and the rapidity of the stream, must require much labour and great caution.—On the 23d, when the army was informed that the Emperor had ordered it to retreat to the great island, nothing could exceed the astonishment of the brave troops; victorious on both days, they had supposed that the remainder of the army had joined them; but when they were told that the high water had carried away the bridges, and that its continued increase rendered the renewal of their ammunition and provisions impracticable, and that any movement in advance would be absurd, it was with great difficulty they could be persuaded of the truth of the statement.—That bridges constructed of the largest boats of the Danube, secured by double anchors and cables, should be carried away, was a great and entirely unforeseen disaster; but it was extremely fortunate that the Emperor was not two

hours later of being informed of it. The army in pursuing the enemy would have exhausted its ammunition, which it would have been impossible to replace.—On the 23d a great quantity of ammunition was sent to the camp at In-der-Lobau.—The battle of Esling, of which a circumstantial report shall be made, pointing out the brave men who distinguished themselves therein, will, in the eyes of posterity, be a new memorial of the glory and inflexible firmness of the French army.—The marshals the dukes of Montebello and Rivoli on that day displayed all the powers of their military character.—The Emperor has given the command of the 2d corps to general count Oudinot, a general tried in a hundred battles, in which he has always evinced the possession of equal courage and skill.

ELEVENTH BULLETIN.

EBERSDORF, *May* 24.

THE duke of Dantzic is master of the Tyrol, and entered Inspruck on the 19th, the whole territory having submitted.—On the 11th the duke of Dantzic took the strong position of the Strub-pass, with seven cannon and six hundred men.—On the 13th, after defeating Chasteller in the position of Voergel, putting him to flight, and taking all his artillery, he pursued him near to Rullenberg, where the wretched fugitive was indebted for his safety only to the speed of his horse.—General De Roy at the same time raised the blockade of the fortress of Kuffstein, forming his junction with the troops commanded by the duke of Dantzic, who greatly praises the conduct of general Palm and several other officers (named in the Bulletin).—Chasteller entered the Tyrol with a handful of brave men, and preached up insurrection, plunder and murder. He saw several thousand Bavarians and a hundred French soldiers put to death before his eyes. He even encouraged the murders by his own applause and all the cruelty of these mountain boors. Among the murdered French were about sixty Belgians all countrymen of Chasteller. That wretch loaded with the favours of the Emperor, to whom he owed the restoration of his property, amounting to several millions, is insusceptible to the feeling of gratitude, as well as to the affection which even barbarians entertain for their countrymen.—The Tyrolese detest the man whose treacherous conduct instigated them to rebellion, and who thereby brought upon them all its consequent evils. The rage against Chasteller is so great, that when after what happened at Voergel he took refuge at Hall, they attacked him with cudgels, and gave him such a drubbing that he kept his bed for two days, and durst not venture to make his appearance, except to request a capitulation: he was told, however, that no capitulation would be granted to a highway robber, upon which he fled towards the mountains of Carinthia.—The valley of Zillerthal was the first which submitted, laid down its arms, and gave hostages. The remainder of the territory has followed this example. All the chiefs have ordered the boors to return to their homes, and they

are leaving the mountains and returning to their villages. The town of Inspruck and all the villages have sent deputies to the king of Bavaria to offer pledges of their fidelity, and to supplicate his mercy.—The Voralburghers, who have been misled by the exasperating proclamations and artifices of the enemy, will follow the example of the Tyrol, and that part of Germany will then be completely freed from all the horrors and misfortunes of popular insurrection.

TWELFTH BULLETIN.

EBERSDORF, *May* 26.

ON the 23d and 24th the army was employed to restore the bridges, which were ready the 25th, early in the morning, and the wounded, caissons, &c. were removed to the right banks of the Danube.—The Danube being likely to rise until the fifteenth of June, it is intended to mark the heights of the river by poles driven into the ground, to which the large iron chain is to be fastened which the Turks had destined for the same purpose, but the Austrians took it from them, and it was found in the arsenal of Vienna. This measure, and the works which are constructed on the left bank of the Danube, will enable us to manœuvre on both sides of that river. Our light troops have taken post near Presburgh, on the lake of Neusiedel. General Lauriston is in Styria at Simeringsberg and Bruck. The duke of Dantzic is hastening, by forced marches, at the head of the Bavarian troops, to join the army of Vienna; the horse chasseurs of the imperial guard arrived here yesterday; the dragoons were expected in the course of the day; and within a few days the horse-grenadiers, and 60 pieces of ordnance attached to the guards, will reach this place.—By the capitulation of Vienna, seven marshal-lieutenants, nine major generals, 10 colonels, 20 majors and lieutenant-colonels, 100 captains, 150 lieutenants, 200 second lieutenants, and 3,000 non-commissioned officers and soldiers were made prisoners of war, exclusively of those who were in the hospital, and whose number amounts to some thousands.

BATTLE OF URFAR.

ON the 17th instant at two in the afternoon, three Austrian columns, under the command of generals Grainville, Bucalwitz, and Somma Riva, and supported by a reserve under general Jellachich, attacked general Vandamme at the village of Urfar, in the front of the bridge-head at Lintz. At the same moment the marshal prince of Ponte Corvo came to Lintz with the cavalry and the first brigade of Saxon infantry, general Vandamme, at the head of the Wirtemberg troops, and four squadrons of Saxon hussars and dragoons, repulsed the two first columns of the enemy, drove them from their position, took from them six pieces of artillery, made 400 prisoners, and threw them into confusion. The third column of the enemy appeared on the heights of Berslingbergh at seven in the evening, and his infantry in a moment took possession of the neighbouring mountains.—The Saxon infantry fell on the enemy

with fury, drove him from his position, and took 300 prisoners, and several ammunition waggons.—The enemy had retired in confusion to Freystaydt and Haslach. The hussars sent out in pursuit brought in 500 horse, and muskets, and a number of waggons and caissons were found in the woods. The loss of the enemy amounts to 2,000 in killed and wounded, besides prisoners. Our whole loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners, is not 400.

THIRTEENTH BULLETIN.

EBERSDORF, *May* 28.

DURING the night of the 26th and 27th, our bridges on the Danube were carried away by the waters and the mills which have been set free. We had not time to finish the piles and fix the great iron chain. To day one of the bridges has been re-established, and we expect the other will be completed to morrow.—The Emperor spent yesterday on the left bank surveying the fortifications which are raising on the island of Inder-Lobau, and in order to inspect some regiments of the duke de Rivoli's corps, stationed at this sort of tête-du-pont.—On the 27th, at night captain Baillie, aid-de-camp of the Viceroy, brought the agreeable tidings of the arrival of the army of Italy at Bruck. General Lauriston had been sent in advance, and the junction took place on the Simeringsberg. A chasseur of the 9th, who was proceeding as scout to a detachment of the army of Italy, met a chasseur of a platoon of the 20th, sent by general Lauriston. After having observed each other for some time, they discovered that they were Frenchman, and embraced. The chasseur of the 20th proceeded to Bruck to the Viceroy, and the chasseur of the 9th repaired to general Lauriston to inform him of the approach of the army of Italy. During twelve days the two armies had received no intelligence of each other. On the evening of the 25th, general Lauriston was at Bruck, at the head-quarters of the Viceroy. The Viceroy has displayed during the whole campaign, a calmness, and an extent of observation which are the presages of a great general.—In the relation of facts which have graced the Army of Italy during these last 20 days, his Majesty has marked with pleasure the destruction of the corps of Jellachich. It was this general whose insolent proclamation enkindled the fury and sharpened the daggers of the Tyrolese. Pursued by the duke of Dantzic—in danger of being flanked by the brigade of general Dupellin, whom the duke of Auerstadt bad dispatched by way of Mariazell, he ran as into a snare upon the van of the army of Italy. The archduke John, who, so short a time since in the excess of his presumption, degraded himself by his letter to the duke of Ragusa, evacuated Gratz yesterday, the 27th, taking with him hardly 25, or 30,000 men, of the fine army with which he entered Italy. Arrogance, insults, excitements to revolt, all his actions, which bear the stamp of rage, have turned to his shame. The people of Italy have conducted themselves as the people of Alsace, Normandy, or Dauphine, would have done.—On the retreat of our soldiers, they accompanied them with their vows and their tears, and led individuals who had

lost their way, by bye-paths, five days march to their army; and when any French or Italian prisoners were brought by the enemy into their towns or villages, the inhabitants brought them assistance, and during the night endeavoured to disguise them and assist them in their flight.—The proclamations and the discourses of the archduke John inspired only contempt and scorn: and it would be difficult to describe the joy of the people of the Piave, the Tagliamento, and of the Frioul, when they saw the army of the enemy flying in disorder, and the army of the sovereign and the country returning in triumph.—When the papers were examined which belonged to the intendant of the Austrian army, who was at the head both of the government and the police, and which were taken at Padua, in four carriages, the proof of the love which the people of Italy bear to the Emperor was then discovered. Every body refused the places offered them; no one was willing to serve Austria, and among seven millions of men, who compose the population of the kingdom, the enemy could not find more than three wretches who did not repel seduction.—The regiments of Italy, who had distinguished themselves in Poland, and who had emulated in the campaign in Catalonia, the most ancient French campaigns, covered themselves with glory in every engagement. The people of Italy are marching with rapid strides to the last period of a happy change. That beautiful part of the Continent to which are attached so many great and illustrious recollections, which the Court of Rome, that swarm of monks, and its own divisions, had ruined, is appearing with honour again on the theatre of Europe.—All the details which reach us of the Austrian army shew, that on the 21st and 22d its loss was enormous. The choice troops of the army have perished. The good folks of Vienna say, that the manœuvers of general Danube saved the Austrian army.—The Tyrol and the Voralberg are completely subjected. Carniola, Styria, Carinthia, the territory of Saltzburg, Upper and Lower Austria, are pacified.—Trieste, that city where the French and Italians suffered so many insults, has been occupied. One circumstance in the capture of Trieste, has been most agreeable to the Emperor—the delivery of the Russian squadron. It had received orders to fit out for Ancona, but, detained by contrary winds, it remained in the power of the Austrians.—The junction of the army of Dalmatia will soon take place. The duke of Ragusa began his march as soon as he heard that the army of Italy was on the Isonzo. It is hoped that it will arrive at Laybach before the 5th of June.—The robber Schill, who assumed, and with reason, the title of general in the service of England, after having prostituted the name of the king of Prussia, as the satellites of England protitute that of Ferdinand at Seville, has been pursued and chased into an island of the Elbe.—The king of Westphalia, independently of 15,000 men of his own troops, had a Dutch division and a French division; and the duke of Valmy has already united at Hanau two divisions of the corps of observation, commanded by generals Rivaud and Despeaux, and composed of the brigades Lameth, Clement, Taupin, and Vaufieland.—The rage of the princes of the house of Lorraine against Vienna may be painted

with one stroke. The capital is fed by 40 mills, raised on the left bank of the river. They have removed and destroyed them.

FOURTEENTH BULLETIN.

EBERSDORF, *June 1st.*

THE bridges upon the Danube are completely re-established; to these have been added a flying bridge; and all the necessary materials are preparing for another bridge of boats. Seven machines are employed to drive in the piles, but the Danube being in many places 24 and 26 feet in depth, much time is spent in order to fix the anchors, when the machines are displaced. However, our works are advancing, and will be finished in a short time. The general of brigade of engineers, Lazowski, is employed on the left bank upon a tête-de-pont of 1,500 toises in extent, and which will be surrounded by a trench full of running water. —The 44th crew of the flotilla of Boulogne, commanded by the captain de vaisseau Baste, is arrived. A great number of boats, cruizing in the river about the islands, protect the bridge and render great service. The battalion of marine workmen labour in the construction of little armed vessels, which will serve completely to command the river.—After the defeat of the corps of general Jellachich, M. Matthieu, capt.-adjutant of the staff of the army of Italy, was sent with an orderly dragoon upon the road to Saltzburgh, who having successively met with a column of 650 troops of the line, and a column of 2,000 militia, both of whom were cut off, and had lost their way; they, on being summoned to surrender laid down their arms. The general of division Lauriston is arrived at Oldenburgh, the first country town of Hungary, with a strong advanced guard. There appears to be some ferment in Hungary, where men's minds are divided, the greater part of them not seeming favourable to Austria. The general of division Easalle has his head-quarters opposite to Besbourgh, and pushes posts to Altenborough, and Rhaab. Three divisions of the army of Italy are arrived at Neustadt. The Victory has been for the last two days at the head-quarters of the Emperor. General Macdonald, who commands one of the corps of the army of Italy, has entered Gratz. There have been found in this capital of Styria immense magazines of provisions, clothing, and equipments of every kind. The duke of Dantzic is at Lintz. The prince of Ponte Corvo is marching to Vienna. The general of division Vandamme, with the Wirtemburghers, is arrived at Polten, Mautern, and Krems. Tranquillity reigns in the Tyrol; cut off by the movements of the duke of Dantzic and of the army of Italy, all the Austrians who have engaged in that point have been destroyed; some by the duke of Dantzic, others, such as the corps of Jellachich, by the army of Italy. Those who were in Swabia had no other resource than to endeavour to cross Germany as partisans, directing their march by the Upper Palatinate. They formed a small column of infantry and cavalry, which, after escaping from Lindan, was met by col. Reiset, of general Beaumont's corps of observation. It was cut off at Neumarck;

and the whole column, officers and soldiers, laid down their arms. Vienna is tranquil; bread and wine are in abundance; but meat, which this capital used to draw from the bottom of Hungary, begins to be scarce. Contrary to all reasons of policy and motives humanity, the enemy do all in their power to starve their fellow-citizens and this city, although it contains their wives and children. How different is this from the conduct of our Henry IV. who supplied a city then hostile to us, and besieged by him, with provisions!—The duke of Montebello died yesterday at five in the morning. Shortly before, the Emperor passed an hour with him. His majesty sent his aid-de-camp for Dr. Frane, one of the most celebrated physicians in Europe. His wounds were in good condition, but a dangerous fever had made in the course of a few hours the most fatal progress. All the assistance of art was useless. His majesty ordered that the body of the buke of Montebello should be embalmed, and conveyed to France, there to receive the honours that are due to his elevated rank and eminent services. Thus died one of the most distinguished soldiers that France ever produced. In the many battles in which he was engaged, he had received 13 wounds. The Emperor was deeply afflicted by this loss, which will be felt by all France.

FIFTEENTH BULLETIN.

EBERSDORF, *June 2d.*

THE army of Dalmatia has obtained the greatest success. It has defeated all that it has opposed in the battles of Mont-Kitta, Geadchatz, Lieca, and Attechatz.—The general in chief Sloissevitch has been taken. The duke of Ragusa arrived on the 28th of May at Fiume, and thus the army of Italy has formed a junction with the grand army, of which the army of Dalmatia forms the right. The report of the duke of Ragusa respecting these different events shall be published.—On the 28th, an English squadron, consisting of four ships of the line, two frigates, and a sloop, appeared before Trieste, with an intention of taking the Russian squadron.—General count Copaulle had just arrived at that port. As the town was disarmed, the Russians landed 40 pieces of cannon, 24 of which were 36-pounders, and 16 of 24. They have placed their cannon on a battery under which the Russian squadron came to anchor with springs on their cables. Every thing was ready to receive the enemy, who seeing that he had failed in his design, went off. One thousand Austrians, having passed from Krems to the right bank of the Danube, have been destroyed by the Wirtemberg troops, which took 60 of them prisoners.

SIXTEENTH BULLETIN.

EBERSDORF, *June 4th.*

THE enemy had thrown upon the right bank of the Danube, opposite to Presburg, a body of 9000 men, who entrenched themselves in

the village of Engorau. The duke of Auerstadt attacked them yesterday with the sharp-shooters of Hesse Darmstadt, supported by the 12th regiment of infantry of the line. The village was speedily carried. A major and eight other officers of Beaulieu's regiment (one of them the grandson of field marshal Beaulieu) and 400 privates, were made prisoners. The rest of this regiment were killed, wounded or driven into the water. The remains of the enemy's corps found in an island the necessary protection for their re-crossing the river. The sharp-shooters of Hesse Darmstadt acquitted themselves extremely well. The Viceroy of Italy has returned to his army, and for the present has his head-quarters at Oedenburgh, in Hungary.—All the valuable effects belonging to the court have been conveyed from Ofen, to Peterwaradin, on the frontiers of Servia. The empress has also repaired thither. The duke of Ragusa has arrived at Laybach. General Macdonald is master of Gratz, having reduced the castle, which seemed disposed to make some resistance.—In the battle of Esling, on the 21st and 22d of last month, brigadier gen. Foulers was wounded, in making a charge, and thrown from his horse. A similar accident befel the gen. of division, Durosnel, aid-de-camp to the Emperor, as he was carrying orders to a division of cuirassiers who were charging the enemy. We have had the satisfaction of learning that both these generals, and 150 soldiers whom we gave up for lost, were only wounded, and that they were left lying among the corn at the moment when the Emperor, on learning that the bridges had been broken down, ordered the troops to concentrate themselves between Esling and Great Aspern.—The Danube falls, but from the continuance of the warm weather we fear that it will rise again.

SEVENTEENTH BULLETIN.

VIENNA, *June 8th*, 1809.

COLONEL GORGOLI, aid-de-camp of the Emperor of Russia, has arrived at the Imperial head-quarters with a letter from that sovereign for his majesty. He has announced that the Russian army, which is marching upon Olmutz, had passed the frontiers on the 24th of May. The Emperor, the day before yesterday, reviewed his guard—infantry, cavalry, and artillery. The inhabitants of Vienna admired the number, fine appearance, and excellent condition of these troops.—The Viceroy has gone with the army of Italy to Oedenburgh in Hungary. It appears that the archduke John intends to rally his army on the Raab.—The duke of Ragusa arrived with the army of Dalmatia, on the 3d of this month, at Laybach.—The heat is very great, and persons acquainted with the Danube assure us that in a few days it will overflow. We shall employ this time to finish driving the piles, independent of the bridges of boats and rafts.—All the accounts which we receive from the enemy state, that the towns of Presburg, Brunn, and Znaym, are full of wounded. The Austrians themselves estimate their loss at 18,000 men.—Prince Poniatowski, with the army of the duchy of Warsaw, is pursuing the

advantages he has gained. After the taking of Sandomir, he took the fortress of Zamosa, where the enemy suffered a loss of 3,000 men and 30 pieces of cannon. All the Poles who are in the Austrian army desert. The enemy, after having failed before Thorn, have been vigorously pursued by gen. Dombrowski.--The archduke Ferdinand will derive nothing from his expedition but disgrace. He must have arrived in Austrian Silesia with his force reduced to one-third.—The senator Wibiski has distinguished himself by his patriotic sentiments and his activity.—The count de Metternich has arrived at Vienna, he is to be exchanged at the advanced posts for the French legation, to whom the Austrians, contrary to the law of nations, had refused passports, and had sent to Pest.

[This bulletin is followed by the details at length of the operations of the duke of Ragusa's army in Dalmatia; which state, that he gained a victory over the Austrians on the 16th of May, at Kitta in Croatia, in which the latter lost 400 killed, from 6 to 700 wounded, and 500 prisoners. And in another affair, on the 17th, at Gradschatz, the French are stated to have lost 300 men, and Marmont was himself wounded. Another victory is stated to have been subsequently gained by the French at Gospich, which they entered on the 23d, and arrived at Fiume on the 31st, to unite with the army of Italy. In the whole of the actions 6,000 Austrians and Croatians are said, in this account, to have been put *hors de combat.* The loss of the French in the affairs subsequent to the 16th, is stated at 400 killed and wounded.]

EIGHTEENTH BULLETIN.

VIENNA, *June 13th.*

THE division of gen. Chasteller which had raised the Tyrol, proceeded on the 4th of this month to the environs of Clagenfurth, in order to throw itself into Hungary. Gen. Rusca marched against it, and a severe engagement took place, when 900 prisoners were made. Prince Eugene with a large corps manœuvres in the centre of Hungary. For some days past the Danube has risen a foot.—Gen. Graben, with a Dutch division, having marched to Stralsund, where Schill had entrenched himself, carried the entrenchments by assault. Schill gave orders to burn the town to secure his retreat, but had not time. Schill himself was killed in the great square, near the Corps de Garde, and at the moment when he fled, and was endeavouring to reach the port in order to embark.—The archduke Ferdinand evacuated Warsaw precipitately on the 2d instant, so that the whole of the Grand Duchy is abandoned by the enemy's army, whilst the troops under the command of prince Poniatowski occupy three-fourths of Gallicia.

NINETEENTH BULLETIN.

VIENNA, *June 16th.*

THE anniversary of the battle of Marengo has been celebrated by the victory of the Raab, which the right wing of the army, under the com-

mand of the Prince Viceroy, has obtained over the united corps of the Archduke John, and the Archduke Palatine.—Since the battle of the Piave the Viceroy has pursued the Archduke John at the point of the bayonet.—The Austrian army hoped to canton itself on the banks of the Raab, between St. Gothard and Kormond. On the 5th June, the Viceroy advanced from Neustadt, and established his head-quarters at Oedenburgh, in Hungary. On the 17th he followed up his movements, and arrived at Guns. Gen. Lauriston, with his corps of observation, formed a junction with his left wing. On the 8th, gen. Montbrun, with his division of cavalry, effected the passage of the Raabnitz, near Sovenyhaga, routed 300 cavalry of the Hungarian insurrection, and drove them towards Raab. On the 9th, the Viceroy proceeded towards Sarvar. The cavalry of gen. Grouchy fell in with the enemy's rear-guard at Vasvar, and made some prisoners. On the 10th, gen. Macdonald arrived from Gratz at Kormond. On the 11th, gen. Grenier came up at Karako with a column of the enemy's flank corps which defended the bridge. He, however, passed the river in force. Gen. Debroc made a brilliant charge with the 9th hussars upon a battalion of 400 men, 300 of whom were made prisoners. On the 12th the army passed the bridge of Merse near Papa. The Viceroy, from a height, observed the whole hostile army in battle array. Gen. Montbrun debouched in the plain, and charged the enemy's cavalry, which he completely overthrew, after having made many skilful manœuvres. The enemy had already begun to retreat; the Viceroy passed the night at Papa. On the 13th, at five A. M. the army marched towards Raab. Our cavalry and the Austrians shewed themselves near the village of Szanach. The enemy were defeated, and we took 400 prisoners. The Archduke John having united with the Archduke Palatine, took a fine position upon some heights, the right wing rested upon Raab, a fortified town, and the left covering the road of Comorn, another strong place in Hungary.—On the 14th, at 11 P. M. the Viceroy drew up his army in order of battle, and with 35,000 men attacked 50,000 of the enemy. But the zeal of our troops was animated by the recollection of the memorable victory which had sanctified this day. All the soldiers shouted with joy when they saw the enemy, who were placed in three lines, consisting of from 20 to 25,000 men of the remains of the fine army of Italy, which had already imagined itself master of Italy; of 10,000 men under gen. Haddick; of 5 or 6,000 men of the remains of Jellachich's corps, and the corps of the Tyrol which had joined the army through the passes of Carinthia; of 10 or 12,000 of the Hungarian insurrection.—The Viceroy placed gen. Montbrun's cavalry, the brigade of gen. Colbert, and the cavalry of gen. Grouchy, on his right wing; the corps of gen. Grenier formed two platoons, whereof gen. Serre's division was the right one.—In the advance guard an Italian division, commanded by gen. Baraguay d'Hilliers, formed a third platoon. The reserve of gen. Puthod formed the reserve; gen. Lauriston, with his corps of observation, supported by gen. Sahuc, formed the extremity of the left wing, and watched Raab. At two in the after-

noon the cannonade began. At three our second and third platoons were engaged. The fire from the musketry was severe. The first line of the enemy was overthrown; but the second withstood for a moment the shock of our first division, which being speedily reinforced, also overthrew the line of the enemy. The enemy's reserve then appeared. On his side the Viceroy, who followed all his movements, advanced with his reserve. The fine position of the Austrians was taken, and at four the victory was decisive. The enemy, who were in complete disorder, could not easily unite, so that in no way was the movement of our cavalry obstructed. Three thousand prisoners, six pieces of cannon, are the memorials of this achievement. The enemy left 3,000 dead on the field of battle, among whom is a major-general. Our loss amounts to about 900 killed and wounded. Among the first is col. Thierry; and among the latter, brigadier-gen. Valentine and col. Expert.—The field of battle had long been pitched upon by the enemy, who had determined to make a stand in that fine position. On the 15th he was closely pursued on the road of Comorn and Pest. The inhabitants of the country remain tranquil, and take no part in the war. The Emperor's Proclamation has set men's minds reflecting. It is known that the Hungarian nation always desired its independence. The part of the Insurrection which is now with the army was raised by the last Diet; it is in arms, and does duty.

TWENTIETH BULLETN.

VIENNA, *June 20th.*

WHEN the news of the victory of Raab arrived at Buda, the Empress immediately left it. The enemy's army was pursued during the 15th and 16th. It passed the Danube over the bridge of Comorn. The town of Raab has been invested; we hope to be masters of it in a few days. We have taken the entrenched camp of Raab, which will contain 100,000 men. The enemy inundate the country with false reports; this is part of the system adopted for stirring up the lower classes. M. De Metternich left Vienna on the 8th. He will be exchanged for M. Dodun and the officers of the French Legation. Prince Galitzin entered Gallicia on the 3d, in three columns.

Imperial Decree, dated Vienna, 17th May, 1809, proclaimed in all the public Squares and Market-places of the City.

Napoleon, Emperor of the French, &c. taking into consideration that when Charlemagne, Emperor of the French, and our sublime predecessor, endowed the bishop of Rome with various lands, they were given as fiefs to maintain the peace of his subjects, and that Rome did not therefore cease to form part of his empire: Considering further, that since that time the union of spiritual and temporal power has been, and still is, the source of dissention; that the Popes have but too frequently availed themselves of the one, to support their pretensions to the other; and

that with spiritual concerns, which are in their nature immutable, have been confounded worldy affairs, which change with the circumstances and politics of the times:—Considering finally, that it is in vain to attempt to reconcile with the temporal pretensions of the Pope, all that we have concerted for the security of our army, the repose and prosperity of the nations over which we reign, and inviolability of our empire,

We have decreed, and do decree as follows:—

ART. I.—The Papal territory is united with the French empire.

ART. II.—The city of Rome, illustrious for the recollection it recals, and for the monuments which it contains, is declared to be a FREE AND IMPERIAL CITY. Its government and administration shall be fixed by a particular decree.

ART. III.—The monuments of Roman greatness shall be maintained and preserved at the expence of our treasury.

ART. IV.—The public debt is declared to be the debt of the empire.

ART. V.—The revenue of the Pope shall be fixed at two millions of francs, free from all charges and contributions.

ART. VI.—The property and palaces of his Holiness shall be subject to no imposition, jurisdiction, or visitation, and shall besides enjoy especial prerogatives.

ART. VII.—An Extraordinary Consulta shall, on the 1st of June, take possession in our name of the Papal dominions, and adopt measures that on the 1st of January, 1810, the Constitutional Government take effect. (Signed) NAPOLEON.

Another Decree of the same date establishes an Extraordinary Consulta, consisting of the following members: Miollis, governor-general, President; Salcette, minister of the King of Naples; Degerando, Jannet, Del Pozzo, and Debalde, Secretaries. This Consulta is ordered to take possession of the Papal territory, so that the transition from the old to the new order of things may be unperceived.—Then follows a Proclamation of the Consulta after its installation to the Romans, congratulating them upon the change in their situation.

TWENTY-FIRST BULLETIN.

VIENNA, *June* 22.

AN aid-de-camp of prince Joseph Poniatowski is arrived at the head quarters of the army of the Grand Duchy. On the 10th of this month, prince Serge Galitzin was to be at Lublin, and has advanced to Sandomir.—The enemy pleases himself in spreading ephemeral Bulletins, in which he always boasts of victory. According to his account he took 20,000 muskets, and 2,000 cuirassiers in the battle of Esling. He says, that on the 21st and 22d he was master of the field of battle; he has caused to be printed, and circulated an engraving of that battle, in which we see him striding over both shores, and his batteries traversing the islands and the field of battle in every direction. He also imagines a battle which he calls the battle of Ketsee, in which a number of French

have been killed or taken. These childish reports hawked about by small columns, like that of Schill, are tactics employed to unquiet and rouse the country.—General Marziarus, who was made prisoner in the battle of Raab, has arrived at the head-quarters. He says, that since the battle of the Piave, the Archduke John has lost two thirds of his army: that he afterwards received recruits, which scarcely filled the vacancies, and who do not understand the use of arms.—He reckons the loss of the Archduke John, and Palatine, in the battle of the Raab, at 12,000 men. According to the report of the Hungarian prisoners, the Palatine was on that day the first to take flight.—Some persons seem to wish to put in opposition the force of the Austrian army at Esling, estimated at 90,000 men, with the 80,000 men which have been made prisoners since the opening of the campaign!—They have shewn very little reflection. The Austrian army entered upon the campaign with nine corps of 40,000 men each; and they had in the interior, corps of recruits and landwehrs; so that Austria really had more than 400,000 men under arms.—From the battle of Abersberg, to the taking of Vienna, they reckon that in Italy and Poland we have taken 100,000 prisoners from the enemy, and he has lost 100,000 men in killed, deserted and dispersed. There still remains therefore to him, 200,000 men, distributed as follow:—The archduke John had, in the battle of Raab, 50,000 men. The principal Austrian army was previous to the battle of Esling, 90,000 men. There remained 25,000 men with the Archduke Ferdinand at Warsaw, and 25,000 men were dispersed in the Tyrol and Croatia, and spread in bands on the confines of Bohemia.—The Austrian army at Esling, was composed of the first corps, commanded by general Bellegarde, the only one which had not been engaged, and which was still entire, and the wrecks of the 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th corps, which had been crushed in the preceding battles. If these corps had suffered no loss, and had united such as they were at the commencement of the campaign, they would have formed 240,000 men. The enemy had no more than 90,000; thus we see how enormous the losses are which they have suffered.—When the Archduke John entered on the campaign, his army was composed of the 8th and 9th corps amounting to 80,000 men. At Raab he had only 50,000. But in these 50,000 were comprised 15,000 Hungarians of the insurrection. His loss was therefore really 45,000 men. The Archduke Ferdinand entered Warsaw, with the 7th corps, consisting of 40,000 men. He is reduced to 25,000. His loss is therefore 15,000 men. We will see how these different calculations are made and verified.—The Viceroy has, with 30,000 French, beaten at Raab 50,000 men. At Esling 90,000 men have been beaten and restrained by 30,000 French, who would have completely routed and destroyed them, if the carrying away of the bridges had not caused a want of ammunition.—The great efforts of Austria have been the result of paper money, and the resolution of the Austrian government to risk all. In the danger of bankruptcy, which would have brought about a revolution, she has preferred to add 500 millions to the mass of her

paper money, and try a last effort to have it circulated through Germany, Italy, and Poland. It is very probable that this consideration has influenced, more than any other, her determinations.—Not a single regiment has been drawn from Spain, except the Imperial Guard.—General count Lauriston continues the siege of Raab with the greatest activity: the town has been on fire for twenty-four hours, and this army, which at Esling has gained so great a victory, that she took 20,000 muskets, and 2,000 cuirassiers; that army which at Ketsee, killed so many, and made so many prisoners; that army which, according to its apocryphal Bulletins, has gained such great advantages at the battle of Raab, tranquilly sees its principal places besieged and burnt, Hungary inundated by parties, and to save its empress, its dicasteus, all the precious effects of government, have removed them to the frontiers of Turkey, and to the utmost extremity of Europe.—An Austrian major had the temerity to cross the Danube at the mouth of the Marck, in two boats. General Villy Vieux met him with some companies, drove him into the water, and made 40 prisoners.

TWENTY-SECOND BULLETIN.

VIENNA, *June 24.*

RAAB has capitulated. This city forms an excellent position in the centre of Hungary; it is defended by bastions; its ditches are full of water, and an inundation covers a part of it. It is situated at the confluence of three rivers: it resembles, on a small scale, the reduction of the grand intrenched camp, where the enemy hoped to assemble and exercise the Hungarian insurrection, and where he had constructed immense works. The garrison, 1,800 strong, was insufficient. The enemy intended to have left 5,000 men, but by the battle of Raab, his army was separated from that place. The city has suffered considerably from a bombardment of eight days, which has destroyed its finest edifices; all that could be said as to the inutility of a defence was ineffectual: it was misled by the hope of being relieved.—Count Metternich, after having remained three days at the advanced posts, is returned to Vienna. The secretary of embassy, Dudon, and the persons attached to the allied legations, who had not withdrawn previous to the capture of Vienna, were set free on the confines of Hungary, when intelligence of the loss of the battle of Raab reached Buda.—Two battalions of landwehr, two squadrons of uhlans, and one battalion of troops of the line, forming together 2,500 men, have entered Bayreuth. They have, as usual, distributed proclamations, and endeavoured to excite insurrections. At the same time, general Amende entered Dresden with three battalions of the line, three battalions of landwehr, and a collection of men raised by the duke of Brunswick, and some squadrons of cavalry drawn from different corps, forming in the whole from 7 to 8,000 men.—The king of Westphalia has joined the 10th corps, and is on his march. The

duke of Valmy has put in motion the advanced guard of the army of reserve which he commanded.

[Here follows the capitulation of Raab, dated 22d of June, by which it is agreed, that the garrison shall march out with the honours of war, and deposit their arms on the glacis, if not relieved by four o'clock in the afternoon of the 24th; they are afterwards to proceed to Comorn, and are not to serve against France or her allies during the war, or till regularly exchanged: the officers to retain their horses and swords, and the soldiers their knapsacks.

(Signed) MERGEZ, Ad. Commandante.
DORRE, Major.
(Approved) LAURISTON.
Ditto PECHY, Col. Com. of Raab.]

TWENTY-THIRD BULLETIN.

VIENNA, *June* 28.

ON the 25th of this month his Majesty reviewed a great number of troops on the heights of Schoenbrunn. There was observed a fine line of 8,000 cavalry, of which the guard formed a part, and in which there was only one regiment of cuirassiers. There was also a line of 200 pieces of cannon. The appearance and martial air of the troops excited the admiration of the spectators.—On Saturday the 24th, at four o'clock in the afternoon, our troops entered Raab; on the 25th, the garrison, prisoners of war, set out. According to an estimate made, they are found to amount to 2,500 men. His Majesty has given to the general of division, Narlonne, the command of this place, and of all the Hungarian states surrendered to the French arms.—The duke of Auerstadt is before Presburg.—The enemy works at the fortification; it was intimated to him to cease from his works, unless he wished to draw upon the peaceable inhabitants the greatest misfortunes; he took no notice of it; 4,000 bombs and obuses have compelled him to renounce his project, but the fire broke out in this unfortunate city, and several quarters have been burnt.—The duke of Ragusa, with the army of Dalmatia, passed the Drave on the 22d, and marched to Gratz. On the 24th general Vandamme embarked 300 Wurtembúrghers commanded by major Kichler, at Molli, in order to throw themselves upon the opposite shore and gain intelligence. The debarkation has been effected. These troops routed two companies of the enemy, and took two officers and eighty men, of the regiment of Mitrowski, prisoners.—The prince of Ponte Corvo, and the Saxon army, are at St. Polten. The duke of Dantzic, who is at Lintz, ordered general Walle to reconnoitre on the left bank. All the enemy's posts were driven in; several officers and twenty men were taken. The object of this reconnoitring was also to procure intelligence.—The city of Vienna is plentifully furnished with meat; the supply of bread is more difficult, on account of the impediments in grinding. In respect of the subsistence of the army, it is secured for six

months; it has wine and vegetables in abundance. The wines of the cellars of the convents have been placed in a magazine, to furnish distributions to the army. Several millions of bottles have been collected. —On the 10th of April, at the very time when the Austrian general prostituted his character and spread a snare for the king of Bavaria, by writing a letter which has appeared in all the public papers, general Chastellar excited the Tyrol to insurrection, and surprised 700 French conscripts who were going to Augsburgh, where their regiments were, and who were marching in the confidence of peace—obliged to surrender and made prisoners, they were massacred. Among them were 30 Belgians, born in the same town as Chastellar.—Eighteen hundred Bavarians made prisoners at the same time, were also massacred. Chastellar, who commanded, was witness to these horrors. He not only made no opposition to them, but he is accused of having smiled at the massacre, hoping that the Tyrolians, having to dread the vengeance due to a crime which they could not hope would be pardoned, must be more firmly engaged in their rebellion. When his Majesty was made acquainted with these atrocities, he found himself in a difficult situation. If he had chosen to have recourse to reprisals, 20 generals, 1,000 officers, and 80,000 men, made prisoners during the month of April, might have satisfied the manes of the unhappy French, so cowardly butchered. But prisoners do not appertain to the power for whom they have fought; they are under the safeguard of the honour and generosity of the nation which has disarmed them. His Majesty considered Chastellar as acting without being authorized; for, notwithstanding the furious proclamations and violent language of the princes of the House of Lorraine, it was impossible to believe they could approve such crimes; his Majesty, in consequence, published the following

Order of the Day.

"Imperial head-quarters, Ens, May 5, 1809.—By order of the Emperor, the person named Chastellar, stiling himself a general in the service of Austria, the mover of the insurrection in the Tyrol, charged with being the author of the massacres committed on the Bavarian and French prisoners by the insurgents, shall, upon being made prisoner, be carried immediately before the military commission, and if judged guilty, be shot within 24 hours. The Prince of NEUFCHATEL, Vice Constable. Major-general ALEXANDER."

At the battle of Esling, general Durosnel, carrying an order to an advanced squadron, was made prisoner by 25 uhlans. The emperor of Austria, proud of so easy a triumph, caused to be published an Order of the Day, conceived in the following terms:—

Copy of a Letter from his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, to Prince Charles.

"WOLKERSDORF, *May* 25, 1809.

MY dear brother; I have learned that the emperor Napoleon has declared the marquis of Chastellar out of the protection of the law of na-

tions. This unjust conduct, contrary to the usages of nations, and of which there is no example in the latter periods of history, obliges me to have recourse to reprisals, and in consequence I order, that generals Durosnel and Foulers shall be kept as hostages, to undergo the same fate and same treatment as the emperor Napoleon shall make general Chastellar suffer. It is repugnant to my feelings to give such an order: but I owe it to my brave warriors, and to my brave people, who may be exposed to a similar fate, while fulfilling their duties with ardent fidelity. I charge you to make known this letter to the army, and to send it by a flag of truce to the major-general of the emperor Napoleon.

(Signed) FRANCIS."

As soon as this order of the day came to the knowledge of his majesty, he ordered the arrest of the prince Colloredo, prince Metternich, count Pergett, and count Harddick, and that they should be conveyed to France to answer for the lives of generals Durosnel and Foulers. The-major general wrote to the chief of the staff of the Austrian army the following letter:—

To the major-general of the Austrian army.

"SCHOENBRUNN, *June* 6, 1809.

SIR—His majesty the Emperor has been made acquainted with an order given by the emperor Francis, which declares that the French generals Durosnel and Foulers, whom the circumstances of war have placed in his power, shall answer for the punishment which the laws of justice may inflict on monsieur Chastellar, who has put himself at the head of the insurgents of the Tyrol, and who has permitted the murder of 700 French prisoners, and between 18 and 1900 Bavarians, a crime unheard of in the history of nations, and which might have caused a terrible reprisal on 40 field-marshal lieutenants, 36 major-generals, more than 300 colonels or majors, 1200 officers, and 80,000 soldiers, if his majesty did not consider prisoners as placed under his faith and honour, and had not besides proofs that the Austrian officers in the Tyrol have been as indignant at the action as ourselves.—His majesty, however, has ordered that prince Colloredo, prince Metternich, count Frederic Harddick, and count Pergett, shall be arrested and conveyed to France, to answer for the safety of generals Durosnel and Foulers, threatened, by the order of the day of your sovereign: these officers may die, sir—but they shall not die without being revenged—this vengeance shall not fall on any prisoners, but on the relatives of those who shall order their death.—As to M. Chastellar, he is not yet in the power of the army; but if he should be taken, you may be assured that he will be delivered to a military commission, and that his trial will take place.—I request your Excellency to believe the sentiments of my high consideration.

(Signed) ALEXANDER.

The city of Vienna and the states of Lower Austria solicited the clemency of his majesty, and requested to send a deputation to the Empe-

ror Francis, to convince him of the impropriety of the proceeding with respect to the generals Durosnel and Foulers, to represent that Chastellar was not condemned, that he was not arrested, but only accused before the tribunals; that the fathers, wives, children and property of the Austrian generals were in the hands of the French, and that the French army was determined, if a single prisoner was put to death, to make an example, of which posterity should long preserve the remembrance. The esteem which his majesty entertains for the good inhabitants of Vienna and the states, determined him to accede to this request. He granted permission to M.M. Colloredo, Metternich, Harddick and Pergett to remain at Vienna, and to the deputation to set out for the headquarters of the Emperor of Austria. This deputation has returned. The Emperor Francis has replied to these representations, that he was ignorant of the massacre of the French prisoners in the Tyrol; that he pitied the miseries of the capital and the provinces; that his minister had deceived him, &c. &c. &c. The deputies reminded him, that all prudent men saw with pain the existence of a handful of intriguers, who by the measures they advised, the proclamations, orders of the day, &c., which they caused to be adopted, endeavour only to foment passions and hatred, and to exasperate an enemy who is master of Croatia, Carniola, Carinthia, Styria, Upper and Lower Austria, the capital of the Empire, and a great part of Hungary—that the sentiments of the emperor for his subjects ought to incline him to calm rather than irritate the conqueror, and to give to war the character natural to it among civilized nations, since it is in the power of the conqueror to render more heavy the evils which press on the half of the monarchy. It is said the emperor Francis conceived that the greater part of the papers mentioned by the deputies were fictitious, and that those, the existence of which was not denied, were more moderate; that the editors were besides French clerks, and that even when these papers did contain some inconvenient things, they were not perceived till the mischief was done. If this answer, which is publicly reported, is authentic, we have one observation to make:—It is impossible not to perceive the influence of England; for this small number of men, traitors to their country, are certainly in the pay of that power.—When the deputies went to Buda, they saw the empress. She had been obliged to leave this city some days before. They found her dispirited, altered, and in consternation at the evils which threatened her house. The opinion of the monarchy is extremely unfavourable to the family of this princess. It was that family which excited the war. The archduke Palatine, and the archduke Regnier, are the only Austrian princes who defended the maintenance of the peace. The empress was far from foreseeing the events that have taken place. She has shed many tears; she has shewn great alarm at the thick cloud which covers the future. She spoke of peace; she requested peace; she conjured the deputies to speak to the emperor in favour of peace. They reported that the conduct of the archduke Maximilian had been disowned, and that the emperor had sent him into the interior of Hungary.

TWENTY-FOURTH BULLETIN.

VIENNA. *July* 3.

GENERAL BROUSSIER had left two battalions of the 84th regiment of the line in the town of Gratz, and proceded to Vildon, to join the army of Dalmatia. On the 26th of June, general Giulay appeared before Gratz, with 10,000 men, composed, it is true of Croats and frontier regiments. The 84th, which was cantoned in one of the suburbs of the town, repelled all attacks of enemy, routed him every where, took 500 men prisoners, and two standards, and maintained himself in his position fourteen hours, giving time to general Broussier to come to his assistance. This conflict, of one with ten, covered the 84th, and its colonel, Gambin, with honour. The standards were presented to his Majesty at the parade. We have to regret, that 20 of these brave fellows were killed, and 92 wounded.—On the 30th the duke of Auerstadt attacked one of the islands of the Danube, at a small distance from the right bank, opposite Presburg, where the enemy had some troops.—General Gudin directed this operation with skill; it was executed by col. Decouz, and the 31st regiment of infantry of the line, which this officer commands. At two o'clock of the morning, this regiment, partly in boats, and partly swimming, crossed a very narrow arm of the Danube, seized the island, routed the 1500 men who were upon it, and made 250 prisoners, among whom were the colonel and several officers of the regiment St. Julian, and took three pieces of cannon, which the enemy had landed for the defence of the island.—At length there exists no longer any Danube, as far as concerns the French army. General count Bertrand has raised works which excite astonishment, and inspire admiration.—Over a breadth of 400 fathoms, and over a very rapid river, he has in a fortnight raised a bridge formed of 60 arches, on which three carriages can pass abreast: he has built a second bridge upon piles eight feet broad; but this is for infantry only. Next to these two bridges is a bridge of boats; we can, therefore pass the Danube in three columns. These three bridges are secured against all insults, even against the effects of fire ships and incendiary machines, by stoccadoes, raised on piles between the island, in different directions, the furthest of which are at 250 fathoms from the bridges. When these immense works are contemplated, they might be thought to be the labour of many years; they were, however, produced in 15 or 20 days. These works are defended by têtes-de-pont. The hostile army is in order of battle, covered with redoubts; the left is at Enzersdorf, the right at Great Aspern; a few discharges of musquetry from the advance posts have taken place.—Now that the passage of the Danube is secured, and that our bridges are sheltered from every attempt, the fate of the Austrian monarchy will be decided in a single battle.—The waters of the Danube were, on the 1st of July, four feet above the lowest, and thirteen feet below the highest point. The rapidity of the river at this part is, when the waters are high, from seven to twelve feet; when the water is moderate, four feet six inches, each second, and more strong

than at any other point. In Hungary it diminishes a great deal; and at the place where Trajan raised a bridge, it is almost insensible. The Danube is there 450 fathoms broad; here it is only 400. The bridge of Trajan was a stone bridge, the work of several years. Cæsar's bridge over the Rhine was raised, it is true, in eight days, but no loaded carriage could pass over it.—The works on the Danube are the most beautiful military works ever formed.—Prince Gazarin, aid-de-camp general of the emperor of Russia, arrived at Schoenbrunn, at four of the morning the day before yesterday, at the moment the Emperor was mounting on horseback, He set out from Petersburgh the 8th of June. He has brought intelligence of the march of the Russian army into Gallicia. —His Majesty has quitted Schoenbrunn; he has been two days encamped. His tents are very beautiful, and made in the style of the Egyptian tents."

TWENTY-FIFTH BULLETIN.

WOLKERSDORF, *July* 8.

THE works raised by general count Bertrand, and the corps he commands, had, since the beginning of the month, entirely subdued the Danube. His majesty instantly resolved to collect his forces in the island of Lobau, open upon the Austrian army, and bring on a general engagement. It was not because the position of the French army was not a very fine one at Vienna: master of the whole right bank of the Danube, having in his power Austria, and a considerable portion of Hungary, he enjoyed the greatest plenty.—If some difficulties had been experienced in providing sustenance for the people of Vienna, this arose from an ill-organized administration, from embarrassments which were every day diminishing, and from difficulties which were naturally produced by the situation in which the country was placed, in a land in which the trade in corn is an exclusive privilege of the government. But how could the troops continue to be separated from the hostile army, by a canal of three or four hundred toises in breadth, when the means of passing over had been prepared and secured?—This would have given credibility to the impostures which the enemy had scattered with so great profusion throughout his own and neighbouring countries: this would have cast a doubt over the occurrences at Essling, and would finally, have authorised the supposition of there being, in fact, a substantial equality between armies so different, of which one was animated and in some measure reinforced by the multiplicity of its successes and victories, while the other was dispirited by the most striking reverses.—All the intelligence concerning the Austrian army shewed that it was considerable; that it had been recruited by numerous bodies of reserve, by the levies from Moravia and Hungary, and by all the landwhers (fencibles) of the provinces; that its cavalry had been re-mounted by requisitions in all the circles, and its draughts of artillery tripled by immense levies of horses and carriages in

Moravia, Hungary, and Bohemia.—To add news chances in their favour, the Austrian generals had raised military works, of which the right was protected by Gros-Aspern, and the left by Enzersdorf, and the intervals between them were covered by redoubts, surrounded by pallisades and frises, and defended by more than 150 pieces of battering cannon, taken from the fortresses of Bohemia and Moravia.—It was inconceivable how the Emperor, with his experience in war, could think of attacking works so powerfully defended, backed by an army estimated at 200,000 men, as well troops of the line as militia and new-raised levies, and who were supported by 800 or 900 pieces of field artillery. It appeared more simple to threw some fresh bridges over the Danube, a few leagues lower down, and thus render useless the field of battle prepared by the enemy. But in this latter case it was not thought practicable to avert the inconveniences which had already nearly proved fatal to the army, and succeed, in the course of two or three days, in protecting these new bridges from the machines of the enemy.—On the other side the Emperor was tranquil.—Works were raised upon works in the island of Lobau; and several bridges on piles, and several rows of stoccadoes, were fixed at the same place.—This situation of the French army placed between these two great difficulties, had not escaped the enemy. He was aware that his army, too numerous and unwieldy, would be exposed to certain destruction if he acted on the offensive; but at the same time, he believed it was impossible to disloge him from the central position, in which he covered Bohemia, Moravia, and a part of Hungary. It is true that this position did not cover Vienna, and that the French were in possession of the capital. But this possession was, in a certain degree, disputed, since the Austrians remained masters of the bank of the Danube, and prevented the arrival of the articles most indispensible to the subsistence of so great a city. These were the reasons of hope and fear, and the subject of conversation in the two armies.—On the 1st of July, at four o'clock in the morning, the Emperor removed his head-quarters to the island of Lobau, which had been named by the engineers the island Napoleon. A small island, to which had been given the name of the duke of Montebello, and which bore upon Enzersdorf had been furnished with ten mortars, and twenty 18-pounders. Another island called island Espagne, had been supplied with six pieces of battering cannon, 12-pounders, and four mortars. Between these two islands a battery had been rasied, equal in force to that of the island Montebello, and in like manner bearing upon Enzersdorf. These 62 pieces of battering artillery had the same object, were in two hours to destroy the little town of Enzersdof, drive away the enemy, and demolish the works. On the right, the island Alexander, with four mortars, two ten-pounders, and twelve six-pounders, battering cannon, were to bear upon the plain, and protect the operations of the bridges.—On the 2d the aide-de-camp of the duke of Rivoli passed over to the Mill Island with 500 voltigeurs, and took possession of it. This island was also furnished with cannon. It was joined to the continent, on the left side, by a small bridge. In the front a little

fleche was raised, and this redoubt was called Petit.—In the evening the redoubts of Essling appeared to be jealous of these works; not doubting that they were a first battery, formed to act against themselves, they fired upon them with great activity. This was precisely the intention in having seized this island.—The attention of the enemy was to be drawn to this point, in order to conceal from him the operations really proposed.

Passage across the arm of the Danube to the Island Lobau.—On the 4th, at ten in the evening, general Oudinot caused 1,500 voltigeurs to be embarked on the great arm of the Danube, commanded by gen. Conroux. Col. Baste, with ten gun-boats, conveyed them, and disembarked them beyond the little arm of this island Lobau, in the Danube. The batteries of the enemy were soon silenced, and he was driven from the woods to the village of Muhleuten.—At eleven in the evening, the batteries raised against Enzersdorf received orders to begin their firing. The howitzers set this unfortunate little town on fire, and in less than half an hour the enemy's batteries had ceased to operate.—The chief of battalion Dessales, director of the bridges, and ———, engineer of the marine, had prepared in the island Alexander, a bridge of 80 toises, of a single piece, and five great ferry boats. Col. St. Croix, aide-du-camp of the duke of Rivoli, embarked in barges with 2,500 men, and landed on the left bank.—The bridge of a single piece, the first of the kind which has hitherto been made, was fixed in less than five minutes, and the infantry passed over it with great rapidity. Capt. Bazelle fixed a bridge of boats in an hour and an half. Capt. Payerimoffe formed a bridge of rafts in two hours. Thus, at two o'clock in ths morning, the army had four bridges, and had debouched on the left 1500 toises below Enzersdorf, protected by the batteries, and the right upon Vittau. The corps of the duke of Rivoli formed the left; that of count Oudinot, the centre; and that of the duke of Auerstadt, the right; the corps of the prince de Ponte Corvo, the Viceroy and the duke of Ragusa, the guard; and the cuirassiers formed the second line and the bodies of reserve. Utter darkness, a violent storm and rain, which fell in torrents, rendered this night as frightful as it was propitious to the French army, and was about to be glorious to it.—On the 5th at day-break, every one perceived what had been the project of the emperor, who was then, with his whole army, arranged in order of battle at the extremity of the enemy's left, having turned all his entrenched camps, having rendered his works useless, and thus obliging the Austrians to abandon their positions, and come and offer him battle on the spot that was convenient to him. The great problem was thus resolved, and without passing the Danube on other points —without receiving any protection from the works he had raised, he forced the enemy to fight three quarters of a league from his redoubts. From that moment the greatest and happiest results were presaged. At eight in the morning, the batteries, which had played upon Enzersdorf, had produced such an effect that the enemy was obliged to let that town be occupied by no more than four battalions. The duke of Rivoli dispatched his first aide-de-camp, St. Croix, against it, who did not meet

with a great resistance, and took prisoners all who remained in it. Count Oudinot surrounded the castle of Sachsengang, which the enemy ad fortified, forced 900 men who defended it to capitulate, and took 12 pieces of cannon.—The Emperor then caused the whole army to spread itself along the immense plain of Enzersdorf.

Battle of Enzersdorf.—In the meanwhile, the enemy, confounded in all his projects, gradually recovered from his astonishment, and endeavoured to regain some advantages in this new field of battle. For this purpose he detached several columns of infantry, a considerable number of pieces of artillery, and all his cavalry, as well of the line as the new levies, in order to attempt to outflank the right of the French army. In consequence he occupied the village of Rützendorf. The Emperor ordered general Oudinot to carry this village, to the right of which he sent the duke of Auerstadt, in order to proceed to the head-quarters of prince Charles, going always from the right to the left. From noon till nine in the evening the French armies manœuvred on this immense plain. All the villages were occupied, and when the French had reached the heights of the intrenched camps of the enemy, they fell of their own accord, as if by enchantment. The duke de Rivoli caused them to be occupied without resistance. It was thus we seized the works of Essling and Gros-Aspern, and the labour of forty days was of no use to the enemy. He made some resistance in the village of Raschdorf, which the prince de Ponte Corvo caused to be attacked and carried by the Saxons. The enemy was every where overwhelmed by the superiority of our fire. This immense field of battle was covered with his remains.

Battle of Wagram.—Strongly alarmed by the progress of the French army, and the great successes which it obtained, with scarcely any effort, the enemy put all his troops in motion, and at six in the evening he occupied the following position:—his right from Stadelau to Gerasdorf, his centre from Gerasdorf to Wagram, and his left from Wagram to Neusiedel. The French army had its left at Gros-Aspern, its centre at Raschdorf, and its right at Glenzindorf. In this position the day was nearly at a close, and we had necessarily to expect a great battle on the morrow; but this was to be avoided, and the position of the enemy to be intersected, so as to prevent him from forming any plan, by taking possession in the night, of the village of Wagram. In this case, his line, already of an immense length, being suddenly assailed, and exposed to the chances of combat, the different bodies of his army would be dispersed without order or direction, and we should succeed at an easy rate and without any serious engagement. The attack on Wagram took place, and our troops took possession of the village; but a column of Saxons and a column of French mistook each other for enemies, and this operation failed.—We then prepared for the battle of Wagram. It appears that the dispositions of the French general and the Austrian general were inverted. The Emperor passed the height in accumulating his forces towards his centre, where he was in person, within cannon shot of Wagram. With this view, the duke de Rivoli moved upon the left of Aderklau,

leaving at Aspern a single division, with orders for it to fall back, in case of necessity, upon the island of Lobau. The duke of Auerstadt received orders to leave unoccupied the village of Grosshoffen that he migth approach the centre. The Austrian general, on the contrary, weakened his centre, to secure and augment his extremities, which he still further extended.—On the 6th at day break, the prince de Ponte Corvo occupied the left, having the duke of Rivoli in a second line. The Viceroy connected him with the centre, where the corps of count Oudinot, that of the duke of Ragusa, those of the imperial guards, and the divisions of cuirassiers, formed seven or eight lines.—The duke of Auerstadt marched from the right to reach the centre. The enemy, on the contrary, put Bellegarde's corps in motion for Stadelau. The corps of Collowrath, Lichtenstein, and Hiller, connected their right with the position of Wagram, where prince Hohenzollern was, and with the extremity of the left at Neusiedel, where the corps of Rosenberg debouched in order also to out-flank that of the duke of Auerstadt. The corps of Rosenberg, and that of the duke of Auerstadt, moving in opposite directions, encountered each other, with the first rays of the sun, and gave the signal of battle. The Emperor instantly repaired to this point, ordered the duke of Auerstadt to be reinforced by the division of the duke of Padua's cuirassiers, and the corps of Rosenberg to be attacked in flank by a battery of twelve guns, of the division of count de Nansouty. In less than three quarters of an hour, the fine corps of the duke of Auerstadt gave a good account of the corps of Rosenberg, defeated it, and driving it beyond Neusiedel with considerable loss. In the mean time, a cannonade commenced along the whole of the line, and the enemy's dispositions were every moment discoverings themselves. The whole of his left was secured with artillery.—One might have said, that the Austrian general was not fighting for victory, but was looking only to the means of improving it. This disposition of the enemy seemed so aburd, that some snare was apprehended, and the Emperor delayed some time before he ordered these easy dispositions which he had to make to disconcert those of the enemy, and render them fatal to him. He ordered the duke of Rivoli to make an attack on the villages occupied by the enemy, and render them fatal to him, and which somewhat strained the extremity of the centre of the army. He ordered the duke of Auerstadt to turn the position of Neusiedel, and thence to push on upon Wagram; and he formed the duke of Ragusa's troops, and those of general Macdonald, in column, to carry Wagram at the moment the duke of Auerstadt should debouch.—While these proceedings were taking place, information was received that the enemy was making a furious attack upon the village carried by the duke of Rivoli; that our left was out-flanked by 3,000 toises, that a brisk cannonade was already heard at Gros-Aspern, and that the space between Gros-Aspern and Wagram seemed to be covered with an immense line of artillery. There was no longer any room for doubt.—The enemy had committed an enormous fault, and we had only to profit by it. The Emperor ordered general Macdonald to form the division of Broussier and Lemar-

que in column of attack. He ordered the division of Nansouty to be supported by the horse-guards, and a battery of sixty guns belonging to the guards, and forty of different other corps. General count Lauriston, at the head of his battery of 100 pieces of artillery, marched at a trot against the enemy, advanced without firing to within half gun-shot distance, and there opened a prodigious fire, which silenced that of the enemy, and spread death among his ranks. General Macdonald then advanced at the *pas de charge*.—The general of division Reille, with the brigade of sharp shooters of the guards, supported general Macdonald. The guards made a charge in front, in order to render this attack infallible. In an instant the enemy's centre lost a league of ground; his right became alarmed, and perceiving the dangerous position in which it was placed, rapidly fell back. The duke of Rivoli, at that moment, attacked in front.—Whilst the rout of the centre struck consternation into the right of the enemy, and precipitated its movements, the left was attacked and out-flanked by the duke of Auerstadt, who had carried Neusiedel, and who having gained the elevated plain, was marching upon Wagram. The divisions of Broussier and Gudin covered themselves with glory.—It was only then ten o'clock in the morning; and those who had the least penetration saw that the fate of the day was decided, and the victory was ours. —At noon, count Oudinot marched upon Wagram, to assist the attack of the duke of Auerstadt. He was successful, and carried that important position. After ten o'clock, the enemy fought only to effect his retreat; at twelve this was manifest; it was conducted in disorder; long before dark the enemy was out of sight.—Our left was posted at Jefelsee and Embersdorff; our centre upon Obersdorf, and the cavalry of our right extended their posts as far as Shonkirchen.—On the 7th, at daybreak, the army was in motion, and marching upon Kornenbourg and Wolkersdorf, and had some posts near Nicolsbourg. The enemy, cut off from Hungary and Moravia, had been forced to fall back upon Bohemia.—Such is the narrative of the battle of Wagram, a battle decisive and ever memorable, in which from three to four hundred thousand men, and from twelve to fifteen hundred pieces of cannon, contended for great interests, upon a field of battle, studied, planned, and fortified by the enemy for several months. Ten pair of colours, 40 pieces cannon, 20,000 prisoners, including between 3 and 400 officers, and a considerable number of generals, and majors, are the trophies of this victory. The fields of battle are covered with the slain; among whom are the bodies of several generals, and among others, one called Norman, a Frenchman, a traitor to his country, who prostituted his talents against her.—All the enemy's wounded have fallen into our hands. Those whom he abandoned at the commencement of the action, were in the adjacent villages. It may be calculated that the result of this battle will be that of reducing the Austrian army to less than 60,000 men.—Our loss has been considerable; it is estimated at 1,500 in killed and from 3 to 4,000 wounded.—The duke of Istria, at the moment when he was preparing for an attack with the cavalry, had his horse shot dead

by a cannon ball, which fell upon his saddle, and slightly grazed his thigh.—The general of division Lasalle, was killed by a musket ball. He was an officer of the greatest merit, and one of our best cavalry generals. The Bavarian general Wrede, and generals Seras, Grenier, Vignolle, Sahuc, Frere, and Defranc, were wounded. Colonel prince Aldobrandini was wounded in the arm by a musket ball; the major of the guard, Dausmenil and Carbineau, were also wounded; the adjutant commandant, Duprat, was killed; the colonel of the 9th infantryof the line fell on the field of battle.—That regiment has covered itself with glory.—The officers of the staff are preparing a return of our losses.—A particular circumstance incident to this grand battle is, that the columns nearest to Vienna were only about 1,200 toises from it. The numerous population of the capital covered the turrets, the steeples, the roofs of the houses, and every elevated situation, to witness this spectacle. The emperor of Austria left Wolkersdorf on the 5th, at five in the morning, and ascended a tower, from which he had a view of the field of battle, and where he remained until midnight. He then set off in all haste. The French head-quarters were transferred to Wolkersdorf, on the morning of the 7th.

TWENTY-SIXTH BULLETIN.

WOLKERSDORF, *July* 9.

The enemy retreated in the utmost disorder. We have collected a part of his baggage. His wounded have fallen into our hands; we have already counted more than 20,000; all the villages are filled with them. In five or six hospitals alone we have found more than 6,000.—The duke de Rivoli, pursuing the enemy by Stokerau, is already arrived at Hollabrunn.—The duke de Ragusa had at first followed on the road to Brunn, which he quitted at Wolkersdorf, in order to take that of Znaim. At nine o'clock this morning he met at Laa a rear-guard, which he routed: he took 900 of them prisoners. He will be to-morrow at Znaim.—The duke of Auerstadt is arrived to day at Nicolsburg.—The emperor of Austria, prince Anthony, with a suite of about 200 chariots, coaches, and other carriages, slept on the 6th at Erensbrunn, the 7th at Hollabrunn, the 8th at Znaim, whence they set out at nine of the morning. According to the relation of the country people who conducted them, their dejection was extreme.—One of the princes de Rohan was wounded on the field of battle. Lieutenant field-marshal Wursakowiez is among the prisoners.—The artillery of the guard covered itself with glory. Major Aboville, who commanded, was wounded. The Emperor has made him general of brigade. The chief of a squadron of artillery, Granner, has lost an arm. These intrepid artillerymen displayed all the power of this terrible weapon—The horse chasseurs of the guard charged, and drove back on the day of the battle of Wagram three squares of infantry. They took four pieces of cannon. The light-horse Poles of the guard charged a regiment of pikemen They took the prince of Auersperg prisoner, and captured two pieces of cannon.—The Saxon hussars d'Albert charged the cuirassiers d'Al-

bert, and took their colours. It was a very singular thing to see two regiments belonging to the same colonel fighting one against the other —It appears that the enemy is abandoning Moravia and Hungary, and is retiring into Bohemia.—The roads are covered with the men belonging to the landwehr, and the levée en masse, who are returning to their houses.—The losses which desertion is adding, to those the enemy has sustained in killed, wounded, and prisoners, are concurring to annihilate his army. The numerous letters which have been intercepted are a striking picture of the discontents of the hostile army, and the disorder which reigns in it.—Now that the Austrian monarchy is without hope, it would evince being ill acquainted with the character of those who govern it, not to expect that they will humiliate themselves as they did after the battle of Austerlitz. At that epoch, they were, as now, without hope, and they exhausted all their protestations and oaths.—During the day of the 6th, the enemy sent a few hundred men to the right of the Danube to make observations. They re-embarked after having lost a few men killed or taken prisoners.—The heat was excessive on these days. The thermometer was almost constantly at 25 degrees.—There are great quantities of wine, in one village 3,000,000 pints were found. It has happily no bad quality.

Twelve of the most considerable villages in the beautiful plain of Vienna, such as are seen in the neighbourhood of a great capital, have been burnt during the battle. The just hatred of the nation is loud against the guilty men who have drawn upon it all these calamities.—The general of brigade, Laroche, entered Nurembergh on the 28th of June, with a corps of cavalry, and proceeded towards Bayreuth. He met the enemy at Besentheim, charged him with the first provisional regiment of dragoons, and cut in pieces all who opposed him, and took two pieces of cannon.

TWENTY-SEVENTH BULLETIN.

On the 10th the duke of Rivoli beat the enemy's rear-guard before Hollabrunn.—At noon on the same day, the duke of Ragusa, who had arrived on the heights of Znaim, saw the enemy's baggage and artillery filing off toward Bohemia. General Bellegarde wrote to him that prince John of Lichtenstein would repair to the Emperor with a mission from his master, for the purpose of treating for Peace; and in consequence desired a Suspension of Arms. The duke of Ragusa replied, that it was not in his power to accede to such a proposition; but that he would acquaint the Emperor with it. Meanwhile he attacked the enemy, took from him an excellent position, made some prisoners, and took two colours.—On the morning of the same day, the duke of Auerstadt had passed the Taya opposite Nicolsbourg, and general Grouchy had beaten prince Rosenberg's rear, taking 450 men of prince Charles's regiment. —At noon on the 11th instant, the Emperor arrived opposite Znaim. The battle had begun. The duke of Ragusa had attacked the town; and the duke of Rivoli had taken the bridge, and had occupied the tobacco manufactory. In the different engagements this day, we had

taken 3,000 men, two colours, and three pieces of cannon. The general of brigade, Bruyeres, an officer of very great promise, has been wounded. The general of brigade, Guiton, made a fine charge with the 10th cuirassiers.—The Emperor, informed that prince John of Lichtenstein, who had been sent to him, was arrived within our posts, ordered the fire to cease. The annexd Armistice was signed at midnight, at the prince of Neufchatel's. The prince of Lichtenstein was presented to the Emperor in his tent, at two o'clock in the morning.

Suspension of Arms between his Majesty the Emperor of the French and King of Italy, and his Majesty the Emperor of Austria.

ART. I. THERE shall be a suspension of Arms between the armies of his majesty the Emperor of the French, king of Italy, and of his majesty the Emperor of Austria.

ART. II. The line of demarcation shall be on the side of Upper Austria, the frontier which separates Austria from Bohemia, the Circle of Znaim, that of Brunn, and a line drawn from the frontier of Moravia upon Raab, which shall begin at the point where the frontier of the Circle of Brunn touches the March, and descending the March to its conflux with the Taya; from thence to St. John and the road to Presbourg; Presbourg and a league round the town; the great Danube to the mouth of the Raab; the Raab to the frontiers of Stiria; Stiria, Carniola, Istria, and Fiume.

ART. III. The citadels of Brunn and Gratz shall be evacuated immediately on the signature of the present Armistice.

ART. IV. The detachments of Austrian troops which are in the Tyrol and the Voralberg, shall evacuate those two countries, and the fort of Sachsenbourg shall be given up to the French troops.

ART. V. The magazines of provisions and clothes, which shall be found in the countries to be evacuated by the Austrian army, and which belong to it, may be emptied.

ART. VI. In relation to Poland, the two armies shall take the line which they at present occupy.

ART. VII. The present suspension of arms shall continue for a month, and fifteen days notice shall be given before hostilities recommence.

ART. VIII. Commissaries on either side shall be named, for the execution of the present articles.

ART. IX. From to-morrow, the 13th, the Austrian troops shall begin their evacuation of the countries marked out by this suspension of arms; and shall retire by daily marches.—The fort of Brunn shall be given up to the French army on the 14th of July; and that of Gratz on the 16th.

Made and concluded between us the undersigned, charged with full powers from our respective sovereigns, the prince of Neufchatel, major-general of the French army, and M. Baron Wimpffen, major-general of the etat-major of the Austrian army, at the camp before Znaim, July 12, 1809.

TWENTY-EIGHTH BULLETIN.

THE Danube has risen six feet. The bridges of boats which had been constructed before Vienna, since the battle of Wagram, have been broken by the effects of this rise; but the bridges at Ebersdorff are solid and permanent; none of them have suffered. Those bridges, and the works of the island of Lobau, are the admiration of the military persons of Austria. They avow that such works are without example since the time of the Romans.—The Archduke Charles having sent major general Weissenvof to compliment the Emperor, and since that, the baron de Wimpffen and prince John of Lichtenstein having come upon the same courteous errand in his name, his majesty has thought proper to send to the Archduke, the duke of Friuli, grand marshal of the palace, who found him at Budwels, and passed part of yesterday at his head-quarters. —The Emperor left his camp at Znaim yesterday, at nine o'clock in the morning, and arrived at the palace of Schoenbrunn at three in the afternoon.—His majesty had visited the environs of the village of Spitz, which forms the tete-de-pont of Vienna. General Bertrand has been charged with the execution of different works, which must be marked out and begun this day.—The bridge of piles at Vienna will be re-established with the least delay possible.—His majesty has named as marshals of the empire, general Oudinot, the duke of Ragusa, and general Macdonald. The number of marshals was eleven; this nomination will make it 14. There still remain two vacancies.—The places of colonel-general of the Swiss, and colonel-general of the chasseurs, are also vacant. The colonel-general of the chasseurs, is, according to our constitution, a Grand Officer of the empire.—His majesty has testified his satisfaction with the manner in which the Surgery has been served, and particularly with the services of the principal surgeon, Heurteloup. His majesty passing through the field of battle on the 7th, caused a great number of wounded to be taken off: and left there the duke of Friuli, grand marshal of the palace, who remained all day.—The number of wounded Austrians in our hands amounts to 12 or 13,000— The Austrians have had 19 generals killed or wounded. It has been remarked as a singular fact, that most of the French officers, whether of old France, or of the new provinces, who were in the Austrian service, have perished.—Several couriers have been intercepted; and among their letters has been found a regular correspondence of Gentz with count Stadion. The influence of this wretch in the leading determinations of the Austrian cabinet, is hereby materially proved. Such are the instruments which England employs, like a new Pandora's box, to raise storms and spread poisons on the Continent.—The duke of Rivoli's corps encamps in the circle of Znaim; and of the duke of Auerstadt in the circle of Brunn; that of the duke of Ragusa in the circle of Korn-Neubourg; that of marshal Oudinot before Vienna at Spitz; that of the Viceroy on Presbourg and Gratz. The imperial guard returns to the environs of Schoenbrunn. The harvest is very fine, and abundant every where. The army is cantoned in a beautiful country, and rich in provisions of all kinds, wine particularly.

Treaty of Peace between France and Austria, October 15, 1809.

NAPOLEON, by the Grace of God, and the Constitution of the Empire, Emperor of the French, King of Italy, Protector of the League of the Rhine, &c. Having seen and considered the Treaty concluded, determined, and signed at Vienna, on the 14th of this month, by the Sieur Nompere de Champagny, our Minister for Foreign Affairs, in virtue of the full powers to that end given him by us, and Prince John of Lichtenstein, Marshal of the Armies of His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, equally provided with full powers—which treaty is of the following tenor:

His Majesty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, Protector of the League of the Rhine, Mediator of the League of Switzerland; and his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, being equally animated with the desire of putting an end to the war which has arisen between them, have resolved to negociate forthwith a Definitive Treaty of Peace, and for that purpose have appointed as their Plenipotentiaries, namely—His Majesty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, Protector of the League of the Rhine, the Sieur Jean Baptiste Nompere Count de Champagny, Duke of Cadore, Grand Eagle Bearer of the Legion of Honour, Commander of the Order of the Iron Crown, Knight of the order of St. Andrew of Russia, Grand Dignitary of that of the Two Sicilies, Grand Cross of the Orders of the Black and Red Eagles of Prussia, of the Order of St. Joseph of Wurtzburg, of the Order of Fidelity of Baden, of the Order of Hesse Darmstadt, his said Majesty's Minister for Foreign Affairs; and his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, the Sieur Prince John of Lichtenstein, Knight of the Order of the Golden Fleece, Grand Cross of the Order of Maria Theresa, Chamberlain, Marshal of the Armies of his said Majesty the Emperor of Austria, and Proprietary Commander of a Regiment of Horse in his service: who having previously exchanged their full powers, have agreed upon the following Articles:

ART. I. There shall, from the day of the exchange of the ratifications of the present Treaty, be peace and friendship between his Majesty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, Protector of the League of the Rhine, and his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, their heirs and successors, their States and Subjects respectively, for ever.

ART. II. The present peace is also declared to be common to his Majesty the King of Spain, his Majesty the King of Holland, his Majesty the King of Bavaria, his Majesty the King of Saxony, and his Majesty the King of Westphalia, his Most Eminent Highness the Prince Primate, their Royal Highnesses the Grand Duke of Baden, the Grand Duke of Berg, the Grand Duke of Hesse-Darmstadt, the Grand Duke of Wurtzburg, and all the Princes and Members of the League of the Rhine, the Allies, in the present war, of his Majesty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, Protector of the League of the Rhine.

ART. III. His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, cedes, as well for himself, his heirs and successors, as for

the Princes of his House, and their respective successors, the principalities, lordships, domains, and territories, hereinafter mentioned, and also all titles which may accrue from the possession of the same; and all properties, whether manorial or held by them under an episcopal title, lying within the said territories.

1. He cedes and transfers to his Majesty the Emperor of the French, to form part of the League of the Rhine, and to be placed at his disposition for the interest of the Sovereigns of the League:—The territories of Saltzburgh and Berchtolsgaden; that part of Upper Austria, situate on the further side of a line running from the Danube, at the village of Straas, therein comprehending Weissenkirch, Wedersdorff, Michelbach, Greist, Muckenhoffen, Helst and Jedina; thence in the direction of Schwanstadt, the town of Schwanstadt on the Aller, and thence ascending along the bank of that river, and the lake of the same name, to the point where the lake touches upon the territory of Saltzburgh. His Majesty the Emperor of Austria shall only retain in property the woods belonging to the Salz-Cammer-Gut, and forming part of the manor of Mondsee, with liberty to cut and carry thence the brushwood, but without enjoying any right of Sovereignty upon that territory.

2. He also cedes to his Majesty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, the Country of Goritia, the Manor of Montefalcone, the Government and City of Trieste, Carniola, with its dependencies on the Gulph of Trieste, the Circle of Willach, in Carinthia, and all the territories lying on the right bank of the Saave, from the point where that river leaves Carniola, along its course to where it touches the frontiers of Bosnia: namely a part of Provincial Croatia, six districts of Military Croatia, Fiume, and the Hungarian Littorale, Austrian Istria, or the district of Castua, the islands depending on the ceded territories, and all other territories however named, upon the right bank of the Save; the middle stream of the said river serving as the boundary between the two States.—Lastly, the Lordship of Radzuns lying in the Graubunderland.

3. He cedes and makes over to his Majesty the King of Saxony, the territory of Bohemia depending upon and included in the territory of the Kingdom of Saxony, namely the parishes and villages of Guntersdorff, Taubantranke, Gerlochsheim, Lenkersdorf, Schirgiswald, Winkel, &c.

4. He cedes and makes over to the King of Saxony, to be united to the Duchy of Warsaw, the whole of Wester or New Gallicia, a district round Cracow, on the right bank of the Vistula, to be hereafter ascertained, and the Circle of Zamosc in Eastern Gallicia.—The district round Cracow, upon the right bank of the Vistula, shall in the direction of Podgorze, have for its circumference the distance from Podgorze to Wieliczka. The line of demarcation shall pass through Wieliczka, and to the westward touch upon Scawina, and to the eastward upon the Beek, which falls into the Vistula at Brzdegy.—Wieliczka and the whole of the territory of the Salt-pits shall belong in common to the Emperor of Austria, and the King of Saxony. Justice shall be ad-

ministered therein in the name of the Municipal Power; there shall be quartered there only the troops necessary for the support of the Police, and they shall consist of equal numbers of those of both nations. The Austrian Salt from Wieliczka, in its conveyance over the Vistula, and through the Duchy of Warsaw, shall not be subject to any toll-duties. Corn of all kinds, raised in Austrian Gallicia, may also be freely exported across the Vistula.—His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, and his Majesty the King of Saxony, may form such an arrangement with regard to these boundaries, as that the Saave, from the point where it touches upon the Circle of Zamosc, to its confluence with the Vistula, shall serve as the line of damarcation between both states.

5. He cedes and makes over to his Majesty the Emperor of Russia in the easternmost part of Gallicia, a tract of territory containing a population of 400,000 souls, the city of Brodi being, nevertheless, not therein included. This territory shall be amicably ascertained by Commissioners on the part of both Empires.

ART. IV. The Teutonic Order having been abolished in the States of the League of the Rhine, his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, in the name of his Imperial Highness the Archduke Anthony, abdicates the Grand Mastership of that Order in his States, and recognizes the dispositions taken with regard to the property of the Order, locally situated out of the Austrian territory. Pensions shall be assigned to those who have been on the civil establishment of the Order.

ART. V. The debts funded upon the territory of the ceded provinces and allowed by the States of the said provinces, or accruing from expences incurred for their Administration, shall alone follow the fate of those provinces.

ART. VI. The provinces which are to be restored to his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, shall be administered for his behoof by the Austrian Constituted Authorities, from the day of exchanging the Ratification of the present Treaty; and the Imperial Domains, wheresoever situated, from the 1st November next. It is nevertheless understood, that the French army in this country shall take for their use whatever articles cannot be supplied by their magazines for the subsistence of the troops and wants of the hospitals; and also whatever shall be necessary for the conveyance of their sick, and the evacuation of magazines.—An arrangement shall be made between the High Contracting Parties respecting all war contributions, of whatever denomination, previously imposed on the Austrian porvinces occupied by the French and allied troops; in consequence of which arrangement the levying of the said contributions shall cease from the day of the excange of the Ratifications.

ART. VII. His Majesty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, engages to give no obstruction to the importation of merchandize into and from Austria, by way of the port of Fiume; this, nevertheless, not being construed, to include English goods or manufactures. The transit duties on the goods thus imported or exported, shall be lower than upon those of all other nations, the kingdom of Italy excepted. An inquiry

shall be instituted to ascertain whether any advantages can be allowed to the Austrian trade, in the other parts ceded by this Treaty.

ART. VIII. The titles of domains, archives, plans and maps of the counties, towns, and fortresses ceded, shall be given up within two months after the period of the Ratification.

ART. IX. His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, engages to discharge the yearly interest, arrears, and capitals, invested in securities of the Government, States, Bank, Lottery or other public establishment, by subjects, companies or corporate bodies in France, the Kingdom of Italy, and the Grand Duchy of Berg.—Measures shall also be taken, to completely liquidate the sum due to Mont St. Theresa, now Mont Napoleon, at Milan.

ART. X. His Majesty the Emperor of the French engages to procure a full and complete pardon for the inhabitants of the Tyrol and Voralberg who have taken a part in the insurrection; so that they shall not be prosecuted either in person or property.—His Majesty the Emperor of Austria equally engages to grant a full and complete pardon to those inhabitants of the territories of Gallicia, of which he returns into possession, whether civil or military, public officers, or private individuals, who have taken part in the levying of troops, or the formation of judicial or municipal administrations; or in any other proceeding whatsoever during the war, which inhabitants shall not be prosecuted in their persons or property.—They shall have permission, during a period of six years, to dispose of their properties, of whatever description they may be; to sell their estates, even those that have been considered inalienable, such as *fidei commissa* and *majoratus:* to leave the country, and to carry with them the produce of these sales, in specie, or effects of any other description, without paying any duty for the same, or experiencing any difficulty or obstruction.—The same permission, and for the same period, shall be reciprocally allowed to the inhabitants and landholders in the territories ceded by the present treaty.—The inhabitants of the Duchy of Warsaw, possessing landed estates in Austrian Gallicia, whether public officers or private individuals, shall enjoy the revenues thereof, without paying any duty thereon, or experiencing any obstruction.

ART. XI. Within six weeks, from the exchange of the present Treaty, posts shall be erected, to mark the boundaries of Cracow, upon the right bank of the Vistula. For this puspose there shall be nominated Austrian, French, and Saxon Commissioners.—The same measures shall be adopted within the same period upon the frontiers of Upper Austria, Saltzburgh, Willach, and Carniola, as far as the Saave. The Thalweg (stream) of the Saave shall determine what islands of that river shall belong to each power. For this purpose French and Austrian Commissioners shall be nominated.

ART. XII. A military Convention shall be forthwith entered into, to regulate the respective periods within which the various provinces restored to his Majesty the Emperor of Austria shall be evacuated. The said Convention shall be adjusted on the basis that Moravia shall be evacuted in fourteen days; that part of Gallicia which remains in possession of

Austria, the city and district of Vienna, in one month; Lower Austria in two months; and the remaining districts and territories not ceded by this treaty shall be evacuated by the French troops, and those of their allies, in two months and a half, or earlier if possible, from the exchange of the ratifications.—This Convention shall regulate all that relates to the evacuation of the hospitals and magazines of the French army, and the entrance of the Austrian troops into the territories evacuated by the French or their allies; and also the evacuation of that part of Croatia ceded by the present treaty to his Majesty the Emperor of the French.

ART. XIII. The prisoners of war taken by France and her allies from Austria, and by Austria from France and her allies, that have not yet been released, shall be given up within fourteen days after the exchange of the ratifications of the present Treaty.

ART. XIV. His Majesty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, Protector of the League of the Rhine, guarantees the inviolability of the possessions of his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, in the state in which they shall be, in consequence of the present Treaty.

ART. XV. His Majesty the Emperor of Austria recognizes all the alterations which have taken place, or may subsequently take place in Spain, Portugal, and Italy.

ART. XVI. His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, desirous to co-operate in the restoration of a maritime peace, accedes to the prohibitory system with respect to England, adopted by France and Russia, during the present Maritime War. His Imperial Majesty shall break off all intercourse with Great Britain, and, with respect to the English government place himself in the situation he stood in previous to the present war.

ART. XVII. His Majesty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, and his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, shall observe, with respect to each other, the same ceremonial in regard to rank and other points of etiquette, as before the present war.

ART. XVIII. The Ratifications of the persent Treaty shall be exchanged within six days, or sooner, if possible,

Done and signed at Vienna, Oct. 14, 1809.

(Signed) J. B. NOMPERE DE CHAMPAGNY.
JOHN PRINCE of LICHTENSTEIN.

We have ratified, and hereby ratify the above Treaty, in all and every of the articles therein contained; declare the same to be adopted, confirmed, and established; and engage that the same shall be maintained inviolable.—In confirmation whereof we have hereto affixed our signature, with our own hand, being countersigned and sealed with our Imperial Seal.—Given at our Imperial Camp at Schoenbrunn, Oct. 15, 1809.

(Signed) NAPOLEON.

By the Emperor.—CHAMPAGNY, Minister for Foreign Affairs.—H. B. MARET, Minister Secretary of State.

Certified by us, The Arch-Chancellor of State, EUGENE NAPOLEON.

End of the Campaign in Germany of 1809.

OFFICIAL NARRATIVE

OF

The Campaign

OF THE

EMPEROR NAPOLEON,

IN

RUSSIA,

1812.

OFFICIAL NARRATIVES

OF THE

Campaigns

OF

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON.

CAMPAIGN IN RUSSIA, 1812.

FIRST BULLETIN.

GUMBINNEN, *June* 20, 1812.

TOWARDS the end of 1810, Russia altered her political system—the English spirit regained its influence—the Ukase respecting commerce was its first act.

In February, 1811, five divisions of the Russian army quitted the Danube by forced marches, and proceeded to Poland. By this movement Russia sacrificed Wallachia and Moldavia.

When the Russian armies were united and formed, a Protest against France appeared, which was transmitted to every cabinet. Russia by that announced that she felt no wish to save appearances. All means of conciliation were employed on the part of France—all were ineffectual.

Towards the close of 1811, six months after it was manifest in France that all this could end only in war, preparations were made for it. The garrison of Dantzic was increased to 20,000 men. Stores of every description, cannons, muskets, powder, ammunition, pontoons were conveyed to that place; considerable sums of money were placed at the disposal of the department of engineers for the augmentation of its fortifications.

The army was placed on the war establishment. The cavalry, the train of artillery, and the military baggage train, were completed.

In March, 1812, a treaty of alliance was concluded with Austria; the preceding month a treaty had been concluded with Prussia.

In April the first corps of the Grand Army marched for the Oder, the second corps to the Elbe, the third corps to the Lower Oder, the fourth corps set out from Verona, crossed the Tyrol, and proceeded to Silesia. The Guards left Paris.

On the 22d of April, the Emperor of Russia took the command of his army, quitted St. Petersburgh, and moved his head quarters to Wilna.

In the commencement of May, the first corps arrived on the Vistula at Elbing, and Marienburg, the second corps at Marienwerder, the third corps at Thorn, the fourth and sixth corps at Plock, the fifth corps assembled at Warsaw, the eighth corps on the right of Warsaw and the seventh corps at Pulowy.

The Emperor set out from St. Cloud on the 9th of May; crossed the Rhine on the 13th, the Elbe on the 29th, and the Vistula on the 16th of June.

SECOND BULLETIN.

WILKOWISKI, *June 22d.* 1812.

ALL means of effecting an understanding between the two empires became impossible. The spirit which resigned in the Russian Cabinet hurried it on to war.

General Narbonne, aide-de-camp to the Emperor, was dispatched to Wilna, and could remain there only a few days. By that was gained the proof, that the demand,—equally arrogant and extraordinary, which had been made by Prince Kurakin, and in which he declared, that he would not enter into any explanation before France had evacuated the territory of her own allies in order to leave them at the mercy of Russia, was the *sine qua non* of that Cabinet, and it made that a matter of boast to foreign powers.

The first corps advanced to the Pregel. The Prince of Eckmuhl had his head-quarters, on the 11th of June, at Konigsberg.

The Marshal Duke of Reggio, commanding the second corps, has his head-quarters at Wehlau; the Marshal Duke of Elchingen, commanding the third corps, at Soldass; the Prince Viceroy, at Rastenburg; the King of Westphalia, at Warsaw; the Prince Poniatowski, at Pultusk. The Emperor moved his head-quarters, on the 12th, to Konigsberg, on the Pregel: on the 17th to Insterburg; on the 19th to Gumbinnen.

A slight hope of accommodation still remained. The Emperor had given orders to Count Lauriston to wait on the Emperor Alexander, or on his Minister for Foreign Affairs, and to ascertain whether there might not yet be some means of obtaining a reconsideration of the demand of Prince Kurakin, and of reconciling the honour of France, and the interest of her allies, with the opening of a negociation.

The same spirit which had previously swayed the Russian Cabinet upon various pretexts, prevented Count Lauriston from accomplishing his mission; and it appeared, for the first time, that an Ambassador, under circumstances of so much importance was unable to obtain an interview, either with the Sovereign or his Minister. The Secretary of Legation, Prevost, brought this intelligence to Gumbinnen; and the

Emperor issued orders to march for the purpose of passing the Niemen. "The conquered," observed he, "assume the tone of conquerors: fate draws them on; let their destinies be fulfilled." His Majesty caused the following proclamation to be inserted in the Orders of the Army:

"SOLDIERS!—The second war of Poland has commenced. The first was brought to a close at Friedland and Tilsit. At Tilsit, Russia swore eternal alliance with France, and war with England. She now violates her oaths. She refuses to give any explanation of her strange conduct, until the Eagles of France shall have repassed the Rhine, leaving, by such a movement our allies at her mercy. Russia is dragged along by a fatality! Her destinies must be accomplished. Should she, then, consider us degenerate? Are we no longer to be looked upon as the soldiers of Austerlitz? She offers us the alternative of dishonour or war. The choice cannot admit of hesitation. Let us, then, march forward. Let us pass the Niemen. Let us carry the war into her territory. The second war of Poland will be as glorious to the French arms as the first; but the peace which we shall conclude will be its own guarantee, and will put an end to that proud and haughty influence which Russia has for fifty years exercised in the affairs of Europe.

"At our head-quarters at Wilkowiski, June 22, 1812."

THIRD BULLETIN.

KOWNO, *June 26th*, 1812.

ON the 28th of June the King of Naples, who commands the cavalry transferred his head-quarters to within two leagues of the Niemen, upon its left bank. This Prince has under his immediate orders the corps of cavalry, commanded by Generals Counts Nansouty and Montbrunn; the one, composed of the divisions under the command of Generals Counts Bruyares, St. Germain, and Valence; the other, consisting of the divisions under the orders of General Baron Wattier, and Generals Counts Sebastiani and Defrance.

The Marshal Prince of Eckmuhl, commanding the first corps, moved his head-quarters to the skirts of the great forest of Pilwisky.

The second corps, and the Imperial Guards, followed the line of march of the first corps.

The third corps took the direction of Marienpol; the Viceroy, with the fourth and sixth corps, which remained in the rear, marched upon Kalwarry.

The King of Westphalia proceeded to Novogorod, with the fifth, seventh, and eighth corps.

The first Austrian corps, commanded by the Prince of Schwartzenberg, quitted Lemberg on the ——, made a movement on its left, and drew near to Lublin.

The pontoon train, under the orders of General Elbe, arrived on the 23d, within two leagues of the Niemen.

On the 23d, at two in the morning, the Emperor arrived at the advanced posts near Kowno, took a Polish cloak and cap from one of the light cavalry, and inspected the banks of the Niemen, accompanied by General Haxo, of the engineers, alone.

At eight in the evening, the army was again in motion. At ten, Count Morand, General of Division, passed over three companies of voltigeurs, and at the same time three bridges were thrown across the Niemen. At eleven, three columns debouched over the three bridges. At a quarter past one, day began to appear. At noon, General Baron Pajol drove before him a cloud of Cossacks, and took possesion of Kowno, with a single battalion.

On the 24th (June), the Emperor proceeded to Kowno.

Marshal the Prince of Eckmuhl pushed forward his head-quarters to Roumchicki, and the King of Naples to Eketanoui.

During the whole of the 24th and 25th, the army was defiling by the bridges. In the evening of the 24th, the Emperor caused a new bridge to be thrown over the Wilia opposite Kowno, and directed Marshal the Duke of Reggio to pass it with the second corps. The Polish light-horse of the Guards crossed the river by swimming. Two men were drowning, when they were picked up by two swimmers of the 26th light infantry. Colonel Gueheneue having imprudently exposed himself to afford them assistance, had nearly fallen a sacrifice himself: a swimmer of his regiment saved him.

On the 25th, the Duke of Elchingen pushed on to Kormelon: the King of Naples advanced to Jigmoroui, The enemy's light troops were driven in, and pursued on every side.

On the 26th, Marshal the Duke of Elchingen arrived at Skoroule. The light divisions of cavalry covered the whole plain to within ten leagues of Wilna.

Marshal the Duke of Tarentum, who commands the 10th corps, composed in part of the Prussians, passed the Niemen on the 24th, at Tilsit, and moved upon Rossiena, in order to clear the right bank of that River, and to protect the navigation.

Marshal the Duke of Belluno, commanding the ninth corps, and having under his orders the divisions Hendelet, Lagrnge, Durutte, and Partonneaux, occupies the country between the Elbe and the Oder.

The General of Division Count Rapp, Governor of Dantzic, has under his orders the division Daendels.

The General of Division Count Hogendorp is Governor of Konigsberg.

The Emperor of Russia is at Wilna with his guards, and one part of his army occupying Ronikontoni and Kovtroki.

The Russian General Bagawont, commanding the second corps, and a part of the Russian army, having been cut off from Wilna, had no other means of safety than by proceeding towards the Dwina.

The Niemen is vavigable for vessels of two or three hundred tons, as far as Kowno. The communications by water are also secured as far as Dantzic, and with the Vistula, the Oder, and the Elbe. An immense

supply of brandy, flour, and biscuit, is passing from Dantzic and Konigsberg towards Kowno. The Wilia, which flows by Wilna, is navigable for very small boats from Kowno to Wilna. Wilna, the capital of Lithuania, is also the chief town of all Polish Russia. The Emperor of Russia has been for several months in this city with a part of his Court. *The possession of this place will be the first fruit of victory.* Several Cossack officers, and officers charged with dispatches, have been captured by the light cavalry.

FOURTH BULLETIN.

WILNA, *June* 30, 1812.

ON the 27th the Emperor arrived at the advanced posts at two in the afternoon, and put the army in motion for the purpose of approaching Wilna, and attacking the Russian army at day-break of the 28th, should it wish to defend Wilna, or retard its capture, in order to save the immense magazines which it had there. One Russian division occupied Troki, and another division was on the heights of Traka.

At day-break of the 28th, the King of Naples put himself in motion with the advanced guard, and the light cavalry of General Count Bruyeres. The Marshal Prince of Eckmuhl supported him with his corps. The Russians every where retired. After exchanging some cannon-shot, they crossed the Wilia in all haste, burned the wooden bridge of Wilna, and set fire to immense magazines, valued at many millions of rubles: more than 150,000 quintals of flour, an immense supply of forage and of oats, and a great mass of clothing, were burned. A great quantity of arms, in which Russia is in general deficient, and of warlike stores, was destroyed and thrown into the Wilia.

At mid-day the Emperor entered Wilna. At three o'clock the bridge over the Wilia was restablished. All the carpenters of the city repaired to it with zeal, and constructed a bridge, while the pontoneers at the same time constructed another.

The division Bruyers followed the enemy by the left bank. In a slight affair with their rear, about eighty carriages were taken from the Russians. There were some men killed and wounded; among the latter is the Captain of Hussars, Segur. The Polish light-horse of the Guard made a charge on the right bank of the Wilia, put to rout, pursued, and made prisoners a considerable number of Cossacks.

On the 25th, the Duke of Reggio had crossed the Wilia, by a bridge thrown over near Kowno. On the 26th he marched upon Javou, and on the 27th, on Chatoui. This movement obliged the Prince of Wittgenstein, Commandant of the first corps of the Russian army, to evacuate all Samogitia, and the country lying between Kowno and the sea; and to retire upon Wilkomir, after obtaining a reinforcement of two regiments of the guards.

On the 28th a reencounter took place. The Marshal Duke of Reggio found the enemy drawn up opposite Develtovo. A cannonading commenced; the enemy was driven from one position to another; and passed

the bridge with so much precipitation, that he could not set fire to it. He lost 300 prisoners, among whom were several officers, and about 100 killed or wounded. Our loss amounts to about 50 men.

The Duke of Reggio praises the brigade of light cavalry, commanded by General Baron Castex, and the 11th regiment of light infantry, composed entirely of Frenchmen from the departments beyond the Alps. The young Roman conscripts have shown a great deal of intrepidity.

The enemy set fire to his grand magazine at Wilkomir. Up to the last moments the inhabitants were pillaging some barrels of flour; we succeeded in recovering a part of it.

On the 29th, the Duke of Elchingen threw a bridge over the Wilia opposite Souderva. Some columns received a direction to march by the roads of Grodno and Volhynia, for the purpose of coming up with various Russian corps that were cut off and scattered.

Wilna is a city containing from 25 to 30,000 souls, with a great number of convents, fine public buildings, and inhabitants full of patriotism. Four or five hundred young men of the University, above eighteen, and belonging to the best families, have requested to form a regiment.

The enemy is retiring upon the Dwina. A great number of Officers of the Staff and of estafetts are daily falling into our hands, We are obtaining proofs of the exaggeration of all that Russia has published with regard to the immensity of her means. Only two battalions to each regiment are with the army: the third battalions, the statements of the situation of which have been found in the intercepted correspondence of the Officers of the regiment depôts, do not in general amount to more than 120 or 200 men.

The Court set off from Wilna 24 hours after being apprised of our passage at Kowno. Samogitia, and Lithuania, are almost entirely liberated. The *centralization* of Bagrathion towards the North, has very much weakened the troops which were to defend Volhynia.

The King of Westphalia, with the corps of Prince Poniatowsky, and the 7th and 8th corps, must have entered Grodno on the 29th.

Different columns have set out to fall upon the flanks of the corps of Bagrathion, which, on the 20th, received orders to proceed by forced marches from Proujanoui towards Wilna, and the head of which had already arrived within four day's march of the latter city; but events have forced it to retreat, and it is now pursued.

Hitherto the campaign has not been sanguinary; there have been only manœuvres: we have made in all 1000 prisoners. But the enemy has already lost the capital and the greater part of the Polish provinces, which were in a state of insurrection. All the magazines of the first, second, and third lines, the result of two years' care, and valued at more than 20 millions of rubles, are consumed by the flames, or fallen into our power. In fine, the head-quarters of the French army are in the place where the Court was for six weeks.

Amidst the great number of intercepted letters, the following are remarkable: the one from the intendant of the Russian army, who communicates, that Russia having already lost all her magazines of the first, second, and third lines, is reduced to the situation of forming new ones in all haste; the other from Duke Alexander of Wurtemberg, which shews, that after a campaign of a few days, the provinces of the centre are already declared in a state of war.

In the present situation of things, had the Russian army believed that they had any chance of victory, the defence of Wilna would have been equivalent to a battle; and in all countries, but particularly in that where we now are, the preservation of a triple line of magazines should have determined a general to risk the chances of it.

Manœuvres, then, alone have placed in the power of the French army a considerable portion of the Polish provinces, the capital, and three lines of magazines. The magazines of Wilna were set on fire with so much precipitation, that we have been able to save a great many things.

FIFTH BULLETIN.

WILNA, *July 6th*, 1812.

THE Russian army was posted and organised in the following manner, at the commencement of hostilities:—

The first corps, commanded by Prince Wittgenstein, consisting of the 5th and 14th divisions of infantry, and one division of cavalry, amounting in the whole to 18,000 men, including artillery and sappers, had been a considerable time at Chawli. It had since occupied Rossiena; and was, on the 24th of June, at Reydanoui.

The second corps, commanded by General Bagawout, consisting of the 4th and 17th divisions of infantry, and one division of cavalry, constituting the same force, occupied Kowno.

The third corps, commanded by General Schomaloff, composed of the first division of grenadiers, one division of infantry, and a division of cavalry, amounting to 24,000 men, occupied Novtroki.

The fourth corps, commanded by General Tutschkoff, composed of the 11th and 23d divisions of infantry, and one of cavalry,—in the whole 18,000 men, was stationed on the line from Novtroki to Lida.

The Imperial Guards were at Wilna.

The sixth corps, commanded by General Doctorow, consisting of two divisions of infantry, and one of cavalry, amounting to 18,000 men, had formed a part of the army of Prince Bagrathion. In the middle of June, this corps arrived at Lidia from Volhynia, in order to reinforce the first army. It lay, at the end of June, between Lida and Grodno.

The fifth corps, composed of the second division of grenadiers, of the 12th, 18th, and 26th divisions of infantry, and two divisions of cavalry, was, on the 30th, at Wolkowisk. Prince Bagrathion commanded this corps, which might probably amount to 40,000 men.

Lastly, the 6th and 15th divisions of infantry, and a division of cavalry, commanded by General Markow, was at the extremity of Volhynia.

The passage of the Wilia, which took place on the 25th of June, and the movement of the Duke of Reggio upon Janow, and towards Chatoui, obliged the corps of Wittgenstein to proceed towards Wilkomir and on its left; and the corps of Bagawout to make for Dunaburg by Mouchnicki and Dedroitse. These two corps were thus cut off from Wilna.

The third and fourth corps, and Russian Imperial Guards, retired from Wilna upon Nementschin, Swentziani, and Vidzoni. The King of Naples pressed them vigorously along the banks of the Wilia. The 10th regiment of Polish hussars, which was at the head of the column of the division of Count Sebastiani, came up near Lebowo, with a regiment of Cossacks of the party which covered the rear-guard, and charged at full gallop, killed nine, and made about a dozen prisoners. The Polish troops, which up to this moment have engaged in a charge, have shown rare resolution. They are animated by enthusiasm and passion.

On the 3d of July, the King of Naples marched upon Swentziani, and there overtook Baron de Tolly's rear-guard. He gave orders to General Montbrun to charge; but the Russians did not wait the attack, and retired with such precipitation, that a squadron of Uhlans, which was returning from a reconnoissance on the side of Mihailetki, fell in with our out-posts. It was charged by the 12th chasseurs, and the whole either taken or slain. Sixty men were taken with their horses. The Poles who are amongst these prisoners have applied to serve, and have been taken, full mounted, into the Polish troops.

On the 4th, at day-break, the King of Naples entered Swentziani, the Marshal Duke of Elchingen entered Maliatoni, and the Marshal Duke of Reggio, Avanta.

On the 30th of June, Marshal the Duke of Tarentum arrived at Russiena; he proceeded beyond that to Poneviez, Chawli, and Tesch.

The immense magazines which the Russians had in Samogitia have been burned by themselves, which has occasioned an enormous loss, not only to their finances, but still more to the subsistence of the people.

The corps of Doctorow, however, viz. the 6th corps, was, till the 27th of June, without any orders, and had made no movement. On the 28th it assembled, and put itself in motion, in order to proceed to the Dwina by marching on its flank. On the 30th, its advanced guard entered Soleinicki. It was charged by the light cavalry of General Baron Borde Soult, and driven out of the village. Doctorow, perceiving that he was anticipated, turned to the right, and made for Ochmiana. General Baron Pajol arrived at that place with his light cavalry, at the moment when Doctorow's vanguard entered it. General Pajol charged. The enemy was sabred and overthrown in the town; he lost 60 men killed, and 18 prisoners. General Pajol had five men killed, and some wounded. This charge was made by the 9th regiment of Polish lancers.

General Doctorow, seeing his route intercepted, fell back upon Olchanoni. Marshal the Prince of Eckmuhl, with a division of infantry, the cuirassiers of the division of Count Valence, and the second regiment of light cavalry of the guard, moved upon Ochmiani, in order to support General Pajol.

The corps of Doctorow, thus cut off and driven towards the south, continued to prosecute the movement on the right by forced marches, with the sacrifice of its baggage, upon Smoroghoni, Donowcheff, and Robouil nicki, whence he made for the Dwina. This movement had been foreseen. General Nansouty, with a division of cuirassiers, the division of light cavalry of Count Bruyeres, and Count Morand's division of infantry, advanced to Mikailitchki, with a view to cut off this corps. He arrived on the 3d at Swin, at the time when it passed that place, and pushed it briskly. He took a large number of waggons, and obliged the enemy to abandon some hundreds of baggage carts.

The uncertainty, the anxiety, the marches and counter-marches which these troops had endured, the fatigues which they had undergone, must have made them suffer severely.

Torrents of rain fell during thirty-six hours, without intermission. The weather has suddenly changed from extreme heat to very severe cold. Several thousands of horses have perished by the effects of this sudden transition. Convoys of artillery have been stopped by the mud.

This terrible storm, which has fatigued both men and beasts, has unavoidably retarded our march; and the corps of Doctorow, which successively fell in with the columns of General Borde Soult, of General Pajol, and General Nansouty, has narrowly escaped destruction.

Prince Bagrathion, with the 5th corps stationed more in the rear, marches towards the Dwina. He set out, on the 30th of June, from Wolkowisk to Minsk.

The King of Westphalia entered Grodno the same day. The division Dombrowski passed it first. The Hetman Platoff was still at Grodno with his Cossacks. When charged by the light cavalry of Prince Poniatowski, the Cossacks were dispersed in every direction. Twenty were killed and sixty made prisoners. At Grodno were found materials for 100,000 rations of bread, and some remains of the magazine.

It had been foreseen, that Bagrathion would fall back upon the Dwina, by drawing as near as possible to Dunaburg; and the General of Division, Count Grouchy, had been sent to Bodganow. He was on the 3d at Trabmi. Marshal the Prince of Eckmuhl, reinforced by two divisions, was on the 4th at Witchnew. If Prince Poniatowski had vigorously pressed the rear-guard of the corps of Bagrathion, that corps would have been endangered.

All the enemy,s corps are in a state of the greatest uncertainty. The Hetman Platoff was still ignorant on the 30th of June, that Wilna had been two days in the possession of the French. He took a direction towards that city, as far Lida, at which place he changed his route, and moved towards the South.

The sun, during the whole of the 4th, re-established the roads. Every thing is now organising at Wilna. The suburbs have suffered by the vast crowds of people that rushed into them during the continuance of the tempest. There was a Russian apparatus there for 60,000 rations. Another has been established for an equal number of rations. Magazines are forming. The head of the convoys arrives at Kowno by the Niemen. Twenty thousand quintals of flour, and a million rations of biscuit, have just arrived here from Dantzic.

SIXTH BULLETIN.

WILNA, *July* 11, 1812.

THE King of Naples continued to follow the enemy's rear-guard. On the 5th, he met the enemy's cavalry in a position upon the Dziana. He caused it to be charged by the brigade of light cavalry commanded by General Baron Subervie. The Prussian regiments, the Wurtembergers and Poles, which form a part of this brigade, charged with the greatest intrepidity. They overturned a line of Russian dragoons and hussars, and took 900 prisoners, with their horses. When they arrived on the other side of the Dziana, they broke down the bridges and shewed a disposition to defend the passage of the river. General Count Montbrun then brought up his five batteries of light artillery, which, during several hours, carried destruction into the ranks of the enemy. The loss of the Russians has been considerable.

General Count Sebastiani arrived on the same day at Vidzoni, whence the Emperor of Russia had departed on the preceding evening.

Our advanced guard is upon the Dwina.

General Count Nansouty was, on the 5th of July, at Postavonia. In order to pass the Dziana, he proceeded six miles farther on the right of the King of Naples. The General of Brigade Roussel, with the 9th regiment of Polish light cavalry, and the 2d regiment of Prussian hussars, passed the river, overthrew six Russian squadrons, sabred a great number, and took 45 prisoners, with several officers. General Nansouty praises the conduct of General Roussel, and mentions with commendation, Lieut. Borke, of the Prussian hussars, the sub-officer Kranse, and the hussar Lutze. His Majesty has granted the insignia of the Legion of Honour to General Roussel, and to the officers and sub-officers above named.

General Nansouty took 130 Russian mounted hussars and dragoons prisoners.

On the 3d of July, the communication was opened between Grodno and Wilna, by Lida. The Hetman Platoff, with 6000 Cossacks, when driven out of Grodno, moved towards Lidna, and found there the French posts. He descended to Ivie on the 5th.

General Count Grouchy occupied Witchnew, Traboni, and Soubolnicki. General Baron Pajol was at Perchia; General Baron Borde

Soult was at Blakchtoni; Marshal the Prince of Eckmuhl was in advance of Bobrowitski, pushing heads of columns in every direction.

Platoff retreated precipitately, on the 6th, to Nikolaew.

Prince Bagrathion, having set out in the beginning of July from Wolkowisk on his route for Wilna, was intercepted in his march. He returned back with a view to reach Minsk: anticipated there by the Prince of Eckmuhl, he altered his direction, gave up his intention of proceeding towards the Dwina, and moved towards the Borysthenes, by Bobruisk, across the marshes of the Beresina.

Marshal the Prince of Eckmuhl entered Minsk on the 8th. He found there considerable magazines of flour, hay, clothing, &c. Bagrathion had already arrived at Novoi-Swergiew: perceiving that he was anticipated, he sent orders to burn the magazines; but the Prince of Eckmuhl did not give time for effecting these orders.

The King of Westphalia was on the 9th at Novogrodek; General Reynier, at Kouina: magazines, baggage-waggons, quantities of medicines, and stragling parties, fall into our hands every instant. The Russian divisions are straying in these countries without any previously arranged route, pursued on every side, losing their baggage, burning their magazines, destroying their artillery, and leaving their places without defence.

General Baron Colbert took, at Vileika, a magazine of 300 quintals of flour, an hundred thousand rations of bread, &c. He found also at Vileika a chest containing 20,000 francs, in copper money.

All these advantages have scarcely cost the French army a man. Since the opening of the campaign, there have been but about thirty killed in all the corps, about 100 wounded, and ten prisoners; whilst we have already taken from 2,000 to 2,500 Russians prisoners.

The Prince of Schwartzenberg passed the Bug at Droghitschin, pursued the enemy in different directions, and made himself master of many baggage-carts. The Prince of Schwartzenberg praises the reception he has met with from the inhabitants, and the spirit of patriotism which animates these countries.

Thus, ten days after opening the campaign, our advanced posts are upon the Dwina. Almost the whole of Lithuania, containing four millions of inhabitants, has been conquered. The operations of the war commenced at the passage of the Vistula. The projects of the Emperor were from that time plainly unfolded, and he had no time to lose in carrying them into execution. Thus, the army has been making forced marches from the period of passing that river, in order to advance by means of manœuvres upon the Dwina; for the distance between the Vistula and the Dwina is greater than that between the Dwina and Mosiete, or Petersburgh.

The Russians appear to be concentrating themselves upon Dunaburg; they give out that it is their intention to wait for us, and to give us battle before we enter their ancient provinces,—after having abandoned Poland without a contest, as if they were constrained by justice, and

wished to restore a country badly acquired, inasmuch as it was not gained by treaties, or by the right of conquest.

The heat continues to be very violent.

The people of Poland are in motion on all sides. The White Eagle is hoisted every where. Priests, nobles, peasants, women, all call for the independence of their nation. The peasants are extremely jealous of the happiness of the peasants of the Grand Duchy, who are free; for, whatever may be said to the contrary, liberty is considered by the Lithuanians as the greatest blessing. The peasants express themselves with a vivacity of elocution, which would not seem to belong to the climates of the North; and all embrace with transport, the hope that the result of the struggle will be the re-establishment of their liberty. The peasants of the Grand Duchy have gained by their liberty:—not that they are richer, but that the proprietors are obliged to be moderate, just, and humane; because, otherwise, the peasants would quit their lands in order to seek better proprietors. Thus the noble loses nothing; he is only obliged to be just, and the peasant gains much. It must be an agreeable gratification for the heart of the Emperor, to witness, in crossing the Grand Duchy, the transports of joy and gratitude which the blessing of liberty, granted to four millions of men, has excited.

Six regiments of infantry are just ordered to be raised by a new levy in Lithuania; and four regiments of cavalry have been offered by the nobility.

SEVENTH BULLETIN

WILNA *July 16th*, 1812.

HIS Majesty has erected upon the right bank of the Wilna an intrenched camp, surrounded by redoubts; and constructed a citadel upon the mountain, on which was the ancient palace of the Jagellons. Thus, two bridges upon piles are being constructed. Three bridges upon rafts are already established.

On the 8th, his Majesty reviewed a part of his guards, composed of Laborde's and Roguet's divisions, commanded by Marshal the Duke of Treviso, and the old guards under the orders of Marshal the Duke of Dantzic, in front of the intrenched camp. The fine appearance of these troops excited general admiration.

On the 4th, Marshal the Duke of Tarentum set out from his head-quarters in Rossien, the capital of Samogitia, one of the finest and most fertile provinces in Poland; the General of Brigade, Baron Ricard, with a part of the 7th division, to march upon Poniewicz; the Prussian General Kleist had been sent upon Chawli; and the Prussian Brigadier de Jeannerel, with another Prussian brigade, upon Tilch. These three generals have arrived at their destinations. General Kleist was only able to reach a single Russian hussar,—the enemy having hastily evacuated Chawli, after setting the magazines on fire.

General Ricard arrived early on the morning of the 6th, at Poniewicz. He had the good fortune to save the magazines which were in it, and which contained 30,000 quintals of meal. He took 160 prisoners, among whom were four officers. The expedition does the greatest honour to the Prussian Death Hussars, who were charged with the execution of it. His Majesty has bestowed the Legion of Honour on the Commandant of it, on Lieutenant de Reven, the Sub-officers Werner and Pommeroit, and Brigadier Grabouski, who in this affair distinguished themselves.

The inhabitants of the province of Samogitia are distinguished for their patriotism; they were free, their country was rich, but their destinies changed with the fall of Poland. The better and finest parts of the country were given to Souboff: the peasants, free as they were, were compelled to become slaves.

The flank movement made by the army upon Wilna having turned this fine province, it will be of the utmost utility to the army. Two thousand horses are on their march to repair the losses of the artillery. Considerable magazines have been preserved. The march of the army from Kowno upon Wilna, and from Wilna upon Dunaburg and Minsk, has obliged the enemy to abandon the banks of the Niemen, and rendered that river free, by which numerous convoys arrive at Kowno.

We have at this moment more than 150,000 quintals of meal, 2,000,000 rations of biscuit, 600,000 quintals of rice, &c. The convoys succeed each other with rapidity; the Niemen is covered with boats.

The passage of the Niemen took place on the 24th, and the Emperor entered Wilna on the 28th. The 1st army of the West, commanded by the Emperor Alexander, is composed of nine divisions of infantry, and four of cavalry: driven from post to post, it now occupies the intrenched camp at Drissa, in which the King of Naples, with the corps of Marshals the Dukes of Elchingen and Reggio, several divisions of the 1st corps, and cavalry of the Counts Nansouty and Montbrun, keep it. The 2d army, commanded by Prince Bagrathion, was on the 1st of July at Kobrin, where it had collected. The 9th and 18th divisions, under general Tormazow, were still farther off. On the first intelligence of the passage of the Niemen, Bagrathion put himself in motion to march upon Wilna; he effected his junction with Platoff's Cossacks, who were opposite Grodno. Arrived upon the source of the Ivie, he learned that the road to Wilna was shut against him: he discovered that the execution of the orders he had received would be rash, and cause his ruin,—Soubolnicki, Troboue, Witchnew, Volojinck, being occupied by General Grouchy, Generel Baron Pajol, and the Prince of Eckmuhl's corps; he therefore retrograded, and took the direction of Minsk: but, arrived midway towards that town, he learned that the Prince of Eckmuhl had entered it; he again retrograded: from Newig he marched upon Slousk, and from thence upon Bobruisk, from whence he will have no other resource than that of passing the Borysthenes.

Thus the two armies are completely divided and separated, there being between them the distance of a hundred leagues. The Prince of Eckmuhl has seized upon the strong place of Borisow, upon the Beresina; 60,000lb. of powder, 16 pieces of besieging artillery, and some hospitals, have fallen into our power. Considerable magazines were set on fire; a part was, however, saved.

On the 10th, General Latour Maubourg sent the division of light cavalry, commanded by Rosnieki, in advance towards Mir. It met the enemy's rear-guard at a short distance from the town. A very brisk engagement took place. Notwithstanding the inferiority of the Polish division in number, it remained master of the field. The General of Cossacks, Gregoriow, was killed, and 1500 Russians were killed and wounded. Our loss, at the utmost, was not more than five hundred. The Polish light cavalry fought with the greatest intrepidity, and its courage supplied the want of number. The same day we entered Mir.

On the 13th the King of Westphalia had his head-quarters at Nisvy.

The Viceroy has arrived at Dockchilsoui.

The Bavarians, commanded by General Count Gouvion St. Cyr, were reviewed on the 14th, at Wilna, by the Emperor. Deroy's and Wrede's divisions are very fine. These troops have marched on Slouboku.

The Diet at Warsaw, being constituted into a general Confederation of Poland, has named Prince Adam Czartorinski for its President. This Prince, aged 80 years, has for 50 years been Marshal of the Diet of Poland. The first act of the Diet was to declare the kingdom of Poland re-established. A deputation from the Confederation waited upon his Majesty at Wilna, and submitted to his approbation and protection the Act of Confederation:—

Speech of the Count Palatine Wybieki, President of the Deputation, to the Emperor Napoleon.

SIRE,—The Diet of the Duchy of Warsaw, reunited at the approach of your Majesty's puissant armies, has discerned at once, that they have rights to reclaim, and duties of the most elevated order to fulfil. By an unanimous voice it has constituted itself a general Confederation of Poland; it has declared Poland re-established in her rights, and all the usurpatory and arbitrary acts which would have destroyed her existence, to be annulled, and of no force.

"Sire,—Your Majesty labours for posterity and for history; as all Europe cannot misunderstand our rights, no more can we misconceive our duties. A nation, free and independent from the earliest ages,—we did not lose our territories and our independence, either by treaty or by conquest, but by perfidy and by treason. Treason never could constitute a right. We have seen our last King dragged to Petersburgh, and there perish,—and our nation torn in pieces, and parted amongst Princes against whom she had not made war, and who had not conquered her.

"Our rights will, therefore, appear evident in the eyes of men, and in the eyes of God himself. We have a right to declare ourselves Poles, to re-establish the throne of the Jagellons and Sobieskis—to seize again on our national existence—to re-assemble our divided members—to arm ourselves for our native country; and to prove, in combating for her, that we are worthy descendants of our forefathers.

"Whatever constitutes our rights, constitutes likewise our duties. Thanks to your Gracious Majesty, four millions of Poles are now free, and governed by the Polish laws: but the happiness which they enjoy has not, under the existing circumstances, suffocated the sentiments of duty exacted by their country, which are engraven on their hearts, and are commanded by Heaven itself.

"Our brethren, forming the greater part of the population of Poland, are still curbed under the oppression of the Russians. We dare to reclaim their rights, and to present a centre of re-union for the whole Polish family.

"Could your Majesty disavow or blame us, for having done what our duty, as Poles, exacted of us; and for having re-assumed our rights? Yes, Sire, the Polish country is proclaimed from this day; she exists in equity, but will she exist in fact? Duty and justice legitimize our resolution; but will the strength be on our side? And God,—has he not sufficiently punished Poland for her divisions,—will he perpetuate our misfortunes,—and shall the Poles, who have nourished the love of their country, descend into the grave, melancholy, and without hope?—No! you, Sire, have been raised up by Providence,—its strength is put into your Majesty's hands—and the existence of our Duchy is due to the puissance of your arms.

"The Confederation has deputed us to wait on you, to submit its Act of Confederation to your supreme sanction, and to request your protection for the kingdom of Poland.

"Say, Sire, 'The kingdom of Poland exists,' and that decree will to the world be equivalent to the reality!

"We are sixteen millions of Polanders, among whom there is not one whose blood, whose arm, whose fortune, is not devoted to your Majesty. Every sacrifice will appear light to us, when it is to effect the restoration of our native country, from the Dwina to the Dniester, from the Borysthenes to the Oder. One single word from your Majesty will devote to you every arm, every effort, and every heart. This unprecedented war, which Russia,—notwithstanding the remembrance of Austerlitz, of Pultusk, of Eylau, of Friedland,—notwithstanding the oaths taken at Tilsit and Erfurth,—has dared to declare, is, we doubt not, Sire, a decree of Providence, which, touched with the misfortunes of our nation, has resolved to put an end to them. This second Polish war is scarcely commenced, and already we bring our homage to your Majesty, in the capital of the Jagellons. Already are your Majesty's eagles on the Dwina; and the armies of Russia, separated, divided, cut off, wander about, and seek in vain to re-unite and form themselves.

"The interest of your Majesty's empire requires the re-establishment of Poland; and, probably, the honour of France is equally interested in it. If the dismemberment of Poland was the sign of the declension of the French Monarchy, may her re-establishment be a proof of the prosperity to which your Majesty has elevated France! Oppressed Poland has turned her eyes for almost three centuries towards France, that great and generous nation. But fate has reserved this termination for the Head of the Fourth dynasty---for Napoleon the Great, before whom the policy of three centuries were but a momentary object, and the space from South to North but a single point.

"We present to your Majesty the Act of Confederation, which claims the revival and existence of Poland. We renew before you our oath, in the name of all our brethren, to preserve the solemn engagement to the very end; and with the concurrence of all our minds, of all our means, and, should it be needful, of all the blood which runs in our veins,---to carry on the enterprize which we shall not have formed in vain, if your Majesty will deign to support it."

To the Act of Confederation his Majesty replied as follows:---

"Gentlemen Deputies of the Confederation of Poland,---

"I have heard with interest what you have related to me.

"Poles! I would have thought and acted like you: like you I would have voted in the Assembly at Warsaw. Love of the country is the first duty of civilized men.

"In my situation I have many interests to conciliate, and many duties to perform. Had I reigned during the first, second, or third partition of Poland, I would have armed all my people to support you. As soon as victory enabled me to restore your ancient laws to your capital, and a part of your provinces, I did it,---without prolonging a war which would have continued to spill the blood of my subjects.

"I love your nation. For sixteen years I have seen your soldiers by my side, in the fields of Italy, as well as those of Spain.

"I applaud all you have done; I authorise the efforts you wish to make: I will do every thing that depends on me to second your resolutions.

"If your efforts are unanimous, you may conceive the hope of reducing your enemies to acknowledge your rights; but in these countries, so distant and extensive, it is entirely upon the unanimity of the efforts of the population which covers them, that you must found your hopes of success.

"I have held to you the same language since my first appearance in Poland; I must add here, that I have guaranteed to the Emperor of Austria the integrity of his dominions: and that I cannot sanction any manœuvre, or any movement, which may tend to disturb the peaceable possession of what remains to him of the Polish provinces. Let Lithuania, Samogitia, Witepsk, Polotsk, Mohilow, Volhynia, the Ukraine, Podolia, be animated with the same spirit which I have seen in Great

Poland, and Providence will crown with success your holy cause. He will recompense that devotion to your country which has rendered you so interesting, and acquired you so many claims to my esteem and protection, upon which you may depend under every circumstance."

EIGHTH BULLETIN.

GLAUBOKOE, *July 22d*, 1812.

THE corps of the Prince Bagrathion is composed of four divisions of infantry, from 22 to 24,000 men strong: of Platoff's Cossacks, forming 6,000 horse; and from 4 to 5,000 cavalry. Two divisions of this corps (the 9th and 15th) wished to rejoin him by Pinsk; they were intercepted, and obliged to return by Volhynia.

On the 14th, General Latour Maubourg, who follows the rear-guard of Bagrathion, was at Romanoff. On the 16th, Prince Poniatowski had his head-quarters there.

In the affair of the 10th, which took place at Romanoff, General Roznieckí, commanding the light cavalry of the 4th cavalry corps, lost 600 men, killed wounded, or prisoners. We have no superior officers to regret. General Roznieckí states, that the bodies of Count Pahlen, General of Division, and of the Russian Colonels Adronoff and Jesowayski, have been recognized on the field of battle.

The prince of Schwartzenberg had his head-quarters on the 13th, at Prazana. On the 11th and 12th occupied the important position of Pinsk, with a detachment, which took some men and considerable magazines. Twelve Austrian Hulans charged forty-six Cossacks, pursued them during several leagues, and took six of them. The Prince of Schwartzenberg marches on Minsk.

General Reynier returned, on the 19th, to Slonim, to guarantee the Duchy of Warsaw from an incursion, and to observe the two divisions of the enemy which had re-entered Volhynia.

On the 12th, General Baron Pajol, who was at Ighoumen, sent Captain Vandois with 50 cavalry to Khaloui. This detachment took there a part of 200 carriages, belonging to Bagrathion's corps, and made prisoners six officers, 200 cannoneers, 300 men attached to the train, and 800 fine artillery horses. Captain Vandois, finding himself 15 leagues distant from the army, did not think it practicable to carry off this convoy, and burnt it. He has brought with him the horses and the prisoners.

On the 15th, the Prince of Eckmuhl was at Ighoumen. General Pajol was at Jachitsie, having posts on Swislock. Bagrathion learning this, renounced the idea of marching to Bobruisk, and proceeded 15 leagues lower down, on the side of Mozier.

On the 17th, the Prince of Eckmuhl was at Gologníno.

On the 15th, General Grouchy was at Borisow. A party which he sent on Star Lepel, took considerable magazines, and two companies of miners, of eight officers, and 200 men.

On the 18th, this General was at Kokanoff. On the same day, at two in the morning, General Baron Colbert entered Orcha, where he took possession of immense magazines of flour, oats, and cloathing. He afterwards passed the Borysthenes, and proceeded in pursuit of a convoy of artillery.

Smolensk is in alarm: every thing is removing to Moscow. An officer, sent by the Emperor Alexander to cause the evacuation of the magazines at Orcha, was quite astonished to find the place in the possession of the French. This officer was taken with his dispatches.

While Bagrathion was briskly pursued in his retreat, anticipated, separated, and removed from the main army,—that army, commanded by the Emperor Alexander, retreated on the Dwina. On the 14th, General Sebastiani, following the rear-guard, cut down 500 Cossacks, and arrived at Drouia.

On the 18th, the Duke of Reggio advanced upon Dunaburg, burnt the fine barracks which the enemy had constructed there, took a plan of the works, burnt some magazines, and took 150 prisoners. After this diversion on the right, he moved on Drouia.

On the 15th, the enemy,—who was concentrated in his intrenched camp of Drissa, to the number of from 100 to 120,000 men,—being informed that our light cavalry did not keep a strict watch, threw over a bridge, sent across 5,000 infantry and 5,000 cavalry, attacked General Sebastiani unexpectedly, drove him back one league, and caused him a loss of 100 killed, wounded, and prisoners, among whom were a captain and a sub-lieutenant of the 11th chasseurs. The general of Brigade St. Genies, who was mortally wounded, remained in the power of the enemy.

On the 16th, the Marshal Duke of Treviso, with a part of the foot guards, and the horse guards, and the light Bavarian cavalry, arrived at Glaubokoe. The Viceroy arrived at Dockechistie on the 17th.

On the 18th, the Emperor removed his head-quarters to Glaubokoe.

On the 20th, the Marshals Dukes of Istria and Treviso were at Ouchatsch, the Viceroy at Kamen, and the King of Naples at Disna.

On the 18th, the Russian army evacuated their intrenched camp of Drissa, defended by twelve palisadoed redoubts, united by a covered way, and extending 3,000 toises on the river. These works cost a year of labour,—we have levelled them. The immense magazines they contained were either burnt or thrown into the water.

On the 19th, the Emperor Alexander was at Witepsk.

On the same day, General Count Nansouty was opposite Polotsk.

On the 20th, the King of Naples passed the Dwina, and covered the right bank of the river with his cavalry. All the preparations the enemy had made to defend the passage of the Dwina, have been useless. The magazines he has been forming at a great expence for these three years past, have been entirely destroyed; the same has happened to his works, which, according to the reports of the people of the country, have cost

the Russians in one year not less than 6,000 men. One can hardly guess on what ground they flattered themselves, that they would be attacked in the encampments which they had intrenched.

General Count Grouchy has reconnoitred Babinovitch and Semno. On all sides we are marching upon the Oula; this river is joined by a canal to the Beresina, which runs into the Borysthenes. Thus we are masters of the communication from the Baltic to the Black Sea.

In his movements the enemy has been obliged to destroy his baggage, and to throw his artillery and arms into the rivers. All the Poles of his army avail themselves of his precipitate retreat, to desert; and wait in the woods the arrival of the French.

The number of Poles who have deserted the Russian army, may be calculated to amount at least to 20,000 men.

Marshal the Duke of Belluno, with the 9th corps, is advancing upon the Vistula.

Marshal the Duke of Castiglione has set out for Berlin, to take the command of the 11th corps.

The country between the Oula and the Dwina is very beautiful, and in the highest state of cultivation. We often meet with beautiful country seats, and extensive convents. In the town of Glaubokoe alone there are two convents, which may contain each 1,200 sick.

NINTH BULLETIN.

BECHENKOVISKI, *July 25th*, 1812.

The Emperor, taking the road of Ouchatsch, established, on the 23d, his head-quarters at Kemen. The Viceroy occupied, on the 22d, with his advanced guard, the bridge of Botscheiskovo. A *reconnoissance* of 200 horse, detached on Bechenkoviski, fell in with two squadrons of Russian hussars, and two of Cossacks,—charged them, and took or killed a dozen men, of whom one was an officer. The Chef d'Escadron Lorenzi praises the conduct of Captains Rossi and Ferreri.

On the 23d, at six o'clock in the morning, the Viceroy arrived at Bechenkoviski. At ten he passed the river, and threw a bridge over the Dwina. The enemy were inclined to dispute the passage; but his artillery was dismounted. Colonel Lacroix, Aid-de-camp of the Viceroy, had his thigh broken by a ball.

The Emperor arrived at Bechenkoviski on the 24th, at two o'clock in the afternoon. The division of cavalry of General Count Buryeres and the division of General Count St. Germain, were sent on the route to Witepsk. They reposed when they had performed half their march.

On the 20th, the Prince of Eckmuhl advanced upon Mohilow. The garrison, which consisted of 2,000 men, had the temerity to wish to defend it; but they were sabred by the light cavalry. On the 21st, 3,000 Cossacks assailed the advanced posts of the Prince of Eckmuhl; they were

the advanced guard of Prince Bagrathion, arrived from Bobruisk. A battalion of the 85th arrested this cloud of light cavalry, and drove it back to a considerable distance. Bagrathion appears to have availed himself of the little activity with which he was pursued, to advance upon Bobruisk; and thence he returned against Mohilow.

We occupy Mohilow, Orcha, Disna, and Polotsk. We are marching on Witepsk, where, it appears, the Russian army is concentrated.

TENTH BULLETIN.

WITEPSK, *July* 31, 1812.

The Emperor of Russia and the Grand Duke Constantine have quitted the army, and repaired to the capital. On the 17th, the Russian army left the intrenched camp of Drissa, and marched towards Polotsk and Witepsk. The Russian army which was at Drissa consisted of five corps-d'armée, each of two divisions,—and of four divisions of cavalry. One corps-d'armée, that of Prince Wittgenstein, remained for the purpose of covering St. Petersburg; the four other corps, having arrived on the 24th at Witepsk, crossed to the left bank of the Dwina. The corps of Ostermann, with a part of the cavalry of the guards, put itself in motion at day-break on the 25th, and marched upon Ostrovno.

Battle of Ostrovno.—On the 25th of July, General Nansouty, with the divisions Bruyeres and St. Germain, and the 8th regiment of light infantry, encountered the enemy two leagues in advance of Ostrovno. The action commenced. Several charges of cavalry took place; all of them were in favour of the French. The light cavalry covered itself with glory. The King of Naples mentions the brigade Pire, composed of the 8th Hussars, and 16th Chasseurs, as having distinguished itself.

The Russian cavalry, of which a part belonged to the guards, was overthrown. The batteries which the enemy opened upon our cavalry, were carried. The Russian infantry, who advanced to support their artillery, were broken and sabred by our light cavalry.

On the 26th, the Viceroy marching with the division Delzon at the head of the columns, an obstinate action of the advanced guard, of from 15 to 20,000 men, took place a league beyond Ostrovno. The Russians were driven from their positions one after another. The woods were carried by the bayonet.

The King of Naples, and the Viceroy, mention with praise Generals Baron Delzon, Huard, and Roussel. The 8th light infantry, the 84th and 92d regiments of the line, and the 1st regiment of Croats, distinguished themselves.

General Roussel, a brave soldier, after being the whole day at the head of the battalions, was visiting the advanced posts at ten at night, when a sentinel took him for an enemy, fired upon him, and the ball shattered his skull. He ought to have died three hours sooner, on the field of battle, by the hands of the enemy.

On the 27th, at day-break, the Viceroy made the division Broussier file off in advance. The 18th regiment of light infantry, and the brigade of light cavalry of the Baron de Pire, wheeled to the right. The division Broussier marched by the great road, and repaired a small bridge which the enemy had destroyed. At day-break, the enemy's rear-guard, consisting of 10,000 cavalry, was perceived drawn up *en echellon* on the plain; their right resting on the Dwina, and their left on a wood lined with infantry and artillery. General Count Broussier took post on an eminence with the 53d regiment, waiting till the whole of his division had passed the defile. Two companies of voltigeurs had marched in advance, alone; they skirted the back of the river, advancing towards that enormous mass of cavalry, which made a forward movement, and surrounded these two hundred men, who were thought to be lost, and who ought to have been so. It happened otherwise. They concentrated themselves with the greatest coolness, and remained during a whole hour hemmed in on all sides; having brought down more than 300 horsemen of the enemy, these two companies gave the French cavalry time to debouche.

The division Delzon defiled on the right. The King of Naples directed the wood and the enemy's batteries to be attacked. In less than an hour all the positions of the enemy were carried; and he was driven across the plain beyond a small river which enters the Dwina below Witepsk. The army took a position on the banks of this river, at the distance of a league from the town.

The enemy displayed in the plain 15,000 cavalry, and 60,000 infantry. A battle was expected next day. The Russians boasted that they wished to give battle. The Emperor spent the remainder of the night in reconnoitring the field, and in making his dispositions for the next day; but at day-break the Russian army was retreating in all directions towards Smolensk.

The Emperor was on an height very near the 200 voltigeurs, who alone on the plain had attacked the right of the enemy's cavalry. Struck by their fine conduct, he sent to inquire what corps they belonged to. They answered, "*To the 9th; and three-fourths of us are lads of Paris.*" "Tell them," said the Emperor, "that they are brave fellows: they all deserve the cross!"

The fruits of the three actions of Ostrovno are 10 pieces of cannon of Russian manufacture taken, the cannoneers sabred; 20 caissons of ammunition; 1500 prisoners; 5 or 6000 Russians killed or wounded. Our loss amounted to 200 killed, 900 wounded, and about 50 prisoners.

The king of Naples bestows particular praise on Generals Bruyeres, Pire, and Ornano, and on Col. Radzivill, commandant of the 9th Polish lancers, an officer of singular intrepidity.

The red hussars of the Russian guard have been cut up. They lost 400 men, many of whom are prisoners. The Russians had three Gene-

rals killed or wounded. A considerable number of Colonels and superior Officers of their army remained on the field of battle.

On the 28th at day-break, we entered Witepsk, a town of 30,000 inhabitants. It has 20 convents. We have found in it some magazines, particularly one of salt, valued at 15,000,000.

While the army was marching on Witepsk, the prince of Eckmuhl was attacked at Mohilow.

Bagrathion passed the Beresina at Bobruisk, and marched upon Novoibickow. At day-break on the 23d, 3,000 Cossacks attacked the 3d regiment of chasseurs, and took 100 of them, among whom were the colonel and four officers, all wounded. The *generale* was beat; an action commenced. The Russian General Sieverse, with two select divisions, began the attack. From eight in the morning till five in the afternoon, the firing was kept up on a strip of wood, and at a bridge which the Russians wished to force. At five, the Prince of Eckmuhl caused three chosen battalions to advance, put himself at their head, overthrew the Russians, carried their positions, and pursued them for a league. The loss of the Russians is estimated at 3,000 killed and wounded, and 1,100 prisoners. We lost 700 killed and wounded. Bagrathion repulsed, retired upon Bickow, where he passed the Borysthenes, to advance towards Smolensk.

The battles of Mohilow and Ostrovno have been brilliant, and honourable to our army. We never have had engaged more than the half of the force which the enemy presented, the ground not being suitable for greater developements.

Report on the Demolition of the intrenched camp of Drissa, and on the Position of Drouia, to his Excellency the Duke of Reggio, commanding in Chief the Second corps of the Grand Army.

Monseigneur.—I have the honour of acquainting your Excellency, that conformably to your orders, I repaired on the 21st inst. to Drouia, with M. De Laplace, Aide-de-camp to his Highness the Prince of Neufchatel.

We found our last videttes about three quarters of a league from that town, on the road of Slobodka; we, however, penetrated thither, and found that the town was totally evacuated by the enemy, who confined himself to observing the river with one company of Cossacks and two of dragoons: at least, so we are told by some inhabitants with whom we are able to converse.

The river is very much confined at this place; and its banks are rugged and impracticable. It appeared to me about 60 toises in width. There were two batteries on the other bank, one of seven embrasures; to enfilade the avenues of the town, and other ravines; but as these batteries were not fired, we supposed that they were no longer mounted with cannon.

After having examined the position of Drouia, I next day repaired to the intrenched camp of Drissa, where I arrived at the same time with the

rear-guard of the division of General Merle. I immediately set about reconnoitring the camp: but the enemy still occupying a portion of ground in the rear of their lines, and even some works on the right, (turning your back to the river), it was not possible for me to penetrate every where: the night, besides, prevented me from continuing this reconnoissance.

The demolition of the works had been begun immediately after the arrival of the troops. The arch, of great breadth, formed by the line of the works, is about two leagues in extent, and is connected to the other bank by batteries. There were also batteries on the left bank; but they were quite open in their gorge. The camp is about 2000 toises in its greatest depth, from the most advanced works to the river. It was defended by a series of redoubts, and by open batteries placed in the intervals of the redoubts. Intrenchments, very steep, and of 100 toises in length, are formed in front of each redoubt. There are two lines of works nearly similar. The ground more exposed and more practicable on the left quarter, induced the enemy to increase his defence on that side; and he placed there a large lengthened work, consisting of an immense bastion, two curtains, and two redoubts insulated from the works by their fosses. The enemy had placed, also, towards the centre of the curve formed by the river, a very large flat fortification to serve as a *tête de pont.* It was on the middle of the gorge of this work that the principal bridge was placed upon very large pontoons.

The works in general, but particularly this last, have a considerable relief, and are perfectly well executed. The batteries have fosses wider than those of the redoubts, doubtless in consequence of the greater quantities of earth required by the breadth of the platforms. These batteries are neither palisadoed in the fosse, nor enclosed at their gorge; almost all the redoubts are palisadoed in their fosses. Some palisades of the fosses, a portion of the platforms of the batteries, some barriers, and some trifling entrenchments on the left, were all that remained still unfinished when the enemy evacuated the camp.

This camp must have cost the enemy prodigious labour. Besides the immensity of its extent, it may be said that works have been lavished upon it without much necessity. These works are also very ill-placed, because they do not flank each other at all, or do it insufficiently; and it is astonishing that the Russian engineers could commit so gross a bluder.

The enemy was obliged to cut down a considerable extent of the wood on the left, both to erect his works and to unmask them. Though the wood is marshy and of difficult access, the enemy had still formed abattis of sixty or seventy toises in width, even at the opening from the wood; so that this portion of the circuit of the camp is very strong, as well as that of the continued work upon which it touches. The quarter on the right is less strongly defended, and here would have been the true point of attack.

During the night which preceded the departure of the division, the enemy burnt all his magazines on the other bank. They were immense; and were estimated at many millions.

(Signed) DE MORAS, Lieutenant-Colonel of Engineers.

Polock, July 26, 1812.

ELEVENTH BULLETIN.

WITEPSK, *August* 4, 1812.

INTERCEPTED letters from the camp of Bagrathion, speak of the losses sustained by the corps in the battle of Mohilow, and of the number of desertions from which it has suffered on the route. Every Pole has remained in his own country; so that this corps, which, including the Cossacks of Platoff, amounted to fifty thousand men, is now reduced to less than thirty thousand. It will join the grand army on the 7th or 8th of August, at Smolensk.

The following is the position occupied by the army on the 4th of August:

Head-quarters at Witepsk, with four bridges on the Dwina.

The 4th corps at Samai, occupying Veluj, Porietche, and Ousirath.

The King of Naples at Roudenu, with the three first corps of cavalry.

The 1st corps commanded by Marshal the Prince of Eckmuhl, is at the mouth of the Beresina, on the Borysthenes, with two bridges over this last-mentioned river, and one bridge upon the Beresina, with double tetes-de-pont.

The 3d corps, commanded by Marshal the Duke of Elchingen, is at Liozna.

The 8th corps, commanded by the Duke of Abrantes, is at Orcha, with two bridges and tetes-de-pont upon the Borysthenes.

The 5th corps, commanded by Prince Poniatowski, is at Mohilow, with two bridges and tetes-de-pont upon the Borysthenes.

The 2d corps, commanded by Marshal the Duke of Reggio, is upon the Drissa, advanced before Polotsk, upon the road to Sebei.

The Prince of Schwartzenberg is with his corps at Slonim.

The 7th corps is upon Rozana.

The 4th corps of cavalry, with a division of infantry, commanded by General Count Maubourg, is before Bobruisk and Mozyr.

The 10th corps, commanded by the Duke of Tarentum, is before Dunaburg and Riga.

The 9th corps, commanded by the Duke of Belluno, is assembled at Tilsit.

The 11th corps, commanded by the Duke of Castiglione, is at Stettin.

His Majesty has sent the army into quarters of refreshment. The heat is excessive,—greater than what it was in Italy. The thermometer is at 26 and 27 degrees. The nights even are warm.

General Skamenskoi, with two divisions of the corps of Bagrathion, having been cut off from that corps, and not being able to rejoin it, entered Volhynia, effected a junction with the division of recruits commanded by General Tormasoff, and marched upon the 7th corps. He surprised and cut off the Saxon Brigadier-General Klengel, who had under his command an advanced guard of two battalions, and two squadrons of Prince Clement's regiment.

After a resistance of six hours' duration, the greater part of this advanced guard were killed or taken. General Count Reynier could not come up to their assistance sooner than two hours after the affair was over. Prince Schwartzenberg marched on the 30th of July, to join General Reynier, and push the war with great spirit against the enemy's divisions.

On the 19th, the Prussian General Grawert attacked the Russians at Eckau, in Courland, overthrew them, took two hundred prisoners, and killed a considerable number. General Grawert much commends Major Stiern, who, at the head of the first regiment of Prussian dragoons, took a prominent part in the affair. When Grawert had effected a junction with General Kleist, he drove the enemy before him on the road to Riga, and invested the tete-de-pont.

On the 20th, the Viceroy sent to Welij a brigade of Italian light cavalry: two hundred men charged four battalions of the depot, who were on their route to Twer, broke them, took four hundred prisoners, and one hundred waggons loaded with military stores.

On the 30th, the Aid-de-camp Traire, who had been sent forward with the Queen's regiment of dragoons of the Royal Italian Guard, arrived at Ousvrath, took a captain and forty men prisoners, and took possession of two hundred carriages loaded with flour.

On the 30th, Marshal the Duke of Reggio marched from Polotsk upon Sebei. He met General Wittgenstein, whose corps had been reinforced by that of Prince Repnin. An engagement took place near the castle of Jacoubovo. The 26th regiment of light infantry obtained much glory.

The division Legrand gloriously bore up against the fire of the entire of the enemy's corps.

On the 31st, the enemy marched upon the Drissa, in order to attack the Duke of Reggio, upon his flank, as he marched. The Marshal took up a position with the Drissa in his front.

On the 1st of August, the enemy were foolish enough to cross the Drissa, and to present themselves in battle array in front of the 2d corps. The Duke of Reggio allowed half the corps to cross, and as soon as he perceived about 15,000 men and fourteen pieces of cannon over, he unmasked a battery of forty pieces of cannon, which played upon them with grape-shot for nearly an hour. At the same time the divisions Legrand and Verdier made a running charge with the bayonet, and drove the fifteen thousand Russians into the river. All the artillery and military chests taken, three thousand prisoners, among whom were several officers,

and one of General Wittgenstein's Staff, together with three thousand five hundred men killed or wounded, are the result of this affair.

The affair of Drissa, those of Ostrovno, and Mohilow, might have been, in other wars, called three battles. The Duke of Reggio praises much General Count Legrand, who is remarkably cool in the field.

He also applauds the conduct of the 26th light infantry, and the 56th of the line.

The Emperor of Russia has ordered levies of men in the two Governments of Witepsk and Mohilow; but before his Ukases could reach those provinces, we were masters of them. These measures consequently have produced nothing.

We have found at Witepsk proclamations issued by Prince Alexander of Wurtemberg; and we have learned that the people of Russia are amusing themselves with singing *Te Deums* on account of the victories obtained by the Russians!

TWELFTH BULLETIN.

WITEPSK, *August 7th*, 1812.

At the battle of Drissa, the Russian General Koulnieu, a distinguished officer of the light troops, was killed; ten other Generals were wounded; four colonels were killed.

General Ricard, with his brigade, entered Dunaburg on the 1st of August. He found eight pieces of cannon; all the remainder had been taken away. The Duke of Tarentum arrived there on the 2d. Thus Dunaburg, which the enemy has been fortifying for five years,—where he has expended several millions,—which cost him more than 20,000 men during the labour, has been abandoned without firing a musket, and is in our power, like the other works of the enemy, and like the intrenched camp which he had on the Drissa.

In consequence of the taking of Dunaburg, his Majesty has ordered, that a park of 100 pieces of artillery, which he had formed at Magdeburg, and which had advanced upon the Niemen, should retrograde to Dantzic, and be put in *depôt* in that place. At the commencement of the campaign, two besieging parks of artillery had been prepared; one against Dunaburg, the other against Riga.

The Magazines of Witepsk are provisioned, and the hospitals organised. These ten days of repose are extremely useful to the army. The heat is, besides, excessive; we have it warmer here than in Italy. The harvest is superb; it appears that this extends to all Russia; last year it was bad every where. The crops will not begin to be cut before eight or ten days.

His Majesty has formed a large square before the palace which he occupies at Witepsk: this palace is situated upon the left bank of the Dwina. Every morning at six there is a grand parade, at which all the officers of the guard appear. One of the brigades of guards, in fine condition, alternately defiles.

THIRTEENTH BULLETIN

SMOLENSK, *August*, 21*st*, 1812.

It appears that in the battle of Mohilow, gained over Prince Bagrathion, on the 23d of July, the loss of the eneney was considerable.

The Duke of Tarentum found twenty pieces of cannon in Dunaburg, in place of eight, as had been announced. He obliged several ships, laden with more than 40,000 bombs, and other projectiles, to retire. An immense quantity of ammunition was destroyed by the enemy. The ignorance of the Russians in constructing fortifications is apparent in the works of Dunaburg and Drissa.

His Majesty gave the command of his right to the Prince of Schwartzenberg, by placing under his orders the 2d corps. The Prince marched against General Tormasoff, met and defeated him on the 12th; he pays the highest compliments to the Saxon and Austrian troops; the Prince of Schwartzenberg shewed in these circumstances equal activity. The Emperor has requested promotion and rewards for the officers of his corps d'armée who have distinguished themselves.

On the 8th, the Grand Army was placed in the following manner:—The Prince Viceroy was at Souria, with the 4th corps, his advanced guard occupying Vilegs, Ousveath, and Porulsch.

The King of Naples was at Inkovo; his cavalry occupied Lukovo.

Marshal the Duke of Elchingen, commanding the third corps, was at Loozno.

Marshal the Prince of Eckmuhl, commanding the first corps, was at Doubrouna. The fifth corps, commanded by Prince Poniatowski, was at Mohilow.

The Head-Quarters were at Witepsk.

The second corps, commanded by the Duke of Reggio, was upon the Drissa.

The tenth corps, commanded by the Duke of Tarentum, was upon Dunaburg and Riga.

On the 8th, 12,000 of the enemy's cavalry marched upon Inkovo, and attacked General Count Sebastiani's division, which for half a league was obliged to fight, retreating all the way, suffering and causing equal loss to the enemy. A company of voltigeurs, of the 24th regiment of light infantry, forming part of a battalion of that regiment, which had been confided to the cavalry, to maintain a position in a wood, was taken. We had about two hundred killed and wounded; the enemy may have lost the same number of men.

On the 12th, the enemy's army having united at Smolensk, marched by different points, with equal slowness and hesitation, upon Boreitch and Nadra.

The Prince of Eckmuhl collected all his troops to march against the enemy, and take possession of Smolensk, by proceeding thither by the other side of the Borysthenes.

The King of Naples and the Prince of Eckmuhl, set out from Liozna, and marched upon the Borysthenes, near to the mouth of the Beresina, opposite Klomins, where, on the night between the thirteenth and fourteenth, they threw two bridges over the Borysthenes.

The Viceroy set out from Souria, and marched by Janozetsche to Rasasna, where he arrived on the 14th.

General Count Grouchy collected the 3d corps of cavalry at Rasasna, on the 12th.

The Prince of Eckmuhl collected all his corps at Doubrouna on the 13th.

General Count Eble threw three bridges over the Rasasna on the 13th.

The Head-Quarters set out on the 13th from Witepsk, and arrived at Rasasna on the 14th.

Prince Poniatowski set out from Mohilow, and on the 13th arrived at Romanzoff.

On the 14th, at break of day, General Grouchy marched upon Leachri, chased two regiments of Cossacks from it, and there found the corps of General Count Nansouty. The same day the King of Naples, supported by the Duke of Elchingen, arrived at Krasnoi. The 27th enemy's division, consisting of 5,000 infantry, supported by 2,000 cavalry, and 12 pieces of cannon, was in a position before that town: it was attacked and forced in an instant, by the Duke of Elchingen. The 24th regiment of light infantry attacked the small town of Krasnoi with the bayonet, with great intrepidity: the cavalry executed some admirable charges. Baron Borde Soult, General of division, and the 3d regiment of chasseurs, distinguished themselves. The taking of eight pieces of cannon, 14 caissons, 1500 prisoners, with a field covered with more than 1000 Russian corpses, were the advantages of the battle of Krasnoi, in which the Russian division, consisting of 5000 men, suffered a loss of half its number.

His Majesty, on the 15th, had his head-quarters at Kovinitnia. On the 16th, in the morning, the heights of Smolensk were commanded. The town presented to our view an enclosure of 4,000 toises, ten feet thick, and twenty-five feet high, intersected with towers, several of which were armed with cannon of a heavy calibre. Upon the right of the Borysthenes we perceived and knew that the enemy faced about, and hastily retraced their steps to defend Smolensk. The Emperor reconnoitred the town, and placed his army in its position on the 16th. Marshal the Duke of Elchingen had the left leaning on the Borysthenes, the Prince of Eckmuhl the centre, Prince Poniatowski the right; the Guards were placed in reserve in the centre, the Viceroy in reserve on the right, and the cavalry under the orders of the King of Naples, at the extremity of the right; the Duke of Abrantes, with the 8th corps, lost his way, and made a false movement.

The 16th and half of the 17th were passed in observation. A fire of musketry was kept up along the line. The enemy occupied Smolensk with 30,000 men, and the remainder of their army was formed upon the

fine positions on the right bank of the river, opposite to the town, and communicating by three bridges. Smolensk is considered a strong town by the Russians, and the bulwark of Moscow.

On the 17th, at two in the afternoon, seeing that the enemy had not debouched, that they were fortifying themselves in Smolensk, and that they refused battle, notwithstanding the orders they had received, and the fine position they might have occupied, their right upon Smolensk, and their left upon the banks of the Borysthenes,—the enemy's General wanting resolution,—the Emperor marched upon the right, and ordered Prince Poniatowski to change his front, the right in advance, and to place his right to the Borysthenes, occupying one of the suburbs by posts and batteries, to destroy the bridge, and intercept the communication of the town with the right bank.

During this time, the Prince of Eckmuhl received orders to attack two of the suburbs which the enemy had intrenched, 200 toises distant from the town; and which were each defended by 7, or 8,000 men, and heavy cannon. General Count Friant had orders to complete the investment, by leaning his right towards Prince Poniatowski's corps, and his left to the right of the attack made by the Prince of Eckmuhl. At two in the afternoon, Count Bruyeres' division of cavalry, having driven away the Cossacks and enemy's cavalry, and approached the bridge highest up the river,—a battery of ten pieces of artillery was established upon this ground, opened a fire of grape-shot upon that part of the enemy's army which was upon the right bank of the river, and quickly obliged the Russian masses of infantry to evacuate that position.

The enemy then placed two batteries of twenty pieces of cannon in a convent, to annoy the battery which played upon the bridge. The Prince of Eckmuhl entrusted the attack of the suburbs on the right to Count Morand, and that of those on the left to General Count Gudin.

At three, the cannonade commenced. At half-past four a very brisk fire of musketry began; and at five, the divisions of Morand and Gudin carried the enemy's intrenched suburbs, with a cool and rare intrepidity, and pursued them to the covered-way, which was covered with Russian dead. Upon our left, the Duke of Elchingen attacked the position which the enemy had without the town, seized upon it, and pursued the enemy to the glacis.

At five o'clock the communication of the town with the right bank became difficult, and could only be accomplished by insolated men. Three batteries of breaching twelve-pounders were placed against the walls at six in the evening; one by Friant's division, and the two others by Morand's and Gudin's divisions. We drove the enemy from all the towers by howitzers, which played upon them.

The General of artillery, Count Sorbier, rendered the occupation of the covered-way by the enemy impossible, by two enfilading batteries. Nevertheless the enemy, who, from two in the afternoon, perceived we had serious intentions against the town, sent two divisions, and two regiments of infantry of the Guards, to reinforce the four divisions which

were in the town. These united forces composed half of the Russian army. The battle continued the whole night; three breaching batteries played with the utmost activity: two companies of miners were attached to the ramparts.

The town was now on fire in the middle of a fine August night. Smolensk offered the French a spectacle similar to that which an eruption of Vesuvius presents to the inhabitants of Naples.

An hour after midnight, the enemy abandoned the town, and retired across the river. At two o'clock, the grenadiers who first led to the attack no longer found resistance, the place was evacuated; 200 pieces of cannon, and one of the first towns in Russia were in our power, and that too in sight of the whole Russian army.

The combat of Smolensk, which we might justly term a battle, an hundred thousand men having been engaged on the different sides, caused the Russians a loss of 4,700 men, left dead on the field; of 2,000 prisoners, the greater part of whom are wounded; and of 7, to 8,000 wounded. Amongst the dead were found five Russian generals. Our loss amounts to 700 killed, and 3,100 or 3,200 wounded. The General of Brigade, Grabouski, was killed, and the Generals of Brigade, Grandeau and Dalton, wounded. All the troops have rivalled each other in intrepidity. The field of battle has offered to the view of 200,000 persons, who can attest it, the sight of one French corps lying upon the bodies of seven or eight Russians: meanwhile, the Russians were protected by a part of the musketry fire from their trenches during a part of the days of the 16th and 17th.

On the 18th, we established the bridges over the Borysthenes which the enemy had burnt; but did not succeed in quenching the fire which consumed the town, until the 19th, the French sappers having worked with great activity. The houses in the city were filled with Russians, dead and dying.

Of twelve divisions, which composed the grand Russian army, two divisions have been broken and defeated in the combats of Ostrovno, two met with the same fate in the battle of Mohilow, and six in the battle of Smolensk. They have only two divisions of the Guards which remain entire. The deeds of bravery which redound to the honour of the army, and which distinguished such numbers of soldiers in the battle of Smolensk, shall be the subject of a particular report. Never has the French army shown greater intrepidity than in this campaign.

FOURTEENTH BULLETIN.

SMOLENSK, *Aug.* 23, 1812.

SMOLENSK may be considered as one of the finest cities in Russia. Had it not been for the circumstances of war, which carried hither fire, and consumed immense magazines of colonial merchandize and goods of all kinds, this city would have been a grand resource for the army. Even in its present state, it may be of the greatest utility in a military point

of view. There are still large houses remaining, which offer fine places for the establishment of hospitals; the province of Smolensk is very fine and fertile, and furnished with great resources for subsistence and forage. The Russians intended, according to the events of the war, to raise a militia of peasant slaves, whom they have armed with bad pikes. They had already collected about 5000 of them at this place; it was an object of raillery and derision even to the Russian army itself. They had already stated, as the order of the day, that Smolensk was to be the grave of the French; and that, although it had been deemed convenient to evacuate Poland, yet it was necessary to give battle at Smolensk, to prevent this barrier of Russia from falling into our hands.

The cathedral of Smolensk is one of the most celebrated Grecian churches in all Russia; the episcopal palace forms a kind of town by itself.

The heat is excessive, the thermometer having risen twenty-six degrees: the weather is much hotter here than in Italy.

BATTLE OF POLOTSK.

After the battle of Drissa, the Duke of Reggio, knowing that the enemy's General, Wittgenstein, had been reinforced by the 12th and 3d third battalions from the garrison of Dunaburg, and willing to draw him to an engagement near the defile below Polotsk, caused the 2d and 6th corps to be ranged in order of battle below Polotsk. General Wittgenstein followed him, attacked him on the 16th and 17th, and was vigorously repulsed. The Bavarian division of de Wrede, of the 6th corps, has distinguished itself. At the moment when the Duke of Reggio was making his dispositions to profit by the victory, and to close the enemy in the defile, he was struck on the shoulder by a biscayan*. His wound, which is of a serious nature, obliged him to cause himself to be transported to Wilna; but it did not appear that he made himself in any wise uneasy concerning the consequences.

General Gouvion St. Cyr has taken the command of the 2d and 6th corps. On the 17th, in the evening, the army retired through the defile. General Verdier was wounded. General Maison has been recognized as General of Division, and has succeeded him in the command of his division. Our loss is estimated at 1000 men killed and wounded. The loss of the Russians is triple to ours; we have taken 500 prisoners from them.

On the 18th, at four o'clock in the afternoon, General Gouvion St. Cyr, commanding the 2d and 6th corps, opened on theenemy, by causing his right wing to be attacked by the Bavarian division of the Count de Wrede. The battle extended the whole length of the line, and the enemy were thrown into a complete rout, and pursued for two leagues, as long

* A small piece of field-ordnance, probably so called from having been first used in the mountainous province of Biscay.

as day-light permitted; twenty pieces of cannon, and 1000 prisoners, have remained in the power of the French army. The Bavarian General, Deroy, was wounded.

BATTLE OF VALENTINA.

On the 19th, at break of day, the bridge being finished, the Marshal Duke of Elchingen crossed over to the right bank of the Borysthenes, and pursued the enemy. At one league from the town he encountered the last column of the enemy's rear-guard. It was a division of 5 or 6,000 men stationed on fine heights. He caused them to be attacked with the bayonet by the 4th regiment of infantry of the line, and by the 72d ditto. The position was carried, and our bayonets covered the field of battle with dead: three or four hundred prisoners fell into our hands. The flying enemy retired on the second column, which was posted on the heights of Valentina. The first position was carried by the 10th of the line, and towards four o'clock in the afternoon, the musketry fire was kept up against the whole of the enemy's rear-guard, which presented about 15,000 men. The Duke of Abrantes had passed the Borysthenes at two o'clock, to the right of Smolensk, and he found himself close upon the rear of the enemy; he might, therefore, by marching with divisions, have intercepted the great road to Moscow, and rendered the retreat of the rear-guard difficult; but, mean time, the other columns of the enemy's army which remained to be forced, being informed of the success, and of the rapidity of the first attack, returned back the way they came. Four divisions then advanced to support their rear-guard, and among others, the divisions of grenadiers, which until now had not come forward; 5 or 6000 cavalry formed their right, whilst their left was covered by woods, filled with tirailleurs. It was of the greatest consequence to the enemy to keep this position as long as possible, it being a very fine one, and apparently inexpugnable; on our part we attached no less importance to it, in order to accelerate his retreat, and cause all the carriages filled with wounded and other articles to be abandoned, which were protected by the rear-guard. This was what gave rise to the battle of Valentina, one of the finest feats of arms in our military history. At six o'clock in the evening, the division of Gudin, which had been sent forward to support the 3d corps, from the moment when we perceived the great succours that the enemy had sent to his rear-guard, pushed forward a column on the centre of the enemy's position, was supported by the division of General Ledru, and after an hour's combat, forced the position.

General Count Gudin arriving with his division, was, at the commencement of the action, struck by a bullet, which carried off his thigh; he died gloriously. This loss was sensibly felt. General Gudin was one of the most distinguished officers in the army: he was estimable for his moral qualities, as much as for his bravery and intrepidity. General Girard has taken the command of the division. We reckon that the

enemy have had eight generals killed or wounded; one of their generals is taken prisoner. On the following day, the Emperor distributed rewards on the field of battle, to all the regiments which had distinguished themselves; and as the 127th, which is a new regiment, had behaved itself well, his Majesty granted this regiment the right of carrying an Eagle, a privilege it had not before enjoyed, never having, until this time, been present in any battle. These recompences, given on the field of battle, in the midst of the dead, the dying, the wounded, and the trophies of victory, offered a spectacle truly military and imposing. The enemy, after this battle, precipitated his retreat in such a manner, that on the day of the 20th our troops marched twenty leagues, without being able to find the Cossacks, and every where picking up the wounded and stragglers.

Our loss in the battle of Valentina has been 600 killed and 2600 wounded. That of the enemy, as the field of battle shows, is triple; we have taken 1000 prisoners, mostly wounded.

Thus the only two divisions which had not suffered by the preceding combats of Mohilow, of Ostrovno, of Krasnoi, and of Smolensk, have now suffered by the battle of Valentina.

All the intelligence received confirms the account of the enemy running at full speed for Moscow; that his army has suffered much in the preceding engagements; and besides this, experiences a great desertion. The Poles say to them, when deserting, "You have abandoned us without fighting; what right, then, can you have to exact from us to remain under your colours?" The Russian soldiers of the provinces of Mohilow and Smolensk, likewise, take advantage of the proximity to their villages to desert, and return to repose themselves in their own countries.

The division of Gudin attacked with so much intrepidity, that the enemy were persuaded it was the Imperial Guards. This is, in one word, to pronounce the finest eulogy on the 7th regiment of light infantry, and on the 12th, 21st, and 127th of the line, who composed this division. The combat of Valentina may likewise be called a battle, as more than 80,000 men were engaged. It was, at least, an affair of the van-guard of the first rank.

General Grouchy, who was sent with his corps on the route to Poubovichina, found all the villages filled with dead and wounded; and has taken three carriages, containing 900 wounded.

The Cossacks have surprised at Liozna an hospital of 200 sick Wurtemberg troops, which, through negligence, had not been forwarded to Witepsk.

For the rest, in the midst of all these disasters, the Russians never cease to chant *Te Deums;* they convert every thing into a victory; but, in spite of the ignorance and brutality of these people, this begins to appear ridiculous to them, and even too gross.

Report to the Major-General.

MY LORD,—I suppose that the Duke of Reggio will have rendered your Highness an account of the action of the 17th, or at least up to the moment when his wounds forced him to quit the field of battle. During the remainder of that day, the troops continued their successes, and, at nine in the evening, the Russians were repulsed at every point, after having suffered the most considerable losses; having attempted, in the course of the day, six or seven attacks, which were repulsed with a bravery superior to the infatuation which brought them thither. This affair reflects the highest honour on the division of Legrand, which was placed at the branching of the roads to Sebei and to Nevil; and on the Bavarian corps placed on the left bank of the Polota, in the rear of the village of Spas, which the enemy was determined to retake, notwithstanding his having been driven out of it five or six times; and the 20th division, as also General de Wrede, who commanded it, have covered themselves with glory. The Bavarian General Vincente, who is entitled to praise for the manner in which he conducted himself, was there wounded. In the evening of that day I felt the necessity of attacking the enemy; I took my measures for making the attack on the 18th, at four o'clock in the afternoon; I have performed impossibilities to deceive the enemy concerning my intentions. Towards one o'clock, I caused the equipage of the army which was in the rear of Polotsk, to file off on the left bank of the Dwina, on the road to Oula. I made an appearance, as if I would cause this movement to be covered and protected by the troops, which Marshal the Duke of Reggio had caused to repass to the left bank. In the night between the 16th and 17th, they re-united behind Polotsk. At the tail of the equipages, the division of cuirassiers arrived there from Semeneta, and the brigade of light cavalry of General Castex from Rondina.

At three in the afternoon, the column of baggage had defiled in sight of the enemy, and the troops above-mentioned repassed the Dwina, with the greatest part of the French artillery, and entered Polotsk. About five o' clock all the troops and artillery were in a position to debouche upon the enemy, without their even having observed our preparations. At five precisely, all the artillery opened its fire, and our columns of infantry debouched under its protection to attack the enemy's left and centre. Wrede's division debouched to the right of the village of Spas, and attacked with great bravery and skill the enemy's left. General Deroy's division debouched by the same village of Spas; Legrand's division on the left of that village, connecting itself by its left with Verdier's division: a brigade of which observed the enemy's right, and was placed upon the road of Gehinzeliva. Merle's division covered the front of Polotsk, and part of its rear.

The enemy, though completely surprised, quite confident in their superior force and immense artillery, composed of one hundred and eighty pieces, at first received our attacks with infinite calmness and

sang froid: but in the end, before night, their left was completely forced, and their centre totally routed, after having defended their position with much bravery and great slaughter. We should have made a very great number of prisoners, if the woods had not been so near their position. The enemy abandoned to us the field of battle covered with an immense number of their killed, twenty pieces of cannon, and one thousand prisoners. On our side, we have had some killed and wounded; among the latter, are Generals Deroy and Raclovitsch, and Colonel Cologne, commanding the Bavarian artillery.

I cannot sufficiently eulogise Legrand, Wrede, Deroy, Raclovitsch, and the General of Artillery Aubry, who directed the artillery of the 2d corps with great distinction. General Merle, with only a part of his division, repulsed with great skill an attack which the enemy made on our left, to protect their retreat to the wood. The Croats distinguished themselves in this charge, supported by a part of General Castex's cavalry. In general, I demand the consideration of his Majesty; the troops have merited encouragement and rewards. His Majesty will give me great pleasure by dispensing his favour on M. de Mailli, my Aide-de-camp, the bearer of this letter, whose zeal I have every reason for praising. I have also nothing but eulogium to bestow upon the Chief of the second and sixth corps.

I have the honour to be your Highness's most obedient humble servant,

Count Gouvion St. Cyr.

FIFTEENTH BULLETIN.

Slawkovo, *August* 27, 1812.

The General of division Zayoncheick, who commanded a Polish division at the battle of Smolensk, was wounded. The behaviour of the Polish corps at Smolensk astonished the Russians, who used to despise them. They were struck with their steadiness, and the superiority which they displayed over themselves.

At the battles of Smolensk and Valentina, the enemy lost 20 Generals killed, wounded, or taken, and a very great number of officers. The number of men killed, taken, or wounded, on these occasions, may amount to from 25 to 30,000 men.

On the day after the battle of Valentina, his Majesty gave the 12th and 21st regiments of infantry of the line, and the 7th regiment of light infantry, a number of decorations of the legion of honour, to be bestowed on the captains, lieutenants, subalterns, and soldiers. The selections were made on the field, in a circle before the Emperor, and were confirmed with acclamations by the troops.

The following are the names of those who obtained this honourable distinction:—

[Here follows a list of the respective individuals.]

Number of decorations granted.—To the 12th regiment 30; 21st 25; 7th light, 32; Total 87.

The enemy's army, in retiring, burn the bridges, and destroy the roads, in order to retard the march of the French army as much as possible, On the 21st, they had repassed the Borysthenes at Slob-Pniwa, always closely followed by our advanced guard.

The commercial establishments at Smolensk were quite untouched on the Borysthenes, in a fine suburb, to which the Russians set fire, for the sole purpose of retarding our march a single hour. Never was war conducted with so much inhumanity: the Russians treat their own country as they would that of an enemy. The country is fine, and abundantly supplied with every thing. The roads are admirable.

Marshal the Duke of Tarentum continues to destroy Dunaburg. The wooden materials, palisades, &c. which were immense, served to make feux-de-joie in honour of the 15th of August.

Prince Schwartzenberg writes from Ossiati, on the 17th, that his advanced guard has pursued the enemy on the road to Divin,—that he has taken some hundreds of prisoners,—and obliged the enemy to burn his baggage. General Bianchi, however, who commands the advanced guard, has succeeded in seizing 800 baggage-waggons, which the enemy could neither carry off, nor destroy. The Russian army, under Tormasoff, has lost almost all its baggage.

The equipage for the siege of Riga has begun to move from Tilsit for the Dwina.

General St. Cyr has taken a position on the Drissa. The rout of the enemy at the battle of Polotsk, on the 18th, was complete. The brave Bavarian General Deroy was wounded on the field of honour, at the age of 72, after nearly 60 year's service. His Majesty has nominated him a Count of the Empire, with a revenue of 30,000 francs. The Bavarian corps behaved with much bravery. His Majesty has granted it rewards and honours.

The enemy gave out that he would make a stand at Doroghobouj. He had, according to custom, thrown up earth, and constructed batteries. The army having shown itself in order of battle, the Emperor repaired thither; but the enemy's General thought better of it,—beat a retreat,—and abandoned Doroghobouj, a city containing ten thousand souls, and eight steeples. Head-quarters were there on the 26th, and on the 27th at Slowkovo. The advanced guard is close to Viasma.

The Viceroy manœuvres on the left, at two leagues from the great road; the Prince of Eckmuhl on the great road; and Prince Poniatowski on the left bank of the Osma.

The capture of Smolensk appears to have had a sad effect on the spirits of the Russians. It was called *Smolensk the sacred; Smolensk the strong; the key of Moscow;* besides a thousand other common sayings. *Whoever has Smolensk, has Moscow,* say the peasants.

The heat is excessive; it has not rained for a month.

The Duke of Belluno, with the 9th corps, 30,000 strong, has set out from Tilsit for Wilna. This corps is to form the reserve.

SIXTEENTH BULLETIN.

VIASMA, *August* 31, 1812.

THE head-quarters of the Emperor were, on the 27th, at Slawkovo, on the 28th, near Senslovo; on the 29th, in a castle one league in the rear of Viasma; and on the 30th, at Viasma; the army marching in three columns—the right formed by the Viceroy, proceeding by Kanouchkino, Znamenkoi, Kosterectkovo, and Novoe; the centre, formed by the King of Naples, the corps of the Prince of Eckmuhl, the Duke of Elchingen, and the guards, marching on the grand road; and the left, by Prince Poniatowski, marching on the left bank of the Osma by Volosk, Louchke Pokrosko, and Slouckino.

On the 27th, the enemy wishing to rest on the Osma, opposite the village of Riebke, took a position with his rear guard. The King of Naples directed his cavalry on the left of the enemy, which amounted to 7 or 8000 cavalry. Several charges took place, all to our advantage. A battalion of the enemy was penetrated by the 4th regiment of lancers. An hundred prisoners were the result of this small affair. The positions of the enemy were carried, and he was obliged to quicken his retreat.

On the 28th, the enemy was pursued. The advanced guards of three French columns came up with the rear guard of the enemy; they exchanged several cannon-shot. The enemy was driven every where.

General Count Caulincourt entered Viasma on the 29th, at day-break.

The enemy had burned the bridges, and set fire to several quarters of the city. Viasma is a town of 15,000 inhabitants: there are 4000 burghers, merchants, and artisans; there are 32 churches. Considerable resources in flour, soap, drugs, &c. and large magazines of brandy, were found.

The Russians burnt the magazines; and the finest houses in the town were on fire at our arrival. Two battalions of the 25th were employed with much activity in extinguishing them. We got it under, and saved three quarters of the town. The Cossacks, before they left it, committed the most dreadful pillage, which has made the inhabitants say, that the Russians think Viasma will be no longer under their dominion, since they treat it in so barbarous a manner. All the population of the towns retires upon Moscow. It is said there are now one million and a half of souls in that great city. They fear the result of these crowds. The inhabitants say that General Kutusoff has been appointed Commander in Chief of the Russian army, and that he took the command on the 28th.

The Grand Duke Constantine, who had returned to the army, having fallen ill, has quitted it.

A little rain has fallen, which has laid the dust that incommoded the army. The weather to-day is very fine;---it will last, as they believe, to the 10th of October, which gives us still forty days' campaign.

SEVENTEENTH BULLETIN.

GHJAT, *Sept.* 3, 1812.

THE head-quarters were, on the 31st of August, at Velitchero; on the 1st and 2d of September, at Ghjat.

The King of Naples, with the advanced guard, had his head-quarters on the 1st, ten wersts in advance of Ghjat; the Viceroy had his the same distance in advance on the left; and Prince Poniatowski had pushed forward two leagues on the right. Some discharges of artillery and attacks with the sabre were exchanged in each direction, and a few hundreds of prisoners were taken.

The Ghjat river empties itself into the Wolga. Thus we are in possession of the course of those waters that flow into the Caspian Sea. The Ghjat is navigable to the Wolga.

The city of Ghjat contains a population of eight or ten thousand souls. Many of the houses are built of stone and brick. There are many parish churches, and several manufactories of linen cloth. It is perfectly clear that agriculture has made great progress in this country within the last forty years. It no longer bears any resemblance to the descriptions which are given of it. Potatoes, pulse, and cabbages, grow there in abundance: the granaries are full. The present is the harvest season; and we enjoy now the same weather here as we have in France at the commencement of October.

The deserters, the prisoners, the inhabitants, all agree that the greatest confusion prevails at Moscow, and in the Russian army, which is distracted with a diversity of opinions, and has suffered enormous losses in the different actions. Some of the Generals have been changed. It appears that the opinion of the army is not favourable to the plans of Barclay de Tolli; he is accused of having made his divisions fight in detail.

The Prince of Schwartzenberg is in Volhynia: the Russians fly before him.

Some sharp affairs have taken place before Riga; the Prussians have always had the advantage.

We have found in this place two bulletins, which give an account of the actions before Smolensk, and of the battle of the Drissa. They have appeared sufficiently curious to be annexed to this Bulletin. When we shall receive the sequel of these Bulletins, they shall be sent to the *Moniteur*. It appears by their contents that the Editor has profited by

the instructions he received from Moscow, "that the truth is not to be told to the Russian people, but that they are to be deceived with lies." Smolensk was set on fire by the Russians. They set fire to the suburbs on the day after the battle, when they saw our bridge established over the Borysthenes. They also set fire to Doroghobouj, to Viasma, and to Ghjat; but the French came up in time to extinguish it. This may be easily conceived. The French have no interest in burning those towns that belong to them, and in depriving themselves of the resources which they afford. The cellars have been every where filled with brandy, leather, and every species of article that is useful to an army.

If the country be wasted, if the inhabitants suffer more than a state of war warrants, the fault is in the Russians.

The army rested on the 2d and 3d in the vicinity of Ghjat.

It is positively asserted, that the enemy is employed in forming an intrenched camp in front of Mojaisk, and has established lines before Moscow.

At the battle of Krasnôi, Colonel Marbeuf, of the sixth light cavalry, was wounded with a bayonet at the head of his regiment, in the midst of a square of Russian infantry, which he had penetrated with the greatest intrepidity.

We have thrown six bridges over the Ghjat.

EIGHTEENTH BULLETIN.

Mojaisk, Sept. 10th, 1812.

On the 4th, the Emperor set out from Ghjat, and encamped near the post of Gritneva.

The 5th, at six o'clock in the morning, the army put itself in motion. At two in the afternoon, we perceived the Russians formed, with their right upon the Moskwa, the left upon the heights on the left bank of the Kologha. At 1200 toises in advance of the left, the enemy had begun to fortify a fine height, between two woods where they had placed 9 or 10,000 men. The Emperor, having reconnoitred it, resolved not to lose a moment, and to carry this position. Orders were given to the King of Naples to pass the Kologha, with the division Compans and the cavalry. Prince Poniatowski, who had marched on the right, was in a condition to turn the position. At four o'clock the attack commenced. In one hour the enemy's redoubt was carried, with the cannon; the enemy's corps driven from the wood, and put to flight, leaving the third part in the field of battle. At seven in the evening the firing ceased.

On the 6th, at two o'clock in the morning, the Emperor surveyed the enemy's advanced posts: the day was passed in reconnoitring. The enemy were in a position much contracted. Their left was weakened by the loss of the position on the day before: backed by a large wood, sup-

ported by a fine height, crowned by a redoubt, planted with twenty-five pieces of cannon. Two other heights, crowned with redoubts at one hundred paces from each other, protected their line, as far as a large village which the enemy had destroyed, to cover the ridge with artillery and infantry, and to support the centre. Their right extended behind the Kologha, in the rear of the village of Borodino; and was supported by two fine heights, crowned with redoubts, and fortified with batteries. This position appeared strong and favourable. It was easy to manœuvre, and to oblige the enemy to evacuate it; but that would have been renouncing our object, and the position was not judged sufficiently strong to render it necessary to avoid fighting. It was easy to perceive that the redoubts were but half formed, the fosse shallow, and neither palisadoed nor defended with chevaux-de-frise. We reckoned the enemy's force at about one hundred and twenty, or one hundred and thirty thousand men. Our forces were equal, but the superiority of our troops was not doubtful.

On the 7th, at two in the morning, the Emperor was surrounded by the Marshals in the position taken the evening before. At half-past five o'clock, the sun rose without clouds: it had rained the preceding evening. "This is the sun of Austerlitz," said the Emperor. Though but the month of September, it was as cold as a December in Moravia. The army received the omen: the drum beat, and the following order of the day was read:—

"Soldiers, behold the field of battle you have so much desired! henceforth victory depends on you: it is necessary to us; it will give us plenty, good quarters for the winter, and a speedy return to your country. Behave yourselves as you did at Austerlitz, at Friedland, Witepsk, at Smolensk: and that the latest posterity may speak of your conduct this day with pride,—that it may say of each of you, 'He was at that great battle under the walls of Moscow.'

"At the Imperial camp on the heights of Borodino, 7th September, two o'clock, A. M."

The army answered with reiterated acclamations. The ground on which the army stood was spread with the dead bodies of the Russians killed the preceding day.

Prince Poniatowski, who was on the right, put himself in motion to turn the forest on which the enemy rested his left. The Prince of Eckmuhl marched on the skirt of the forest, the division Compans at the head. Two batteries of sixty cannon each, commanding the enemy's position, had been constructed in the night.

At six o'clock, General Count Sorbier, who had armed the battery on the right with the artillery of the reserve of the guard, commenced the fire. General Pernetty, with thirty pieces of cannon, put himself at the head of the division Compans, (4th of the 1st Corps,) who skirted the wood, turning the head of the enemy's position. At half-past six, General Compans was wounded; at seven, the Prince of Eckmuhl had his horse killed. The attack advanced, the musketry commenced. The Viceroy, who formed our left, attacks and carries the village of Borodino,

which the enemy could not defend; that village being on the left bank of the Kologha. At seven, the Marshal Duke of Elchingen put himself in motion, and, under the protection of sixty pieces of cannon which General Foucher had placed the evening before against the enemy's centre, bore upon the centre. A thousand pieces of cannon spread death on all sides.

At eight o'clock, the positions of the enemy were carried, his redoubts taken, and our artillery crowned his heights. The advantage of position which the enemy's batteries had enjoyed for two hours, now belonged to us. The parapets which had been occupied against us during the attack, were now to our advantage. The enemy saw the battle lost, which he thought had only commenced. A part of his artillery was taken; the rest was withdrawn to his lines in the rear. In this extremity he attempted to restore the combat, and to attack with all his masses those strong positions which he was unable to protect. Three hundred pieces of French cannon, placed on these heights, thundered upon his masses, and his soldiers died at the foot of those parapets which they had raised with so much labour, and as a protecting shelter.

The King of Naples, with the cavalry, made various charges. The Duke of Elchingen covered himself with glory, and displayed as much intrepidity as coolness. The Emperor ordered a change of front, the right in advance; this movement made us masters of three parts of the field of battle. Prince Poniatowski fought in the wood with various success.

There still remained to the enemy his redoubts to the right. General Count Morand marched thither, and carried them; but at nine in the morning, attacked on all sides, he could not maintain himself there. The enemy, encouraged by this advantage, made his reserve and his last troops advance to try his fortune again. The Imperial Guards formed a part of them. He attacked our centre, which formed the pivot to our right. For a moment it was feared that he might carry the village which was burnt; the division Friant advanced thither; eighty pieces of French cannon immediately arrest, and then annihilate the enemy's columns, which stood for two hours in close order, under the chain-shot, not daring to advance, unwilling to retire, renouncing the hope of victory. The King of Naples decided their uncertainty. He caused the 4th corps of cavalry to make a charge, who penetrated through the breaches which our cannon-shot had made in the condensed masses of the Russians, and the squadrons of their cuirassiers; they dispersed on all sides. The General of Division Count Caulincourt, Governor of the Emperor's Pages, advanced at the head of the 5th regiment of cuirassiers, overthrew every thing, and entered the redoubt on the left by its gorge. From this moment there was no longer any uncertainty. The battle was gained. He turned upon the enemy the twenty-one pieces of cannon which were found in the redoubt. Count Caulincourt, who had distinguished himself in this fine charge, has terminated his career. He fell dead, struck by a bullet; a glorious death, and worthy to be envied,

It was now two in the afternoon: the enemy had lost all hope; the battle was ended; the cannonade still continued; the enemy fought for retreat and safety, but no longer for victory.

The loss of the enemy is enormous; from 12 to 13,000 men, and from 8 to 9000 Russian horses, have been counted on the field of battle: 60 pieces of cannon and 5000 prisoners have remained in our power.

We have had 2,500 killed, and thrice that number wounded. Our total loss may be estimated at 10,000 men; that of the enemy, at from 40 to 50,000. Never was there seen such a field of battle. Out of six dead bodies, there were five Russians for one Frenchman. Forty Russian Generals were killed, wounded, or taken. General Bagrathion was wounded.

We have lost the General of Division Montbrun, killed by a cannon ball; General Count Caulincourt, who was sent to occupy his place, was killed by a shot of the same kind, an hour afterwards.

The Generals of brigade Compere, Plauzonne, Marion, and Huart, were killed; seven or eight Generals were wounded, the most of them slightly. The Prince of Eckmuhl has received no injury. The French troops covered themselves with glory, and displayed their great superiority to the Russian troops.

Such, in a few words, is a sketch of the battle of the Moskwa, fought a few leagues in the rear of Mojaisk, and twenty-five leagues from Moscow, near the little river Moskwa. We fired 70,000 cannon shot, which are already replaced by the arrival of 800 artillery carts, which passed Smolensk previous to the battle. All the woods and villages from the field of battle to this place are covered with dead and wounded. We have found here 2000 killed or amputated Russians. A number of Generals and Colonels are prisoners.

The Emperor was never exposed; neither the foot nor horse-guards were engaged, or lost a single man. The victory was very uncertain. Had the enemy, when driven from his entrenchments, not endeavoured to retake them, our loss would have been greater than his; but he destroyed his army by keeping it, from eight o'clock till two, under the fire of our batteries, and in obstinately attempting to regain that which was lost. This was the cause of his immense loss.

Every one distinguished himself. The King of Naples, and the Duke of Elchingen, were peculiarly conspicuous.

The artillery, and particularly that of the guards, surpassed itself. The actions which have rendered this day illustrious shall be made known in detailed reports.

"MONSIEUR BISHOP OF———

"The passage of the Niemen, of the Dwina, the Borysthenes, the combats of Mohilow, of the Drissa, of Polotsk, of Ostrovno, of Smolensk, and, in fine, the battle of Moskwa, furnish so many respective reasons

for addressing thanks to the God of armies; our will therefore is, that on receiving this present letter, you concert measures with those to whom it of right belongs. Assemble my people in the churches to chant prayers, conformably to the usage of the Church in similar circumstances. This letter having no other object, I pray God to have you in his holy keeping.

"From our imperial quarters at Mojaisk, the 10th of September, 1812.

"By the Emperor, (Signed) "NAPOLEON.

(Signed) "Count DARU, the Minister Secretary of State."

Report to his Majesty the Emperor and King.

SIRE,—The result of the examination of the prisoners, of whom the greatest part are ignorant recruits, or men taken before the close and off the field of battle, as well as almost all of them wounded with bullets, and the greater part dying, has afforded me the following information with regard to some divisions of the enemy's army;—

1st. The 12th division, forming part of the seventh corps, composed of the infantry regiments of Smolensk, Narva, Alexopol, and New Ingria, as well as of the 6th and 41st regiments of foot chasseurs, and commanded by Major-General Palitzin, who had succeeded General Kulbakin, wounded at Mohilow, received its recruits, which were drawn from depots, and brought up by Miloradowitz, on the third instant, in consequence of which the regiments of infantry were raised to 800 each, and the chasseur regiments to 1,200, which makes the strength of this division to have amounted, before the battle, to 4,800 men, exclusive of two companies of artillery, with 24 pieces of cannon, from 6 to 12 pounders.

On the day of the battle of the 7th September, this division was placed in the centre of the first line. About two in the afternoon it had already sustained great losses, and was in want of ammunition. A lieutenant of the regiment of Alexopol, named Peter Voronin, who having been sent to the reserve to demand more, lost his way among the brush-wood, and was taken after the retreat of the army, declares, that General Rajewski, commanding the corps d'armée, received a severe contusion, which obliged him to quit the field of battle, and that the General in Chief Prince Bagrathion was wounded. All the prisoners of the division agree in stating that it lost more than half its number; that its confusion was complete at the time of its retreat; and that it owed its safety entirely to Platoff and Uvaroff, who covered it. Those of the 41st chasseures say, that there scarcely remained 50 men to each company.

2d. The 1st division of grenadiers, consisting of the grenadiers of the body guard of St. Petersburg, Ekaterinoslav, Taurida, Paulowski, and Arakschezeff, commanded by Count Strogonoff, and forming part of the

third corps d'armée, was on the extremity of the left, in the rear of the battery, where it suffered considerably by the fire of the artillery; it was flanked by two squadrons of cuirassiers, which equally suffered, without being brought into action. The respective strength of these grenadier regiments amounted, before the battle, to from 800 to 900.

Their loss is estimated at one-third, which they ascribe to the cowardice of the officers, who abandoned their ranks, and concealed themselves in the brush-wood.

Two regiments of chasseurs attached to this division, which were stationed in advance, were dispersed; their loss is unknown.

A soldier, named Gregoriot de Pskow, who has served for nine years in the regiment of St. Petersburg, declares that he never saw his regiment give way as it did on this occasion. He says, that before the battle, General Kutusoff rode along their line and harangued his troops, which, however, did not produce much effect. This man adds, that he heard Major Dalin, the commandant of his regiment, say, that about mid-day, Benigsen had gone 40 versts beyond Mojaisk, to prepare there the means of defence; he believes that he went to Little Viasma.

It was not known what had become of Tutschkoff, the Commander-in-Chief of the third corps, or of the third division of Kanowitzin, which formed part of it.

3d. The 2d division of grenadiers, consisting of the regiments of Astracan, Fanagoria, Kioff, Moscow, Little Russia, and Siberia, commanded by prince Charles of Mecklenburgh, and forming part of the 8th corps of Borosdin, was stationed on the 5th of September at the great redoubt, which was taken on the same day, and where it lost its cannon, a colonel, and more than half of its men. The regiments of this division were quite full on arriving at Smolensk; but they had not more than 1000 each on the 5th, before the action; and numbered not more than from 700 to 800 each, on the morning of the 7th, when they were in the village which they were charged to defend, in advance of the batteries of the left flank. It was at this time that the Prince of Mecklenburgh was wounded.

4th. The 2d corps of Bagavout had manœuvred on the 6th and 7th, in order to advance to the left of the line, to support the third corps. All the prisoners assert that not one half of it returned to Mojaisk.

The musketeer regiments of Minsk, Tobolsk, Volhynia, and Krementschug, as well as the 4th and 34th chasseurs of the 4th division, commanded by the Prince of Wurtemberg, amounted to 800 men each; and after the battle, none of them could muster 400: it was the same with the regiments of Raizan, Belosersky, Bersc, and Wilmanstrand, as well as the 30th and 48th chasseurs of the division of Alsoufieff.

A subaltern of the regiment of Raizan, named Prohoroff, declares, that his colonel, Avens, was killed; and that during the retreat, he saw on the bank of the river, the General-in-Chief Tutschkoff wounded, as well as the colonel of the grenadiers of Moscow. This corps had few officers killed, but many wounded.

5th. The 24th division of the 6th corps, which was stationed in the grand central battery, mustered after the battle only 30 men each company, though two days before, they amounted to 100 each in the regiments of Schirwansk, Butinkas, Usa, and Tomsk; while the companies of the 19th and 40th chasseurs amounted to 115 men each, by means of recruits drawn from Novogorod-Sewersky.

6th. The 2d division of the Guards, composed of the Ismailoff and Lithuanian regiments of grenadiers, and of two chasseur regiments of the Guards, and of Finland, under the orders of General Lawroff, were stationed in line in the rear of the three batteries, on the left of the centre. These regiments suffered considerably from the artillery; but that of Ismailoff, having advanced with the bayonet, was so vigorously charged by the cavalry, that not more than 40 men of each company were left to it. General Krapowitski, commanding a brigade, and the colonel of the regiment of Ismailoff, were there wounded.

(Signed) SOKOLNICKI, General of Division, charged with a Special Service.

Mojaisk, Sept. 10, 1812.

NINETEENTH BULLETIN.

Moscow, *Sept.* 16, 1812.

AFTER the battle of the Moskwa, the French army pursued the enemy upon Moscow, by the three routes of Mojaisk, Svenigorod, and Kalouga.

The King of Naples was on the 9th at Koubinscoe, the Viceroy at Rouza, and Prince Poniatowski at Feminskoe. The head-quarters were on the 12th transferred from Mojaisk to Peselina; on the 13th they were at the castle of Berwska; on the 14th, at mid-day, we entered Moscow. The enemy had raised, on the Sparrow Mountain, two wersts from the city, some redoubts, which he abandoned.

The city of Moscow is as large as Paris; it is an extremely rich city, full of palaces of all the nobles of the empire. The Russian Governor, Rastopchin, wished to ruin this fine city when he saw it abandoned by the Russian army. He had armed 3,000 malefactors, whom he had taken from the dungeons; he also summoned together 6,000 satellites, and distributed arms among them from the arsenal.

Our advanced guard, arrived in the centre of the city, was received by a fire of musketry, which issued from the Kremlin. The King of Naples ordered a battery of a few pieces of cannon to be opened, dispersed this rabble, and took possession of the Kremlin. We have found in the arsenal 60,000 new muskets, and 120 pieces of cannon, on their carriages. The most complete anarchy reigned in the city; some drunken madmen ran through its different quarters, and every where set fire to them. The Governor Rastopchin had caused all the merchants and shop-keepers to be carried off through whose instrumentality order might have been re-established. More than 400 French and Germans were

arrested by his orders; in fine, he had taken the precaution of carrying off the firemen, with the fire-engines; so that the most complete anarchy has desolated this great and fine city, and the flames are devouring it. We have found in it considerable resources of every kind.

The Emperor is lodged in the Kremlin, which is in the centre of the city like a kind of citadel, surrounded by high walls. Thirty thousand wounded or sick Russians are in the hospitals, abandoned, without succour, and without nourishment.

The Russians acknowledge that they lost 50,000 men in the battle of the Moskwa. Prince Bagrathion was mortally wounded. A list has been made of the Russian Generals wounded or killed in the battle: it amounts to between 45 and 50.

TWENTIETH BULLETIN

Moscow, *Sep.* 17, 1812.

The Russians have celebrated Te Deum for the battle of Polotsk. Te Deums have been sung for the battles of Riga, for the battle of Ostrovno, and for that of Smolensk. According to the Russian accounts they where every where conquerors, and they drove the French to a great distance from the field of battle. It was then amidst the strains of the Russian Te Deum that the army arrived at Moscow. There they thought themselves conquerors; at least the populace thought so, for well informed persons knew what was passing.

Moscow is the *entrepot* of Asia and of Europe. Its warehouses were immense; every house was provided for eight months with necessaries of every description. It was only the evening before, and the day of our entrance, that the danger became known. We found in the house of the miserable Rastopchin some papers, and a letter half written; he fled without finishing it.

Moscow, one of the finest and richest cities in the world, is no more. On the 14th, the Russians set fire to the Exchange, to the Bazar, and the Hospital. On the 16th, a violent wind arose. Three or four hundred ruffians set fire to the city in different places at the same moment, by order of the Governor Rastopchin. Five-sixths of the houses were built of wood; The fire spread with prodigious rapidity; it was an ocean of flame. Churches, of which there were 1,600, above 1000 palaces, immense magazines; nearly all have fallen a prey to the flames. The Kremlin has been preserved. Their loss is incalculable for Russia; for her commerce, and for her nobility, who had left all there. It is not over-rating its value to state it at many milliards.

About 100 of these incendiaries have been apprehended and shot; all of them declared that they acted under the orders of Rastopchin, and the Director of the Police.

Thirty thousand sick and wounded Russians have been burnt. The richest commercial houses in Russia are ruined. The shock must

be considerable. The clothing, the magazines, and the equipment of the Russian army have been consumed. They have thus lost every thing: they would remove nothing, because they always thought it impossible for us to reach Moscow, and because they were willing to deceive the people. When they saw all in the hands of the French, they conceived the horrible project of destroying by fire this first capital, this holy city, the centre of the empire; and they have reduced to beggary 200,000 respectable inhabitants. This is crime of Rastopchin, executed by felons liberated from the prisons.

The resources which the army had found are consequently much diminished: however, we have collected, and are still collecting, a number of necessaries. All the cellars are untouched by the fire; and the inhabitants, during the last twenty-four hours had saved many articles. They endeavoured to stop the progress of the flames; but the Governor had taken the horrid precaution to carry off or destroy all the engines.

The army is recovering from its fatigues: it has abundance of bread, potatoes, cabbages, and other vegetables, meat, salted provisions, wine, brandy, sugar, coffee, and, in short, provisions of all sorts.

The advanced guard is twenty wersts on the road to Kasan, by which the enemy is retreating. Another French advanced guard is on the road to St Petersburgh, where the enemy has not a single soldier.

The temperature is still that of autumn. The soldiers have found, and continue to find, a number of pelisses and furs for the winter. Moscow was the depot of those articles.

TWENTY-FIRST BULLETIN.

Moscow, *September* 20, 1812.

THREE hundred incendiaries have been arrested and shot; they were provided with fuses six inches long, which they had between two pieces of wood; they had also squibs, which they threw upon the roofs of the houses. The wretch Rastopchin had these prepared, on the pretence that he wished to send a balloon, full of combustible matter, amidst the French army. He thus got together the squibs and other materials, necessary for the execution of his project.

The fires subsided on the 19th and 20th; three-quarters of the city are burned; among other palaces that beautiful one of Catherine, which had been newly furnished: not above a quarter of the houses remain.

While Rastopchin was taking away the fire-engines of the city, he left behind him 60,000 muskets, 150 pieces of cannon, more than 60,000 balls and shells, 1,500,000 cartridges, 400,000 pounds of gunpowder, 400,000 pounds of saltpetre and sulphur. It was not till the 19th, that the powder, saltpetre, and sulphur were discovered at a fine establishment, half a league from the city. This is a matter of importance: we are now supplied with ammunition for two campaigns. We every day discover cellars full of wine and brandy.

Manufactures were beginning to flourish at Moscow: they are destroyed.

The conflagration of this capital will throw Russia 100 years back.

The weather is becoming rainy: the greatest part of the army is in barracks in Moscow.

TWENTY-SECOND BULLETIN.

Moscow, *Sept.* 27, 1812.

THE Consul-General Lesseps has been appointed Intendant of the Province of Moscow. He has organised a Municipality, and several commissions, all composed of the inhabitants of the country.

The fires have entirely ceased. We every day discover magazines of sugar, furs, clothes, &c.

The enemy's army appears to retire upon Kalouga and Toula. Toula contains the greatest manufactory of arms in all Russia. Our advanced guard is upon the Pakra.

The Emperor is lodged in the Imperial Palace of the Kremlin. We have found in the Kremlin several of the ornaments used at the coronation of the Emperors; and all the flags taken from the Turks for the last hundred years.

The weather is nearly the same as at the end of October at Paris. It rains a little, and we have had some white frosts. We are assured, that the Moskwa and the rivers of the country are not frozen over before the middle of November.

The greater part of the army is cantoned in Moscow, where it recovers from its fatigues.

TWENTY-THIRD BULLETIN.

Moscow, *Oct.* 9, 1812.

THE advanced guard, commanded by the King of Naples, is upon the Nara, twenty leagues from Moscow. The enemy's army is upon the Kalouga. Some skirmishes have taken place for the last three days. The King of Naples has had all the advantage, and always driven the enemy from their positions.

The Cossacks hover upon our flanks. A patrole of 150 dragoons of the guard, commanded by Major Marthod, has fallen into an ambuscade of the Cossacks, between the road of Moscow and Kalouga. The dragoons sabred 300 of them, and opened themselves a passage; but they left twenty men upon the field of battle, who were taken; amongst them is the Major, dangerously wounded.

The Duke of Elchingen is at Boghorodosk.

The advanced guard of the Viceroy is at Troitskoi, upon the road to Dmitrow.

The colours taken by the Russians from the Turks in different wars, and several curious things found in the Kremlin, have been sent off for Paris. We found a Madonna enriched with diamonds; it has also been sent to Paris.

It appears that Rastopchin has emigrated. At Voronovo he set fire to his castle, and left the following writing attached to a post:—

"I have for eight years embellished this country-house, and I have lived happy in it in the bosom of my family. The inhabitants of this estate, to the number of 1720, quit it at your approach;* and I set fire to my house, that it may not be polluted by your presence. Frenchmen, I have abandoned to you my two Moscow houses, with furniture worth half a million of roubles; here you will only find ashes.†

(Signed) "Count Fedor Rastopchin.

The palace of Kurakin is one of those which have been saved from the fire; General Count Nansouty is lodged in it. We succeeded with great difficulty in withdrawing from the hospitals and houses on fire, a part of the Russian sick. There remain about 4000 of these wretched men. The number of those who perished in the fire is extremely great.

We have had for the last eight days a warmer sun than is experienced at Paris at this season. We do not perceive that we are in the North.

The Duke of Reggio, who is at Wilna, has entirely recovered. The enemy's General-in-Chief, Bagrathion, is dead of the wounds which he received in the battle of the Moskwa.

The army disavows the fire of Moscow; the authors of this attempt are held in detestation among the Russians, they consider Rastopchin as a sort of Marat; he has been able to console himself in the society of the English Commissary, Wilson.

The Staff Major will cause the details of the battles of Smolensk and the Moskwa to be printed, and point out those who distinguished themselves.

We have just armed the Kremlin with thirty pieces of cannon, and constructed ravelins at all the entrances of it. It forms a fortress; and bake-houses and magazines are established in it.

TWENTY-FOURTH BULLETIN.

Moscow, *October* 14, 1812.

General Baron Delzon has marched upon Dmitrow. The King of Naples is with the advanced guard upon the Nara, in presence of the enemy, who are occupied in recruiting their army, by completing it from the militia.

* They have returned.

† In truth he set fire himself to his country house, but this example has but few imitators. All the houses in the neighbourhood of Moscow are untouched.

The weather is very fine. The first snow fell yesterday. In twenty days, it will be necessary we should be in winter-quarters.

The troops which Russia had in Moldavia have joined General Tormasow. Those from Finland have been disembarked at Riga. They marched out and attacked the 10th corps: they have been beaten; 3,000 men were made prisoners. We have not yet the official account of this brilliant affair, which does so much honour to General D'Yorck.

All our wounded have been removed to Smolensk, Minsk, and Mohilow. A great number have been restored to health, and have rejoined their corps.

A great many private letters between St. Petersburgh and Moscow, make us well acquainted with the situation of this empire. The project of burning Moscow having been kept secret, the greater part of the nobles and private individuals had removed nothing.

The engineers have taken a plan of the city, in which those houses are marked which were saved from the flames. It results, that we did not succeed in saving more than the tenth part of the town; the other nine-tenths exist no longer.

TWENTY-FIFTH BULLETIN.

NOILSKOE, *October* 20th. 1812.

All the sick who were in the hospitals of Moscow, left them on the 15th, 16th, 17th, and 18th instant, for Mojaisk and Smolensk. The artillery caissons, the ammunition taken, a great quantity of curious things, and two trophies, were packed up and sent off on the 15th.

The army received orders to take biscuit for twenty days, and hold itself in readinessto march: in effect, the Emperor left Moscow on the 19th. The head-quarters were the same day at Disna.

On the one side, the Kremlin has been armed and fortified, and at the same time it has been mined, in order to blow it up.

Some think the Emperor will march upon Toula and Kalouga, to pass the winter in these provinces, and occupy Moscow by a garrison in the Kremlin.

Others suppose the Emperor will blow up the Kremlin, and burn the public establishments which remain, and that he will approach within an hundred leagues of Poland, to establish his winter-quarters in a friendly country, and near to receive every thing which exists in the magazines of Dantzic, Kowno, Wilna, and Minsk, and recover from the fatigues of war. The latter observe, that Moscow is distant from St. Petersburgh 180 leagues of bad road, whilst Witepsk is only 130 from Petersburgh: that from Moscow to Kiow is 218 leagues, whilst from Smolensk to Kiow is but 112 leagues; from whence they conclude that Moscow is not a military position, or that Moscow possesses no longer political importance, since that town is burned, and ruined for 100 years.

The enemy shewed many Cossacks, who annoyed our cavalry; the advanced guard of cavalry placed in advance of Veukovo, were surprised by a horde of Cossacks, who were in the camp before they could mount on horseback. They took part of General Sebastiani's park of artillery, 100 baggage waggons, and made about 100 prisoners.

The King of Naples mounted on horseback with the cuirassiers and carabineers, and perceiving a column of light infantry, of four battalions, which the enemy sent to support the Cossacks, he charged it, broke it, and cut it in pieces. General Dezi, Aide-de-Camp to the king, a brave officer, was killed in this charge, which honours the carabineers. The Viceroy has arrived at Fomenskoe. All the army is in march.

Marshal the Duke of Treviso has remained at Moscow with a garrison.

The weather is very fine, like that in France during October, perhaps a little warmer; but on the first days of November we may expect cold.

Every thing indicates that we must think of winter-quarters: our cavalry particularly require it. The infantry refreshed themselves at Moscow, and are very well.

TWENTY-SIXTH BULLETIN.

Borowisk, *October* 23d, 1812.

After the battle of the Moskwa, General Kutusoff took a position a league in advance of Moscow; he established several redoubts to defend the town; he remained there till the last moment. On the 14th of September, seeing the French army march towards him, he took his resolution, and evacuated the position, passing through Moscow. He crossed the city with his head-quarters at half-past nine in the morning. Our advanced guard passed through it an hour after noon.

The commandant of the Russian vanguard requested to be allowed to defile in the city, without firing: it was allowed him; but in the Kremlin, the canaille, armed by the Governor, made some resistance, and were immediately dispersed; 10,000 Russian soldiers were the next and following days collected in the city, into which they were brought by their thirst for plunder; they were old and good soldiers; they augmented the number of prisoners.

On the 15th, 16th, and 17th of September, the Russian General, commanding the rear-guard, said, that they should fire *no longer*; that they ought to fight no more; and talked much about peace.

He marched upon the road of Kolomna, and our advanced guard placed itself five leagues from Moscow, upon the bridge of the Moskwa. During this time, the Russian army left the Kolomna road, and took that of Kalouga by cross-roads. It thus made the half tour of the city at six leagues distance. The wind carried thither clouds of flame and smoke. This march, according to the statements of the Russian officers, was sombre and religious; consternation filled their souls; they assert that

officers and soldiers were so penetrated, that the most profound silence reigned throughout all the army, as during prayers.

We quickly perceived the enemy's march. The Duke of Istria marched to Disna, with a corps of observation. The King of Naples at first followed the enemy upon Podol, and afterwards marched upon their rear, threatening to cut them off from the Kalouga road. Although the King had only with him the advanced guard, the enemy only allowed themselves time to evacuate the intrenchments they had constructed, and marched six leagues in the rear, after a glorious battle for the advanced guard. Prince Poniatowski took a position behind the Nara, at the confluence of the Islia. General Lauriston having, on the 5th of October, gone to the Russian head-quarters, the communications were re-established between our advanced posts and those of the enemy, who, between themselves, agreed not to attack each other, without giving three hours' notice: but on the 18th, at seven in the morning, 4,000 Cossacks came in from a wood, situated within half cannon-shot of General Sebastiani, forming the extreme left of the advanced guard, who had neither been occupied nor inspected that day. They made an attack upon this light cavalry at a time when they were on foot, at the distribution of meat. This light cavalry could not form but at a quarter of a league at furthest. Whilst the enemy penetrated by this opening, a park of twelve pieces of cannon, and twenty caissons, of General Sebastiani, were taken in a ravine, with baggage waggons in number thirty, in all sixty-five waggons, instead of 100 as stated in the last Bulletin. At the same time, the enemy's regular cavalry and two columns of infantry penetrated by the opening. They hoped to gain the wood, and the defile of Voronowo before us; but the King of Naples was there; he was on horseback. He marched and penetrated the Russian line of cavalry in ten or twelve different charges. He perceived a division of six enemy's battalions, commanded by Lieutenant General Muller; charged, and penetrated it. This division was massacred—Lieutenant General Muller was killed. While this was passing, General Poniatowski successfully repulsed a Russian division. The Polish General Fischer was killed by a ball.

The enemy not only suffered a loss superior to ours, but had the shame of having violated the truce concluded between the advanced guard; a thing hardly ever done. Our loss amounts to 800 men, in killed, wounded, and taken: that of the enemy is double. Several Russian officers were taken; two of their Generals were killed; and this day the King of Naples has proved what presence of mind, valour, and a knowledge of war can effect. In general, throughout all this campaign, the Prince has shown himself worthy of the supreme rank in which he is placed.

However, the Emperor wished to oblige the enemy to evacuate his entrenched camp, and drive them several marches back, in order to be able tranquilly to proceed to the countries chosen for his winter-quarters,

and actually necessary to be occupied for the execution of his ulterior projects,—on the 17th, ordered General Lauriston, with his advanced guard, to place himself behind the defile of Winkowo, in order that his movements might not be perceived.

After Moscow had ceased to exist, the Emperor had determined either to abandon this heap of ruins, or only occupy the Kremlin with 3000 men; but the Kremlin, after fifteen days' labour, was not judged sufficiently strong to be abandoned for twenty or thirty days to its own forces. It would have weakened and incommoded the army in its movements, without giving a great advantage. If we wished to protect Moscow from beggars and plunderers, 20,000 men would have been necessary. Moscow is, at present, a truly unhealthy and impure sink. A population of 200,000 wandering in the neighbouring woods, dying with hunger, come to these ruins to seek what remains, and vegetables in the gardens, to support life. It appears useless to compromise any thing whatever for an object which was of no military importance, and which has now become of no political importance. All the magazines which were in the city having been carefully examined, and the others emptied, the Emperor caused the Kremlin to be mined. The Duke of Treviso caused it to be blown up at two o'clock *a. m.* on the 23d: the arsenal, magazines —all were destroyed. This ancient citadel, which takes its date from the foundation of the monarchy,—this first palace of the Czars, has been destroyed! The Duke of Treviso has marched for Vereia. The Emperor of Russia's Aide-de-camp, Baron Winzingerode, having, on the 22d, attempted to penetrate at the head of 500 Cossacks, was repulsed, and taken prisoner, with a young Russian Officer named Nareskin. On the 19th the head-quarters were in the castle of Troitskoi: they remained there on the 20th. On the 21st they were at Ignatien; the 22d at Pominskoi, all the army having made two flank-marches; and the 23d at Borowsk.

The Emperor reckons upon marching on the 24th to gain the Dwina, and taking a position which will bring him within eighty leagues of Petersburgh and Wilna; a double advantage; that is to say, twenty marches nearer his means and his object.

Of 4000 stone houses which were in Moscow, not more than 200 remain. It has been said a fourth remained, because in that calculation 800 churches were comprehended, a part of which are even damaged.

Of 8000 houses of wood, nearly 500 remain. It was proposed to the Emperor to burn what remained of the city, to treat the Russians in their own way, and to extend this measure round Moscow. There are 2000 villages, and as many country-houses and chateaux. It was proposed to form four columns of 2000 men each, and charge them with burning every thing for twenty leagues round Moscow.—That will teach the Russians, said they, to make war according to rule, and not like Tartars. If they burn a village, or a house, we must make them answer for it, by burning a hundred. The Emperor refused to allow these

measures, which would have aggravated the misfortunes of this population. Of 9000 proprietors, whose castles would have been burned, an hundred perhaps would have been sectaries of the Marat of Russia, but 8,900 are brave men, already too much the victims of some wretches. To punish a hundred guilty persons, 8,900 would have been ruined. We must add, that it would absolutely have left without resources 200,000 poor boors, innocent of every thing. The Emperor therefore contented himself with ordering the destruction of the citadel and military establishments, according to the usages of war, without doing any thing to ruin individuals, already too unhappy by the consequences of the war.

The inhabitants of Russia do not recollect such a season as we have had for the last twenty days. It is the sun and fine days of a journey from Fontainebleau. The army is in an extremely rich country; it may be compared to the best in France or Germany.

TWENTY-SEVENTH BULLETIN.

VEREIA, *October 27th*, 1812.

ON the 27th, Price Poniatowski marched upon Vereia.

On the 23d, the army was about to follow this movement; but, in the afternoon, we learnt that the enemy had quitted his intrenched camp, and was on the march to the little town of Maloyaroslavitz. It was found necessary to march after him, and obstruct his intentions. The Viceroy received orders to march. Delzon's division arrived on the 23d, at six in the evening, on the left bank; took possession of the bridge, and caused it to be repaired. In the night between the 23d and 24th, the Russian division arrived in the town, and took possession of the heights on the right bank, which are extremely advantageous. On the 24th, at day-break, the battle commenced. During this time, the enemy's army appeared quite entire, and took a position behind the town. The divisions Delzon, Broussier, and Pino, and the Italian guard, were successively engaged. This engagement does the greatest honour to the Viceroy, and the fourth corps of the army.

Two-thirds of the enemy's army were engaged to maintain his position; but this was in vain, for the town was taken, as well as the heights. The enemy retreated so precipitately, that he was obliged to throw twenty pieces of cannon into the river. Towards night, the Marshal Prince of Eckmuhl debouched with his corps, and all the army was in order of battle, with its artillery, on the 25th, in the position which the enemy occupied the night before.

The Emperor moved his head quarters on the 24th to the village of Ghorodnia. At seven in the morning, 6000 Cossacks, who had slipped into the wood, made a general huzza in the rear of his position, and took

six pieces of cannon, which were parked. The Duke of Istria set off at a gallop with all the horse Guards. This horde was sabred; the artillery it had taken was recovered, and several of his waggons were captured; 600 of these Cossacks were killed, wounded or taken; 30 men of the guards were wounded and 8 killed. The General of Division, Count Rap, had a horse killed under him. The intrepidity of which this General has given so many proofs, is shown on every occasion. At the commencement of the charge, the Cossack officers called the Guards, which they remembered, (*Muscadins de Paris,*) Parisian Fops. The Major-General of dragoons, Letort, distinguished himself. At eight o'clock, order was re-established.

The Emperor marched to Maloyaroslavitz, reconnoitred the position of the enemy, and ordered an attack next morning; but in the night the enemy retreated. The Prince of Eckmuhl followed him for six hours. The Emperor then let him go; and directed the movement upon Vereia.

On the 26th, the head-quarters were at Borowsk, and on the 27th at Vereia. The Prince of Eckmuhl is to-night at Borowsk; the Duke of Elchingen at Mojaisk. It is beautiful weather—the roads are excellent; it is the end of autumn; this weather will last eight days longer, and at that period we shall have arrived in our new position.

In the battle of Maloyaroslavitz, the Italian guard distinguished itself. It took the position and maintained it. General Baron Delzon, a distinguished officer, was killed with three balls. Our loss was 1500 men killed or wounded; that of the enemy is 6 or 7000. We found on the field of battle 1700 Russians, among whom were 1100 recruits, dressed in grey jackets, having hardly served two months. The old Russian infantry is destroyed. The Russian army would have no consistence but for the numerous reinforcements of Cossacks recently arrived from the Don. Well informed persons assure us, that in the Russian infantry the first rank only is composed of soldiers, and that the second and third ranks are recruits and militia, and who, notwithstanding the promises made them, are incorporated. The Russians had three Generals killed; and General Count Pino was slightly wounded.

TWENTY-EIGHTH BULLETIN.

SMOLENSK, *November 11th*, 1812.

THE Imperial head-quarters were, on the 1st of November, at Viasma, and on the 9th at Smolensk. The weather was very fine up to the 6th, but on the 7th winter began. The ground is covered with snow. The roads have become very slippery, and very difficult for carriage-horses. We have lost many men by cold and fatigue; night bivouackings are very injurious to them.

Since the battle of Maloyaroslavitz, the advanced guard has seen no other enemy than the Cossacks, who, like the Arabs, pour upon the flanks, and fly about to annoy.

On the 2d, at two in the afternoon, 12,000 Russian infantry, covered by a cloud of Cossacks, intercepted the communication, a league's distance from Viasma, between the prince of Eckmuhl and the Viceroy. The Prince of Eckmuhl and the Viceroy marched upon this column, drove it from the road, and overthrew it in the wood; took a Major-General with a good number of prisoners, and carried off six pieces of cannon; since that time we have not again seen the Russian infantry, but only Cossacks.

Since the bad weather, from the 6th, we have lost more than 3,000 carriage horses, and nearly 100 of our caissons have been destroyed.

General Wittgenstein, having been reinforced by the Russian division from Finland, and by a great number of troops from the militia, attacked, on the 18th of October, Marshal Gouvion St. Cyr; he was repulsed by that Marshal and General Wrede, who took more than 3,000 prisoners, and covered the field of battle with his dead.

On the 20th, Marshal Gouvion St. Cyr, having been informed that Marshal the Duke of Belluno, with the 9th corps, was advancing to reinforce him, repassed the Dwina, and marched to meet him, in order, on having effected a junction with him, to fight Wittgenstein, and oblige him to repass the Dwina.

Marshal Gouvion St. Cyr bestows the highest eulogiums upon his troops. The Swiss division distinguished itself by its *sang froid* and bravery. Colonel Guehenue, of the 26th regiment of light infantry, was wounded. Marshal St. Cyr received a ball in the foot; Marshal the Duke of Reggio has arrived to replace him, and he has retaken the command of the 2d corps.

TWENTY-NINTH BULLETIN.

MOLODETSCHINO, *December* 3, 1812.

To the 6th of November the weather was fine, and the movement of the army executed with the greatest success. The cold weather began on the 7th; from that moment we every night lost several hundred horses, in consequence of bivouacking. Arrived at Smolensk, we had already lost many cavalry and artillery horses.

The Russian army, from Volhynia, was opposed to our right: our right left the Minsk line of operations, and took for the pivot of its operations the Warsaw line. On the 9th, the Emperor was informed, at Smolensk, of this change in the line of operations, and conceived what the enemy would do. However hard it appeared to him to put himself in movement during so cruel a season, the new state of things demanded it. He expected to arrive at Minsk, or at least upon the Beresina, before the enemy; on the 13th, he quitted Smolensk; on the 16th, he slept at Krasnoi.

The cold, which began on the 7th, suddenly increased; and on the 14th, 15th, and 16th, the thermometer was sixteen and eighteen degrees below the freezing point.

The roads were covered with ice; the cavalry, artillery, and baggage horses, perished every night, not only by hundreds, but by thousands, particularly the German and French horses.

In a few days, more than 30,000 horses perished; our cavalry were on foot; our artillery and our baggage were without conveyance. It was necessary to abandon and destroy a good part of our cannon, ammunition, and provisions.

This army, so fine on the 6th, was very different on the 14th,—almost without cavalry, without artillery, and without transports. Without cavalry, we could not reconnoitre a quarter of a league's distance; without artillery, we could not risk a battle, and firmly await it: it was requisite to march, in order not to be constrained to a battle, which the want of ammunition prevented us from desiring; it was requisite to occupy a certain space, not to be turned, and that too without cavalry, which led and connected the columns. This difficulty, joined to a cold which suddenly came on, rendered our situation miserable. Those men, whom nature had not sufficiently steeled to be above all the chances of fate and fortune, appeared broken, lost their gaiety—their good humour, and dreamed but of misfortunes and catastrophes; those whom she has created superior to every thing, preserved their gaiety, and their ordinary manners, and saw fresh glory in the different difficulties to be surmounted.

The enemy, who saw upon the roads traces of that frightful calamity which had overtaken the French army, endeavoured to take advantage of it. He surrounded all the columns with his Cossacks, who carried off, like the Arabs of the desert, the trains and carriages which separated. This contemptible cavalry, which only make noise, and are not capable of penetrating through a company of voltigeurs, rendered themselves formidable by favour of circumstances. Nevertheless, the enemy had to repent of all the serious attempts which he wished to undertake: they were overthrown by the Viceroy, before whom they were placed, and lost many men.

The Duke of Elchingen, with 3,000 men, had blown up the ramparts of Smolensk: he was surrounded, and found himself in a critical position, but he extricated himself from it with that intrepidity by which he is distinguished. After having kept the enemy at a distance from him during the whole of the 18th, and constantly repulsed him, at night, he made a movement on the right, passed the Borysthenes, and deceived all the calculations of the enemy.

On the 19th, the army passed the Borysthenes at Orza; and the Russian army being fatigued, and having lost a great number of men, ceased from its attempts.

The army of Volhynia had inclined on the 16th, upon Minsk, and marched upon Borisow. General Dombrowski defended the bridge-head of Borisow with 3,000 men. On the 23d, he was forced, and obliged to evacuate this position.

The enemy then passed the Beresina, marching upon Bobr; the division Lambert formed the advanced guard.

The 2d corps, commanded by the Duke of Reggio, which was at Tacherein, had received orders to march upon Borisow, to secure to the army the passage of the Beresina.

On the 24th, the Duke of Reggio met the division Lambert, four leagues from Borisow, attacked and defeated it, took 2,000 prisoners, six pieces of cannon, 500 baggage waggons of the army of Volhynia, and threw the enemy on the right bank of the Beresina.

General Berkeim, with the 4th cuirassiers, distinguished himself by a fine charge. The enemy could only secure his safety by burning the bridge, which is more than 300 toises in length. Nevertheless, they occupied all the passages of the Beresina: this river is forty toises wide, and had much floating ice on it, but its banks are covered with marshes 300 toises long, which present great obstacles in clearing it. The enemy's General had placed his four divisions at the different debouches, where he presumed the French army would pass.

On the 26th, at break of day, the Emperor, after having deceived the enemy by different movements made during the day of the 25th, marched upon the village of Studzeanca, and caused, in spite of the enemy's division, and in its presence, two bridges to be thrown over the river. The Duke of Reggio passed, attacked the enemy, and beat him, fighting two hours. The enemy retired upon the tête-du-pont of Borisow. General Legrand, an officer of the first rate merit, was badly, but not dangerously, wounded. During the whole of the 26th and 27th, the army passed.

The Duke of Belluno, commanding the 9th corps, had received orders to follow the movement of the Duke of Reggio, to form the rear-guard, and keep in check the Russian army from the Dwina, which followed him. Partonneaux's division formed the rear-guard of this corps.

On the 27th, at noon, the Duke of Belluno arrived with two divisions at the bridge of Studzeanca.

Partonneaux's division set out at night from Borisow. A brigade of this division, formed the rear-guard, and which was charged with burning the bridge, marched at seven in the evening, and arrived between ten and eleven o'clock; it sought its first brigade and its General, who had departed two hours before, and which it had not met with in its route. Its researches were in vain. Some uneasiness was then conceived. All we have since been able to learn is, that the first brigade set out at five o'clock, missed its way at six, went to the right in place of proceeding to the left, and marched two or three leagues in this direction; that, during the night, and benumbed with cold, it rallied at seeing the enemies' fires, which it mistook for those of the French army. Thus surrounded, it was taken. This cruel mistake must have caused us a loss of 2,000 infantry, 300 cavalry, and, three pieces of artillery. Reports state, that the General of Division was not with his column, and had marched alone.

All the army having passed, on the morning of the 28th the Duke of Belluno guarded the tête-du-pont upon the left bank: the Duke of

Reggio, and behind him all the army, was upon the right bank. Polotsk having been evacuated, the armies of the Dwina and Volhynia communicated; they planned an attack on the 28th, at break of day. The Duke of Reggio caused the Emperor to be informed that he was attacked. Half an hour afterwards, the Duke of Belluno was on the left bank. The Duke of Elchingen immediately followed the Duke of Reggio, and the Duke of Treviso the Duke of Elchingen. The battle became warm. The enemy wishing to turn our right, General Doumerc, commanding the fifth division of cuirassiers, which made part of the second corps that remained on the Dwina, ordered a charge of cavalry, by the fourth and fifth regiments of cuirassiers, at the moment when the legion of the Vistula was engaged in the woods, to pierce the centre of the enemy. The enemy was defeated and put to the rout, together with his cavalry, which came to the assistance of his infantry. Six thousand prisoners, two standards, and six pieces of cannon fell into our hands.

On his side, the Duke of Belluno vigorously charged the enemy, defeated him, took from five to six hundred prisoners, and did not suffer him to advance within reach of the cannon of the bridge. General Fournier made a fine charge of cavalry.

In the battle of the Bere ina, the army of Volhynia suffered much. The Duke of Reggio was wounded, but his wound is not dangerous. He received a ball in his side.

The next day (the 29th) we remained on the field of battle. We had to make our choice between two routs—that to Minsk; and that to Wilna. The road to Minsk led through the middle of a forest, and of uncultivated marshes, where it was impossible for the army to subsist itself. On the other hand the road to Wilna led through a very fine country. The army being without cavalry, deficient in ammunition, and horribly fatigued by fifty days' march, carrying in its train all the sick and wounded of so many battles, stood greatly in need of getting to its magazines.

On the 30th, the head-quarters were at Plechnitsi; on the 1st of December at Slaike; on the 3d at Molodetschino, where the army received the first convoys from Wilna.

All the wounded officers and soldiers, and whatever else could be of embarrassment, with the baggage, &c. were sent off to Wilna.

To say that the army stands in need of re-establishing its discipline, of refreshing itself, of remounting its cavalry, completing its artillery, and its materiel,—this is the result of the exposé which has just been made. Its repose is of the first necessity. The *materiel* and the horses are coming in; General Boureier has already more than 20,000 remount horses in different depôts.

The artillery has already repaired its losses. The Generals, officers, and soldiers, have suffered greatly from want. Numbers have lost their baggage by the loss of their horses, and several by the effect of the Cossacks' ambushes. The Cossacks have taken numbers of isolated persons, of geographical engineers who were taking positions, and of

wounded officers who were marching without precaution, preferring running the risk, to marching slowly, and going with the convoy.

The reports of the General Officers, commanding the different corps, will make known what officers and soldiers have chiefly distinguished themselves, and the details of these memorable events.

In all these movements the Emperor has been continually marching in the middle of his guards—the cavalry commanded by the Duke of Istria, and the infantry commanded by the Duke of Dantzic.

His majesty has been well pleased with the fine spirit shewn by his guards. They have always been ready to shew themselves wherever their presence was needful: but circumstances have always been such that their appearance alone was sufficient, and that they never were in a situation which required them to charge.

The Prince of Neuchatel, the Grand Marshal, the Grand Equerry, and all the Aides-de-camp and military officers of the household, have always accompanied his Majesty.

Our cavalry was dismounted to such a degree, that it was necessary to collect the officers who had still a horse remaining, in order to form four companies of 150 men each.

The Generals there performed the functions of captains, and the colonels of subalterns. This sacred squadron, commanded by General Grouchy, and under the orders of the King of Naples, did not lose sight of the Emperor in all these movements. The health of his Majesty was never better.

PARIS, DEC. 18, 1812.

ON the 5th of December, the Emperor, having called together at his head-quarters at Smorgonie, the Viceroy, the Prince of Neuchatel, and the Marshals Dukes of Elchingen, Dantzic, Treviso, the Prince of Eckmuhl, the Duke of Istria, acquainted them that he had nominated the King of Naples his Lieutenant-General to command the army during the rigorous season.

His Majesty, in passing through Wilna, was employed several hours with the Duke of Bassano. His Majesty travelled incognito, in a single sledge, with and under the name of the Duke of Vicenza. He examined the fortifications of Praga, surveyed Warsaw, and remained there several hours unknown.

Two hours before his departure he sent for Count Potocki, and the Minister of Finance of the Grand Duchy, with whom he had a long conference.

His Majesty arrived on the 14th, at one o'clock in the morning, at Dresden, from whence he continued his journey to Paris, where he is hourly expected.

END OF THE CAMPAIGN IN RUSSIA OF 1812.

OFFICIAL NARRATIVE

OF

The Campaign

OF THE

EMPEROR NAPOLEON,

IN

GERMANY,

1813.

OFFICIAL NARRATIVES

OF THE

Campaigns

OF

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON.

CAMPAIGN IN GERMANY, 1813.

Staff of the Grand Army.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.—The Sovereign in Person; His Imperial and Royal Majesty Napoleon, Emperor, &c.

Second in Command.—H. S. H. Eugene Beauharnois, Viceroy of Italy.

Chief of the Staff.—General Berthier, Prince of Neufchatel and Wagram, Vice-Constable of France.

The Army consists of Twelve Corps and the Imperial Guard, commanded as follows:

1st Corps, Marshal Davoust, Prince of Ecmuhl.
2d Corps, Marshal Victor, Duke of Belluno.
3d Corps, Marshal Ney, Prince of Moskwa.
4th Corps, General Count Bertrand.
5th Corps, General Lauriston.
6th Corps, Marshal Marmont, Duke of Ragusa.
7th Corps, General Count Regnier.
8th Corps, Marshal Junot, Duke of Abrantes.
9th Corps, General Count Sebastiani.
10th Corps, Marshal Augereau, Duke of Castiglione.
11th Corps, Marshal Macdonald, Duke of Tarentum.
12th Corps, Marshal Oudinot, Duke of Reggio.
Imperial Guards, Marshal Bessieres, Duke of Istria.

General position of the Army, April 18th, 1813. Head-quarters, Metz. The several corps distributed on the line of the Saale, or advancing by the high-road between Metz and Dresden.

NOTIFICATION BY HER MAJESTY THE EMPRESS, &c.

April 15.—His Majesty the Emperor set out this morning at one o'clock for Metz, to take the command of the army.

April 20.—His Majesty the Emperor arrived at Metz on the midnight of the 16th of April, 1813.

FIRST BULLETIN.

Her Majesty the Empress-Queen and Regent, has received the following Bulletin from his Majesty the Emperor :—

Mayence, April 20.

THE Corps of the Prince of Moskwa, 60,000 strong, is in advance of Erfurt. Its advanced guard, commanded by General Souham, is at Veyma. Three hundred Prussian hussars have been overthrown by the 10th hussars; we took 60 men and four officers from them, one of them was an Aide-de-Camp of General Blucher. The enemy has no infantry upon the left of the Elbe. The Duke of Ragusa is at Gotha with the 6th Corps, 10,000 men strong. The Duke of Istria is with the Imperial Guard at Esenach. General Bertrand, with the 4th corps of 60,000 men, is at Cobourg. The Viceroy is in the same position, his left supported by the Elbe at the mouth of the Saale, his centre at Bernebourg, his right to the Hartz. Forces arrive from all sides, and the enemy will be forced to a speedy retreat.

SECOND BULLETIN.

SITUATION OF THE FRENCH ARMIES.

Paris, May 3.

Her Majesty the Empress-Queen, and Regent, has received the following intelligence of the situation of the army on the 28th of April :—

THE head-quarters of the Emperor were on the 28th at Naumburg: the Prince of Moskwa had passed the Saale: General Souham had overthrown an advanced guard of 2000 men, who wished to dispute the passage of the river: the whole corps of the Prince of Moskwa was in order of battle beyond Naumburg: General Bertrand occupied Jena, and had his corps ranged upon the famous field of battle of Jena.

The Viceroy debouched by Halle and Merseburg: the Duke of Reggio, with the 12th corps, had arrived at Saalfeldt: General Sebastiani marched on the 24th upon Vilzen; he overthew a corps of adventurers, commanded by the Russian General Czernicheff; he dispersed his infantry, he took part of his baggage and artillery, and pursued him, *l'epée dans les reins*, upon Luneburg.

Paris, May 4.—Her Majesty the Empress-Queen, and Regent, has received the following news relative to the situation of the army on the 30th of April :—

On the 29th his Majesty moved his head-quarters to Naumberg; the Prince of Moskwa had marched upon Weissenfels; his advanced guard,

commanded by General Souham, arrived near that town at two o'clock in the afternoon, and found himself in presence of the Russian General Lanskoi, commanding a division of six or seven thousand men, cavalry, and artillery; General Souham had no cavalry, but without waiting for it he marched against the enemy, and drove him from his different positions. The enemy unmasked twelve pieces of cannon: General Souham placed a similar number in a battery. The cannonade became very lively, and caused destruction in the Russian ranks, which were mounted and uncovered, whilst our pieces were supported by tirailleurs, placed in ravines, and the villages. The General of Brigade Chemineau distinguished himself. The enemy attempted several charges of cavalry: our infantry received him, formed in squares, and, and by their fire covered the field of battle with Russian corpses and horses. The Prince of Moskwa said, that he never had seen, at the same time, more enthusiasm and more *sang froid* in infantry.

We entered Weissenfels; but seeing that the enemy wished to keep near the town, the infantry marched against him at the *pas de charge*, with *schakos* at the end of their muskets, with the cries of "Long live the Emperor." The enemy's division retreated. Our loss in killed and wounded was about 700 men.

On the 27th, Count Lauriston marched upon Wetten, where the enemy had a bridge. General Maison erected a battery, which obliged the enemy to burn the bridge, and he seized the *tête-de-pont* which the enemy had constructed.

On the 28th, Count Lauriston advanced upon the Halle, where a Russian corps occupied a *tête de pont*, overthrew the enemy, and obliged him to evacuate the *tête-de-pont* and destroy the bridge. A very brisk cannonade took place from the opposite banks. Our loss was 67 men; that of the enemy was much more considerable.

The Viceroy ordered the Marshal Duke of Tarentum to march upon Merseburg. On the 29th, at four in the afternoon, this Marshal arrived before that town; he found 2000 Prussians, who wished to defend themselves there: these Prussians belonged to d'York's corps, those even whom the Marshal commanded in chief, and who had abandoned him upon the Niemen. The Marshal entered by main force, killed some men, and took 200 prisoners, among whom was a Major, and took possession of the town and bridge.

Count Bertrand had, on the 29th, his head-quarters at Domburg, upon the Saale, occupying with one of his divisions the bridge of Jena.

The Duke of Ragusa had his head-quarters at Koesen, upon the Saale; the Duke of Reggio had his head-quarters at Saalfeldt, upon the Saale.

The battle of Weissenfels is remarkable; because it was a contest between infantry and cavalry, equal in number, upon an open plain, and the advantage remained with the infantry. Young battalions were seen behaving with as much *sang froid* and impetuosity as the oldest troops.

So much for the opening of this campaign. The enemy has been driven from all that he occupied upon the left bank of the Saale; we are masters of all the debouches of that river; the junction between the armies of the Elbe and the Mein has been effected, and the important towns of Naumburg, Weissenfels, and Merseburg, have been taken possession of by main force.

DEMI-OFFICIAL.—*Paris, May 4th.*—The fortress of Thorn has capitulated, the garrison is to return into Bavaria; it was composed of 600 French, and 2700 Bavarians; of this number of 3300 men, 1200 were in the hospitals. No preparations as yet announced the commencement of the siege of Dantzic; the garrison was in excellent condition, and master of the ground without. Modlin and Zamose were not seriously annoyed. At Stettin a brisk engagement had taken place: the enemy having endeavoured to introduce himself between Stettin and Dam, was driven into the marshes, and 1500 Prussians killed. A letter received from Glogau informs us, that that fortress on the 12th of April was in the best state. Nothing new had occurred at Custrin. Spandau was besieged: a powder magazine had been blown up: the enemy, wished to take advantage of this to give an assault, were repulsed, after having lost 1,000 men killed or wounded. No prisoners were made, because we were separated from them by marshes.

The Russians have thrown some shells into Wittenburg, and burned a part of the town: they attempted an attack by main force, which did not succeed. They lost in it from 5 to 600 men.

The following appears to be the position of the Russian army:—A corps of partisans, commanded by a man called Dorneberg (who, in 1810, was Captain of the King of Westphalia's Guards, and who basely behaved), was at Hamburg, and made excursions between the Elbe and the Weser. General Sebastiani had set out to cut him off from the Elbe.

The two Prussian corps of Generals Yorck and Blucher appeared to occupy, the 1st the right bank of the Lower Saale, the 2d the right bank of the Upper Saale.

The Russian Generals Winzingerode and Wittgenstein occupied Leipsic.

General Barclay de Tolli was upon the Vistula, observing Dantzic; General Sacken was before the Austrian corps in the direction of Cracow, upon the Pilica.

The Emperor Alexander with the Russian guard, and General Kutusoff, having some 20,000 men, appeared to be upon the Oder; they announced first, that they would be at Dresden on the 12th, afterwards on the 20th of April; neither of which have been realized. The enemy appears to wish to maintain himself upon the Saale. The Saxons were in Torgau.

The following is the position of the French army :—The Viceroy had his head-quarters at Mansfeldt, the left leaning upon the left of the Saale, occupying Calbe and Bernebourg, where the Duke of Belluno is. General Lauriston, with the fifth corps, occupied Asleben, Sandersleben, and Gerbalet. The 31st division was upon Eisleben; the 35th and 36th were in rear, as a reserve. The Prince of Moskwa had his corps in advance of Weimar. The Duke of Ragusa was at Gotha; the fourth corps, commanded by General Bertrand, was at Saalfeldt; the 12th corps, under the orders of the Duke of Reggio, arrived at Cobourg.

The guard is at Erfurt, where the Emperor arrived at eleven o'clock in the evening of the 25th. On the 26th his Majesty reviewed the guard, and inspected the fortification of the town and citadel. He designed to point out the places for establishing hospitals to contain 6000 sick or wounded, having ordered that Erfurt should be the last line of evacuation.

All the army appears in motion; already have all the parties which the enemy had upon the left bank of the Saale fallen back. Three thousand cavalry had marched upon Norhausen, to penetrate into the Hartz, and another party advanced upon Heiligenstadt, to menace Cassel: all these have precipitately retreated, leaving sick, wounded, and stragglers, who have been made prisoners. From the heights of Ebersdorf, to the mouth of the Saale, there are no longer any enemies upon the left bank. The junction of the armies of the Elbe and the Mein took place on the 27th, between Naumburg and Merseburg.

THIRD BULLETIN.

PARIS, *May* 7.

Her Majesty the Empress and Queen has received the following intelligence respecting the situation of the army on the 1st of May :—

"The Emperor had removed his head-quarters to Weissenfels, the Viceroy his to Merseburg, General Maison had entered Halle, the Duke of Ragusa had his head-quarters at Naumburg, Count Bertrand was at Stohssen, the Duke of Reggio had his head-quarters at Jena. There was much rain on the 30th of April; on the 1st of May the weather was better. Three bridges had been thrown across the Saale at Weissenfels; campaign works had been commenced at Naumburg, and three bridges had been thrown over the Saale. Fifteen grenadiers of the 12th line, between Jena and Saalfeldt, were surrounded by 95 Prussian hussars: the Commandant, who was a Colonel, advanced, saying, 'Frenchmen, surrender!' The serjeant killed him. The other grenadiers formed in a platoon, killed seven Prussians, and the hussars went off faster than they came.

"The different parts of the old guard were collected at Weissenfels; the General of Division, Roguet, commands them. The Emperor visited all the advanced posts, notwithstanding the badness of the wea-

ther. His Majesty enjoys excellent health. The first blow with the sabre which was given at the renewing of this campaign at Weimar, took off the ear of Major-General Blucher's son. It was by a Mareschal des Logis, of the 10th hussars, that this blow was given. The inhabitants of Weimar remark, that the first sabre blow given in the campaign of 1806 at Saalfeldt, and which killed Prince Louis of Prussia, was given by a Mareschal des Logis of the same regiment."—(*Moniteur, May* 8.)

FOURTH BULLETIN.

BATTLES OF WEISSENFELS AND LUTZEN.

HER Majesty the Empress and Queen has received the following intelligence of the situation of the army at nine in the morning of the 2d of May:—

"On the 1st of May the Emperor mounted on horseback at nine in the morning, with the Prince of Moskwa. General Souham's division put itself in motion towards the fine plain which commences upon the heights of Weissenfels, and extends to the Elbe. The division was formed in four squres of four battalions each, each square of 500 toises from the other, and having four pieces of cannon. Behind the square was placed General Laboissier's brigade of cavalry, under the orders of Count Valeny, who had just arrived. Girard and Marchant's divisions came behind *en echelon*, and formed in the same manner as Souham's division. Marshal the Duke of Istria was on the right with all the cavalry of the guard. At evelen o'clock this disposition was made. The Prince of Moskwa, in presence of a cloud of the enemy's cavalry, which covered the plain, put himself in motion upon the defile of Poserna. He seized upon several villages without giving a blow. The enemy occupied, upon the heights of the defile, one of the finest positions that can be seen; he had six pieces of cannon, and penetrated three lines of cavalry. The first square passed the defile at the *pas de charge*, amidst cries of '*Vive l' Empereur!*' long continued through the line. It seized upon the height. The four squares of Souham's division passed the defile. Two other divisions of cavalry then came to reinforce the enemy, with twenty pieces of cannon. The cannonade became lively. The enemy every where gave ground. Souham's division marched upon Lutzen: Girard's took the division of the Pegau road.

"The Emperor, wishing to reinforce the batteries of this last division, sent twelve pieces of the guard, under the orders of his Aid-de-Camp, General Drouet, and this reinforcement performed prodigies. The ranks of the enemy's cavalry were overthrown by grape-shot. At the same moment the Viceroy debouched from Merseburg, with the eleventh corps, commanded by the Duke of Tarentum, and the fifth, commanded by General Lauriston. General Lauriston's corps was on the left, upon the high-road from Merseburg to Leipsic; that of the Duke of Tarentum, where the Viceroy was, on the right. The Viceroy, hearing the

brisk cannonade which took place at Lutzen, made a movement to the right; and the Emperor almost at the same moment, at the village of Lutzen. Marchant's division, and, in succession, Brenier and Ricard's divisions, passed the defile; but the business was settled when they entered in line: 15,000 cavalry were therefore driven from these plains, by nearly the same number of infantry. It was General Winzingerode who commanded these three divisions, one of which was General Lanskoi's. The enemy displayed but one division of infantry. Become more prudent by the battle of Weissenfels, and astonished at the fine order and *sang froid* of our march, the enemy dared not approach any part of our infantry, and was crushed by our grape-shot. Our loss amounted to 33 men killed, and 55 wounded, one a Chief of Battalion. This loss may be considered extremely trifling, in comparison to that of the enemy, who had three Colonels, 30 officers, and 40 men killed or wounded, besides a great number of horses: but by one of those fatalities with which the history of the war is full, the first cannon-ball which was fired on this day, struck the wrist of the Duke of Istria, pierced his groin, and killed him instantly. He had advanced 56 paces from the side of the tirailleurs, in order to reconnoitre the plain.

"This Marshal, who has a just title to be named brave and just, was equally recommendable for his military *coup d' œil*, by his great experience in managing cavalry, as by his civil qualities and attachment to the Emperor. His death upon the field of honour is more worthy of envy, it was so rapid that it must have been without pain. There are few losses which could have more sensibly affected the Emperor's heart, the army and all France will partake of the grief his Majesty felt. The Duke of Istria, since the first Italian campaigns, that is, for sixteen years, had always, in different ranks, commanded the Emperor's guards, which followed him in all his campaigns and battles. The *sang froid*, good-will, and intrepidity of the young soldiers astonished the veterans and all the officers. It is a proof of the saying, '*that to souls well born, virtue does not wait a number of years.*' His Majesty had, on the night between the 1st and 2d of May, his head-quarters at Lutzen; the Viceroy is at Markranstedt; the Prince of Moskwa is at Keya; and the Duke of Ragusa is at Poserna. General Bertrand was at Stohssen; the Duke of Reggio in march upon Naumburg. At Dantzic, the garrison has obtained great advantages, and made so successful a sortie, that it took prisoners a corps of 3000 Russians. The garrison of Wittenberg also appears to have distinguished itself, and to have, in a sortie, caused considerable injury to the enemy."

A letter in cyphers, which has this moment arrived from the garrison of Glogau, is conceived in these terms:—

"All goes on well, the Russians have made several attempts upon this place; they have always been repulsed with much loss; three or four thousand men blockade us, sometimes less, sometimes more. The trenches have been opened; during two days the fire from our batteries forced them to abandon their project. (Signed) GENERAL LAPLANE.

"Glogau, April 13, 1812."—(*Same Paper.*)

FIFTH BULLETIN.

HER Majesty the Empress and Queen Regent has received news from the Emperor, from the field of battle, two leagues in advance of Lutzen, the 2d of May, at ten o'clock in the evening, at the moment when the Emperor had thrown himself upon a bed to take some hours' sleep.

"The Emperor informs her Majesty, that he has gained the most complete victory over the Russian and Prussian army, commanded by the Emperor Alexander, and King of Prussia in person; that in this battle more than 150,000 cannon-balls had been fired, that the troops covered themselves with glory in it; and that notwithstanding the immense inferiority of cavalry which the French army had, the good-will and courage inherent in Frenchmen supplied every thing. The enemy was briskly pursued. No Marshal, no person composing the household of the Emperor, was killed or wounded.

SIXTH BULLETIN.

May 9th.

THE Empress Queen and Regent has received the following intelligence from the army, dated the 3d of May, nine o'clock in the evening:—

"The Emperor at the break of day of the 3d traversed the field of battle. At ten o'clock he put himself in motion to follow the enemy. His head-quarters were on the 3d, in the evening, at Pegau. The Viceroy had his at Wichstanden, half way between Pegau and Borna. Count Lauriston, whose corps had taken no part in the battle, set out from Leipsic, to march upon Zwembaw, where he had arrived. The Duke of Ragusa had passed the Elster, at the village of Leitz-Kowitz, and Count Bertrand had passed it at the village of Gredel. The Prince of Moskwa was in a position upon the field of battle. The Duke of Reggio, from Naumberg, was marching upon Zeist. The Emperor of Russia and King of Prussia passed through Pegau, in the night of the 2d, and arrived in the village of Loberstadt, at eleven o'clock at night. They reposed there four hours, and set out on the 3d, at three o'clock in the morning, in the direction of Borna.

"The enemy has not recovered from his astonishment, at finding himself beaten on so large a plain, by an army so greatly inferior in cavalry. Several Colonels and superior Officers, taken prisoners, assure us, that at the enemy's head-quarters, they had not learned of the Emperor's presence at the army, till the battle had commenced—they believed the Emperor to be at Erfurt. As always happens in similar circumstances the Prussians accuse the Russians of not having fought well. The greatest confusion prevails in their retreat. Several of those pretended volunteers which were raised in Prussia, have been made prisoners; they cause pity. All declare that they were enrolled by force, and

on pain of seeing their property and families confiscated. The country people say that a Prince of Hesse Homburg was killed; that several Russian and Prussian generals have been killed or wounded. The Prince of Mecklenburg Strelitz is also reported to be killed; but this intelligence is yet but the reports of the country. The joy of these countries at being delivered from the Cossacks is indescribable. The inhabitants speak with contempt of all the proclamations and attempts which have been made to tempt them to insurrection. The Russian and Prussian army was composed of the corps of the Prussian Generals Yorck, Blucher, and Bulow, and those of the Russian Generals Wittgenstein, Winzingerode, Miloradowitsch, and Tormazow. The Russian and Prussian Guards were likewise there. The Emperor of Russia, the King of Prussia, the Prince Royal of Prussia, and all the Princes of the Royal house of Prussia were in the battle. The combined Russian and Prussian army is estimated at from 150 to 200,000 men. All the Russian cuirassiers were there, and have suffered greatly." (*Moniteur, May* 10.)

Her Majesty the Empress Queen and Regent has received the following intelligence of the situation of the armies, on the 4th of May, in the evening:—

"The Emperor's head-quarters were, on the evening of the 4th at Borna. Those of the Viceroy at Colditz. Those of General Count Bertrand at Frohburg. Those of General Count Lauriston at Malbus Those of the Prince of Moskwa at Leipsic; and those of the Duke of Reggio at Zeitz. The enemy is retiring on Dresden, in the greatest disorder, and by every road. All the villages in the road of the army are found full of Russian and Prussian wounded. The Major-General Prince of Neufchatel has given orders for the interment of the Prince of Mecklenburg Strelitz, on the morning of the 4th, at Pegau, and with all the honours due to his rank. In the battle of the 2d, General Dumoutier, who commands the division of the young guards, has sustained the reputation which he had already acquired in the preceding campaigns. He bestows high praise on his division. General of Division, Brenier, was wounded. The Generals of Brigade, Chemineau and Grillot, were wounded, and have suffered amputation. By a calculation of the number of cannon-shot fired in the battle, it is found to be less considerable than was at first reported; only 39,500 cannon-shot were fired. At the battle of Moskwa there were fired upwards of 50,000."

SEVENTH BULLETIN.

Details of the General Battle.

May 8th.

Her Majesty the Empress Queen and Regent has received the following intelligence from the army:—

"The Battles of Weissenfels and Lutzen were but the prelude of events of the highest importance. The Emperor Alexander and the

King of Prussia, who had arrived at Dresden, with their forces, the latter end of April, learning that the French army had debouched from the Thuringe, adopted the plan of giving battle on the plains of Lutzen, and put themselves in motion to occupy the position, but they were anticipated by the rapidity of the movements of the French army; they, however, persisted in their projects, and resolved to attack the army to drive it from the positions it had taken. The position of the French army was on the 2d of May, at nine in the morning, as follows:—The left of the army leaned upon Elster; it was formed by the Viceroy, having under his orders the 5th and 11th corps. The centre was commanded by the Prince of Moskwa, in the village of Kaia. The Emperor, with the young and old guard, was at Lutzen. The Duke of Ragusa, was at the defile of Poserna, and formed his right with the three divisions. General Bertrand, commanding the 4th corps, marched to proceed to this defile. The enemy debouched and passed the Elster, at the bridges of Zwenkaw, Pegau, and Zeitz. The Emperor, hoping to anticipate him in his movement, and thinking that he could not attack till the 5th, advanced. General Lauriston, whose corps formed the extreme of the left, marched upon Leipsic, in order to disconcert the enemy's project, and place the French army for the day of the 3d, quite different from that upon which the enemy had calculated to find it, and in which it was, in reality, on the 2d; and by this means carry confusion and disorder into their columns.

"At nine in the morning his Majesty, having heard a cannonade from the side of Leipsic, proceeded there at full gallop. The enemy defended the small village of Lestenau, and the bridges in advance of Leipsic. His Majesty only waited the moment when these last positions should be carried to put in motion all his army in that direction, make it pivot on Leipsic, pass to the right bank of the Elster, and take the enemy *à revers*; but, at ten o'clock, the enemy's army debouched towards Kira, upon several columns extremely deep, the horizon was obscured by them. The enemy presented forces which appeared immense. The Emperor immediately made his dispositions. The Viceroy received orders to march upon the left of the Prince of Moskwa; but three hours were necessary to execute this movement. The Prince of Moskwa placed his men under arms, and with five divisions supported the battle, which, at the end of half an hour, became terrible.

"His Majesty himself marched at the head of the last guard, behind the centre of the army, supporting the right of the Prince of Moskwa. The Duke of Ragusa, with his three divisions, occupied the extreme right. General Bertrand had orders to debouch upon the enemy's rear, at the moment in which the line should be most strongly engaged. Fortune was pleased to crown with the most brilliant success all these dispositions. The enemy, who appeared certain of the success of his enterprise, marched to reach our right, and gain the road of Weissenfels. General Compans, General of Battle of the first Merit, at the head of the first division of the Duke of Ragusa, stopped him quite short. The marine re-

giments supported several charges with *sang froid*, and covered the field with the best of the enemy's cavalry. But the great efforts of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, were directed against the centre. Four of Prince Moskwa's five divisions were already engaged. The village of Kaia was taken and retaken several times. This village remained in the enemy's power. Count de Lobau directed General Ricard to retake the village—it was retaken.

"The battle embraced a line of two leagues, covered with fire, smoke, and clouds of dust. The Prince of Moskwa, General Souham, and General Girard, were every where making head against every thing; the latter was wounded with several balls. General Girard wished to remain on the field of battle; he declared he wished to die commanding and directing his troops, as the moment had arrived for all Frenchmen, who possessed any heart, to conquer or perish. However, we began to perceive from afar the dust and first fire of General Bertrand'a corps; at the same moment the Viceroy entered in line upon the left, and the Duke of Tarentum attacked the enemy's reserve, and reached the village upon which the enemy rested his right. At this moment the enemy redoubled his efforts upon the centre; the village of Kaia was again taken, our centre gave way *(flechet)*, some battalions fled *(sebanderent)*, but these valorous youths, at the sight of the Emperor, rallied, exclaiming, "*Vive l'Empereur!*" His Majesty judged that the critical moment which decides the gaining or losing of battles had arrived: there was no longer a moment to be lost. The Emperor ordered the Duke of Treviso to march with 16 battalions of the young Guard to the village of Kaia, overthrow the enemy, retake the village, and overcome every thing he met with there. At the same moment his Majesty ordered his Aide-de-Camp, General Drouet, an Artillery Officer of the greatest distinction, to form a battery of 80 pieces, and place it in advance of the old Guard, which was formed in echelons, as four redoubts to support the centre: all our cavalry ranged in battle behind. Generals Dulanley, Drouet, and Devaux, set out at full gallop, with their 80 pieces of artillery in the same group. The fire became dreadful. The enemy gave way on all sides. The Duke of Treviso obtained possession of the village of Kaia, overthrew the enemy, and continued to advance, beating the charge. The enemy's cavalry, infantry, and artillery, all retreated.

"General Bonnet, commanding one of the Duke of Ragusa's divisions, received orders to make a movement upon Kaia by his left, to support the success of the centre. He sustained several charges of cavalry with the enemy; nevertheless General Count Bertrand advanced and entered the line. It was in vain that the enemy's cavalry capered about his squares, his march was not relaxed by it. To rejoin him the sooner, the Emperor ordered a change of direction, by pivoting on Kaia. The whole of the right made a change in front, the right wing foremost. The enemy then fled, and we pursued him for a league and a half. We soon arrived at the heights which had been occupied by the Emperor Alexander, the King of Prussia, and the Brandenburgh family, during the battle.

An officer who was taken prisoner there informed us of this circumstance. We have made several thousand prisoners. The number could not be more considerable, considering the inferiority of our cavalry, and the desire which the Emperor had shewn of sparing it. At the commencement of the battle the Emperor said to the troops—"It is a battle like those in Egypt, a good infantry supported by artillery, should be sufficient for it."

"General Gouril, chief of the Prince of Moskwa's Staff, was killed; a death worthy of so good a soldier! Our loss amounts to 10,000 men killed and wounded; that of the enemy may be estimated at 25 or 30,000 men. The Royal Prussian Guards are destroyed. The Emperor of Russia's Guards have suffered considerably, and the two divisions of ten regiments of Russian cuirassiers are destroyed. His Majesty cannot pay a sufficient eulogium to the good will, courage, and intrepidity of the army. Our young soldiers took no danger into consideration. They have in this great instance shown all the nobleness of the French blood. The chief of the Staff in his relations mentions the fine actions which have shed a lustre on this brilliant day, which, like a clap of thunder, has pulverised the chimerical hopes and all the calculations of the destruction and dismemberment of the empire. The cloudy train collected by the Cabinet of St. James's during a whole winter, is in an instant destroyed, like the Gordon knot by the sword of Alexander. The Prince of Hesse Homburg was killed; the prisoners say that the young Prince Royal of Prussia is wounded, and the Prince of Mecklenberg Strelitz killed.

"The infantry of the old guards, only six battalions of which have arrived, by their presence kept up the affair with that *sang froid* with which they are characterised—they did not fire a musket. Half the army was not engaged: for the four divisions of General Lauriston's corps have done nothing but occupy Leipsic—the three divisions of the Duke of Reggio were still two day's march from the field of battle—Count Bertrand did not charge but with one of his divisions, and so lightly that it did not lose 50 men; his 2d and 3d division did not charge at all.—The second division of the young Guards, commanded by Gen. Barrois, were still five days' march off; it was the same with half the old guards, commanded by General Decowe, who was then only at Erfurt. The Duke of Belluno's corps was also three day's march from the field of battle. General Sebastiani's corps of cavalry, with the three divisions of the Prince of Echmuhl, was on the banks of the Elbe. The Allied Army, one and fifty or two hundred thousand men strong, commanded by the two Sovereigns, with a great number of the Princes of the House of Prussia, has thus been defeated and put to the rout by less than half of the French army. The field of battle presented the most affecting spectacle. The young soldiers, on seeing the Emperor, forgot their sufferings, and exclaimed, "*Vive l'Empereur!*"—"It is now 20 years (said the Emperor) that I have commanded the French armies, but I have never yet witnessed so much bravery and devotion!" Europe would at length be at peace if the Sovereigns and Ministers who

direct their cabinets could have been present on the field of battle. They would give up all hopes of causing the star of France to set, and perceive that those Counsellers who wish to dismember the French Empire, and humble the Emperor, are preparing the ruin of their Sovereign."—*(Moniteur, May 9.)*

EIGHTH BULLETIN.

Situation of the Army on the 5th of May.

May 10.—Her Majesty the Empress Queen and Regent has received the following intelligence of the situation of the armies on the evening of the 5th:—

"The Emperor's head-quarters were at Colditz; the Viceroy's at Horta; the Duke of Ragusa's beind Colditz; General Lauriston's at Wurtzenof; the Prince of Moskwa's at Leipsic; the Duke of Reggio's at Altenburg; and General Bertrand's at Rochlitz. The Viceroy arrived before Colditz on the 5th, at nine in the morning. The bridge was cut; and some columns of infantry and cavalry, with artillery, opposed our passage. The Viceroy, with his division, marched towards a ford, which is on the left, passed the river, and gained the village of Komeslian, where he caused a battery of twenty pieces of artillery to be placed; the enemy then evacuated the town of Colditz in the greatest disorder, and in defiling were exposed to the fire of our twenty pieces of artillery. The Viceroy pursued the enemy with vigour; it was the remainder of the Prussian army, about 20 or 25,000 men strong, which took their direction partly to Lessing and partly to Gerdsdorff. Having arrived at Gerdsdorff, the Russian troops passed across a reserve which occupied this position: it was the Russian corps of Miloradowitch, composed of two divisions, amounting to nearly 8000 men, under arms. The Russian regiments, consisting of only two battalions, of four companies each, and the companies not consisting of more than 150 men, but having at present not more than 100 men each under arms, which does not amount to more than 7 or 800 men per regiment. These two divisions of Miloradowitch had arrived at the moment the battle was finished, and could not take any part in it.

"Immediately on the 36th division having rejoined the 35th, the Viceroy gave orders to the Duke of Tarentum to form the two divisions in three columns, and drive the enemy from his position. The attack was brisk; our brave fellows precipitated themselves on the Russians, penetrated, and drove them towards Horta. In this engagement we had 5 or 600 wounded, and took 1000 prisoners. The enemy lost 2000 men on this day. General Bertrand being arrived at Rochlitz, took there several convoys of sick and wounded, some baggage, and made some prisoners; upwards of one thousand two hundred carriages with wounded had passed by this route. The King of Prussia and the Emperor Alexander had slept at Rochlitz—An Adjutant Sub-officer of the 2d, made his escape, and gave information that the enemy had sustained great losses, and was re-

tiring in the utmost disorder; that during the battle the Russians and Prussians kept their columns in reserve, which was the cause why we could not take any of them—that they have taken 102 prisoners from us, among whom are four officers—that these prisoners were conducted to the rear under the guard of the detachment which had charge of the colours—that the Prussians treated their prisoners very ill—that two prisoners not being able to walk, through extreme fatigue, they ran them through the body with their swords—that the astonishment of the Russian and Prussians at having found such a numerous army, and so well disciplined and supplied with every thing, was extreme—that there existed a misunderstanding between them, and that they mutually accused each other as being the cause of their losses. General Count Lauriston has put himself in march from Wurtzen, on the high road to Dresden.

The prince of Moskwa has marched towards the Elbe, to raise the blockade of General Thielman, who commands at Torgau, take his position at that point, and raise the blockade of Wittenberg. It appears that this latter place has made a fine defence, and repulsed several attacks, which have cost the enemy very dear. The Prussians state, that the Emperor Alexander, finding the battle lost, rode through the Russian line, to animate the soldiers, by exclaiming, "Courage! God is with us!" They add, that the Prussian General Blucher is wounded, and that there were four other Generals of Division or Brigade either killed or wounded,"—*(Moniteur, May* 11.)

Paris, May 11.

Letter from the Emperor to the Mareschale the Duchess of Istria.

"My Cousin, your husband has died in the field of honour. Your loss, and that of your children, is certainly great, but mine is still greater. The Duke of Istria died the noblest of deaths, and without suffering. He has left a reputation without blemish; the fairest inheritance he could bequeath to his children. They have acquired my protection, and they will also inherit the affection which I bore to their father. Find in all these considerations motives of consolation to alleviate your sorrow, and never doubt of my sentiments of regard towards you: this letter having no other end than to assure you of it, I pray God to have you, my Cousin, in his holy and worthy keeping.

"*From my Imperial Camp at Colditz, May* 6."

NINTH BULLETIN.

Paris, May 13.

Her Majesty the Empress Queen and Regent has received the following intelligence, respecting the situation of the armies, at six o'clock in the evening;—

"The head-quarters of the Emperor and King were at Waldheim, those of the Viceroy at Ertzdorff, those of General Lauriston at Oschartz, those of the Prince of Moskwa between Leipzic and Torgau, those of Count Bertrand at Metteweyda, and those of the Duke of Reggio at Peneg-

"The enemy had burned at Waldheim a very fine bridge of one arch, which delayed us for some hours. His rear guard wished to defend the passage of it; but was driven back upon Ertzdorff. The position of this last point is very fine. The enemy wished to hold it, the bridge being burnt. The Viceroy ordered the village to be turned by the right and left. The enemy was placed behind ravines. A brisk fire of musquetry took place—quickly we marched right to the enemy, and the position was carried. The enemy left 200 killed upon the field of battle.

"General Vandamme had, on the 1st May, his head-quarters in Harburg. Our troops have taken a Russian cutter, armed with 20 cannon.

"The enemy repassed the Elbe with so much precipitation, that he left upon the left bank a number of boats proper for passing the river in, and much baggage. The movements of the grand army had already caused a great consternation at Hamburgh; the Hamburgh traitors see the day of vengeance is fast approaching. Gen. Dumoncean was at Luneburg.

"At the battle of the 2d, the Ordnance Officers, Beringer and Pretil, were wounded, but only slightly.

"The following is the relation which the enemy has given of the battle: we must expect that they will sing *Te Deum* at St. Petersburgh, as they did for the battle of Moskwa."

Account of the Battle fought on the 2d of May, on the Road from Weissenfels to Leipzic, by an Officer of Blucher's corps.

[TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN.]

"The enemy turned his back to Leipzic; and we had behind us Naumburg and Weissenfels. The Elster and the Luppe were at a certain distance from the wings of the two armies. Before our right wing we had a village occupied by the enemy.

"The battle began by the attack of this village, which was carried by the right wing of Blucher's corps.

"Soon after, the left wing of that corps found itself before another village, before which the enemy brought several batteries; we opposed to him nearly as much artillery, which we covered by our reserve of cavalry, because the infantry had not advanced so far. The other corps came up by degrees, and the battle commenced on the whole length of the line, and extended past the last village on the left; I do not exactly know to what distance. We occupied for some hours the villages on our right; but the enemy presented himself there in considerable force, surrounded and took it. He did not keep it above half an hour. We again attacked and took it. We even penetrated beyond it, and took two other villages, by which means we came on the enemy's flanks.

"From this moment the battle became very obstinate at this point. Almost all the infantry of Blucher's corps, and part of that of the other corps, came up by degrees. We were then very near each other. Victory appeared to incline sometimes to the one side and sometimes to the other. In the meantime we did not lose an inch of the ground we occupied on the enemy's flank.

"It was now between six and seven in the evening, and at this moment I was wounded in the leg, and forced to quit the field of battle. I am ignorant what passed on the left wing, but I perceived that we had likewise gained some ground on that side——The battle was consequently won. I do not as yet know the result. The enemy has occupied Leipzic in his rear. Towards evening reinforcements had arrived from the grand army, and Miloradowitch's corps was in march. At this moment I learn the battle is over, and that we are masters, not only of the first field of battle, but likewise of the ground which we had taken from the enemy. Nevertheless, the occupation of Leipzic by the enemy, obliges us to make a lateral movement.

Paris, May 14.

Her Majesty the Empress Queen and Regent has received the following information of the situation of the armies up to the morning of the 9th.

"On the 7th, the Emperor's head quarters were at Nossen. Between Nossen and Welsdruf the Viceroy fell in with the enemy posted behind a torrent, and in a fine situation. He drove them from this post, killed about 1000 men and made 500 prisoners.

"A Cossack, who was taken, was bearer of the annexed order (A) for burning the baggage of the Russian rear-guard. In effect, 800 Russian waggons were burnd; a quantity of baggage and 20 pieces of artillery were taken by us on the roads; several corps of Cossacks were cut off—we pursued them.

"The Viceroy entered Dresden on the 8th at noon. Independent of the great bridge which the enemy had restored, they had thrown three bridges over the Elbe. The Viceroy having caused some troops to march towards those bridges, the enemy immediately set fire to them. The three *têtes-de-pont* which covered them were carried.

"On the same day, the 8th, at nine o'clock in the morning, Count Lauriston arrived at Meissen; he there found three redoubts, with block houses, constructed by the Prussians; they had burned the bridge. The whole bank of the Elbe is free from the enemy. His Majesty the Emperor arrived at Dresden at one o'clock in the afternoon. The Emperor, in making a circuit of the city, immediately went to the stores for building, at the gate of Pirna, and from thence to the village of Prinlenitz, where his Majesty ordered a bridge to be thrown over the river. At seven o'clock in the evening his Majesty returned from his reconnoisance to the Palace, where he is lodged. The old guard made its entrance into Dresden at eight o'clock in the evening.

On the 9th, at three in the morning, the Emperor himself caused a battery to be placed on one of the bastions which commands the right flank, by which the enemy was driven from a position that he occupied on that side.

"The Prince of Moskwa is marching on Torgau.

"You will find here the relation which the enemy has given of the battle of Lutzen (B), which is nothing but a tissue of falsehoods.

"We are advised here, that orders had been given to sing *Te Deum*; but that the people of the country who were charged to have it performed, declared it to be ridiculous, and that what might be suitable in Russia, would be very absurd in Germany.

"The Emperor of Russia left Dresden yesterday morning.—The famous Stein is an object of contempt to an honest people. He wishes to cause the mob to revolt against the land-owners. We cannot recover from our surprise, to see such Sovereigns as the King of Prussia, and more especially the Emperor Alexander, on whom nature has bestowed so many fine qualities, give the sanction of their names to actions so criminal and atrocious. Independent of the cannon and baggage taken in the pursuit of the enemy, we likewise made 5000 prisoners in the battle, and took 10 pieces of artillery. The enemy did not take a single cannon from us, but he made 111 prisoners. The General in Chief Kutusoff died at Bautzen, of a nervous fever, about a fortnight since. He has been replaced in the command in chief by General Wittgenstein, who made his *debut* by the loss of the battle of Lutzen."

(A.)—Copy of the Letter of which a Cossack, who was made Prisoner, was the Bearer.

"If the enemy should force you to fall back, you will take the steps prescribed to you in General Winzingerode's orders. I authorize you to destroy all the baggage which might impede your route, and cannot be carried off, by burning the waggons and taking the horses with you. Those who are able to escape must fly without relaxation, as far as the Elbe.

"24*th, Chemnitz*," (Signed) "LANSKOY."

"I shall set off this day for Freyberg."

(B.)—Official intelligence from the Combined Armies, from the field of battle, the 21st of April (3d of May), 1813.

"The Emperor Napoleon had left Mayence on the 12th (24th) April. Having arrived at his army, every thing announced that he meant immediately to act on the offensive. In consequence the combined Russian and Prussian armies were united between Leipzic and Altenburgh, a central position, and very advantagrous in all possible cases. Meanwhile the General in Chief, Count De Wittgenstein, had soon convinced himself by good and spirited reconnoissances, that the enemy, after having concentrated himself, was debouching with the whole of his force by Merseburg and Weissenfels, whilst at the same time, he sent a considerable corps on Leipzic, which appeared to be the principal vein of his operations. Count Wittgenstein immediately decided on taking advantage of the moment when it would be out of the power of this detached corps to co-operate with the main body of the French army, and to attack them immediately with his whole force. For this purpose it was necessary to conceal his movements; and during the night between the 19th and 20th (1st to 2d), he drew to himself the corps under the orders of the General of cavalry Tormasoff. By this junction he found himself enabled to throw himself *en masse* on the enemy, at a place

where the latter might suppose he had only to deal with a detachment, whose aim was to give him disturbance on his flanks. The action commenced. Generals Blucher and Yorck entered into it with an ardour and energy which was in a lively manner participated by the troops. The operation took place between the Elster and Luppe. The village of Gross Gerchen was the key and centre of the French position. The battle commenced by the attack of this village. The enemy was sensible of the whole importance of this point, and wished to maintain himself in it. It was carried by the right wing of the corps under General Blucher's order, and at the same time his left wing pushed in front, and soon charged on the village of Klein Gorschen. From this time all the corps came successively into action, which soon became general. The village of Gross Gerchen was disputed with unexampled obstinacy. It was six times taken and retaken by the bayonet; but the valour of the Russians and Prussians obtained the superiority, and this village, as well as those of Klein Gorschen and Rham, remained in the hands of the combined armies. The enemy's centre was broken, and he was driven off the field of battle. He nevertheless brought forward fresh columns, which being come from Leipzic, we destined to support the left flank of the enemy. Some corps drawn from the reserve, and placed under the orders of Lieutenant-General Kanovnitzen, were opposed to them. Here, towards evening, a combat commenced, which was likewise exceedingly obstinate, but the enemy was also completely repulsed at this point. Every thing was disposed for renewing the attack at sun rise, and orders had been sent to General Miloradowitch, who, with his whole corps, was posted at Zeitz, to join the main army, and to be there at break of day. The presence of an entire fresh corps, with 100 pieces of artillery, leaving no doubt as to the issue of the day. But towards morning the enemy appeared to be moving towards Leipsic, always falling towards his rear-guard. This mode of refusing the challenge made for engaging, gave reason for believing that he would endeavour to manœuvre, either to move towards the Elbe, or on the communications of the combined armies. Under this supposition, it became necessary to oppose manœuvre against manœuvre, and by occupying a commanding front between Colditz and Rothlitz, we immediately became possessed of every benefit of this kind without for such purpose quitting too far the points for making an offensive attack. On this memorable day the Prussian army fought in a manner to fix the admiration of its Allies. The King's guards covered themselves with glory. Russians and Prussians rivalled each other in valour and zeal, under the eyes of the two Sovereigns, who did not for a moment quit the field of battle. The enemy has lost 16 cannon, and we have taken 1,400 prisoners. Not a single trophy has been conquered from the allied army. Its loss in killed and wounded may amount to 8,000 men; that of the French army is estimated at 12 or 15,000. Among the wounded are the General of Cavalry, Blucher, and Lieutenant-Generals Kanovnitzen and Setromhorst. Their wounds are not dangerous.

"The enemy having but few cavalry, endeavoured to get and keep possession of the villages, the ground of which was intersected; consequently the day of the 20th April (2d May) was a continual combat between the infantry. An uninterrupted shower of balls, bullets, grape shot, and grenades, was kept up on the part of the French, during an action of ten hours."

TENTH BULLETIN.

PARIS, *May* 15.

Her Majesty the Empress Queen and Regent has received the following intelligence respecting the situation of the army; dated the 10th, at night;

On the 9th, Colonel Lasalle, Director of the bridge equipage began to replace rafts for a bridge, which was forming at the village of Prielnitz. There was also a go-and-come *(un va-et-vent)*, formed at the same time. Three hundred Voltigeurs were passed over to the right bank, under the protection of 20 pieces of cannon placed on an eminence. At ten in the morning the enemy advanced to drive back these Voltigeurs into the river; he thought that a battery of twelve pieces would be sufficient to silence our guns. The cannonade began, and the guns of the enemy were dismounted; three battalions whom he had pushed forwards were destroyed by our grape-shot. The Emperor hastened to the spot. General Dulauloi took a station with General Devaux, and eighteen pieces of flying artillery, on the left of the village of Prielnitz, a position which commands the whole plain on the right; General Drouet advanced with 16 pieces of artillery. The enemy brought forward 30 pieces of cannon. We had established a battery to the amount of 80. In the mean time a hollow was traced on the bank of the river, in the form of a *tête-de-pont*, in which our Tirailleurs sheltered themselves. After having had from 12 to 15 pieces of their cannon dismounted, and from fifteen to eighteen hundred men killed or wounded, the enemy discovered the folly of his enterprize, and at three in the afternoon marched off. We worked all night at the bridge, but the Elbe rose, some of our anchors were unmoored, and the bridge will not be finished till to night. This day (the 10th) the Emperor has marched the division Charpentier into the new town, by the bridge of Dresden; and now, to-night, the bridge being finished, the whole army is passing over to the right bank of the river. The enemy appears to be retreating to the Oder. The Prince of Moskwa is at Wittenberg; General Lauriston at Torgau; General Reynier has resumed the command of the Saxon contingent, and division Durutte. The 4th, 6th, 11th, and 12th corps will pass by the bridge of Dresden to-morrow, at break of day. The young and old Guard is around Dresden. The second division of the Guard, commanded by General Barrois, arrived this day at Altenbourg. The king of Saxony, has directed his course towards Prague, in order to be near his capital, and repair to Dresden in the course of to-morrow. The Emperor has

sent an escort of 500 of his guard to receive and accompany him. Two thousand of the enemy's cavalry, have been cut off form the Elbe, as well as a great quantity of baggage, patroles, light troops, and Cossacks. They appear to have taken refuge in Bohemia.

ELEVENTH BULLETIN.

PARIS, *May* 17.

Her Majesty the Empress Queen and Regent has received the following accounts with regard to the situation of the Armies, on the evening of the 11th May :—

The Viceroy had advanced with the 11th corps of Bischoffswerder; General Bertrand, with the 4th corps, to Kœnigsbrück; the Duke of Ragusa, with the 6th corps, to Reichonback; the Duke of Reggio, to Dresden; the young and old guard, to Dresden. The Prince of Moskwa entered Torgau on the morning of the 11th, and took a position on the right bank, one march from that fortress. General Lauriston arrived the same day at Torgau with his corps, at three in the afternoon. The Duke of Belluno, with the 2d corps, has marched upon Wittenberg; as well as General Sebastiani's corps of cavalry. The cavalry corps, commanded by General Latour-Maubourg, on the 11th, crossed by the bridge of Dresden, at three in the afternoon. The King of Saxony slept at Sedlitz. All the Saxon cavalry must rejoin on the 13th at Dresden. General Reynier has resumed the command of the 7th corps at Torgau: that corps is composed of two Saxon divisions, consisting of 12,000 men. His Majesty spent the whole day on the bridge to see his troops defile. The Colonel of Engineers, Bernard, Aide-de-camp of the Emperor, has exerted great activity in repairing the bridge of Dresden. General Rogulat, Commander-in-Chief of the Engineers of the Army, has traced out the works which are to cover the new town, and to serve as a *tête-de-pont*. We have intercepted a courier from the Count de Stackelberg, Ex-ambassador from Russia at Vienna, to the Count de Nesselrode, Secretary of State, accompanying the Russian Emperor at Dresden. We have also intercepted a number of estafettes from Berlin and Prague.

TWELFTH BULLETIN.

Her Majesty the Empress Queen and Regent has received the following account with regard to the situation of the army on the evening of the 12th of May :—

On the 12th, at ten o'clock in the morning, the Imperial Guards were drawn up in battalion on the road from Pirna to Gross-Garten. The Emperor reviewed them. The King of Saxony, who slept the night before at Sedlitz, arrived at mid-day. The two Sovereigns alighted from horseback, embraced each other, and then entered Dresden, at the head of the Guards, amidst the acclamations of an immense population. It formed a very fine sight. At three o'clock the Emperor reviewed the

division of cavalry of General Fresia, consisting 3,600 horses from Italy. His Majesty was extremely satisfied with this cavalry: the good condition of which is owing to the cares and activity of Fontanelli, the Minister of War for Italy, who spared no pains to put it in a good state. The Emperor has given orders to the Viceroy to repair to Milan, there to fulfill a special mission. His Majesty has been extremely satisfied with the conduct of that Prince during the whole campaign: that conduct has acquired for the Viceroy a new title to the confidence of the Emperor.

THIRTEENTH BULLETIN.

PARIS, *May* 19.

Her Majesty the Empress Queen and Regent has received the following information respecting the situation of the armies on the morning of the 13th;—

The fortress of Spandau has capitulated; this event astonishes all military men. His Majesty has ordered that General Bruny, the Commandant of Artillery, and Armand, the Engineer of the place, as the Ministers of the Council of Defence, who may not have protested against it, to be arrested and tried before a Marshal's commission, presided by the Vice-Constable.

His Majesty has likewise ordered, that the capitulation of Thorn should be the subject of inquiry. If the garrison of Spandau has surrendered without a siege, a strong fortress surrounded by marshes, and subscribed to a capitulation which must be the subject of an inquiry and a judgement, the conduct observed by the garrison of Wittenberg has been very different. General Lapoype has perfectly well conducted himself, and supported the honour of our arms in the defence of that important point, which is besides but an indifferent fortress, having but one inclosure half destroyed, and which could only owe its resistance to the courage of its defenders.

Baron de Montaran, an equerry to the Emperor, on the 6th of May, lost his way two days' journey from Dresden; he fell in to the hands of a patrole of light cavalry, consisting of 30 men, and was taken by the enemy.

A new courier sent from Vienna, by M. de Stackelberg to M. de Nesselrode, at Dresden, has just been intercepted. What is remarkable is, that the dispatches are dated the 8th, in the evening, and they notwithstanding contain congratulations from M. de Stackelberg to the Emperor Alexander, upon the brilliant victory he has gained, and upon the retreat of the French beyond the Saale.

The Grand Duchess Catharine received, at Tœplitz, a letter from her brother, the Emperor Alexander, which informed her of this great victory on the 2d. The Grand Duchess, with reason, allowed all the persons taking the waters of Tœplitz to read this letter. However, the following day she learned the Emperor Alexander had returned to Dresden, and that she herself must proceed to Prague. All this has appeared extremely ridiculous in Bohemia. We have seen in it the name

of a Sovereign compromised, without any motive which policy could justify. All this can only be explained as a Russian custom, resulting from the necessity there is in Russia of imposing upon an ignorant populace, and the facility with which they can be made to believe any thing.

They would have found it necessary to have adopted a different conduct in such a civilized country as Germany.

FOURTEENTH BULLETIN.

PARIS, *May 20th.*

Her Majesty the Empress Queen and Regent has received the following intelligence relative to the situation of the army on the morning of the 14th of May :—

The army of the Elbe has been dissolved, and the two armies of the Elbe and the Maine form only one.

The Duke of Belluno was, on the evening of the 13th, near Wittenberg. The Prince of Moskwa had left Torgau, to proceed to Lukau. Count Lauriston was marching from Torgau on Donbrilugk. Count Bertrand was at Kœnigsbruck.

The Duke of Tarentum, with the 11th corps, was encamped between Bischofswerder and Bautzen; he on the 11th and 12th briskly pursued the enemy. General Miloradovitch, with a rear-guard, consisting of 20,000 men, and 40 pieces of cannon, endeavoured on the 12th to retain the positions of Fischbach, Capellenberg, and Bischofswerder, which brought on three successive battles, in which our troops behaved with the utmost intrepidity. The division of Charpentier distinguished itself in the attack on the right; the enemy was turned in his positions, and dislodged at all points: one of his columns was cut off. We have taken 500 prisoners, and he had upwards of 1,500 men killed or wounded. The artillery of the 11th corps fired 2,000 cannon-shot in this engagement. The remains of the Prussian army under the command of the King of Prussia, who passed at Meritzon, took the road to Bautzen by Kœnigsbruck, to join the Russian army.

Yesterday at noon, the Duke of Reggio's corps passed the bridge of Dresden.

The Emperor has reviewed the corps of cavalry, and the fine curiassiers under General Latour Maubourg. It is said, that the Russians have advised the Prussians to burn Potsdam and Berlin, and to lay all Prussia waste. They began by setting the example themselves; in their *gaieté de cœur* they burnt the little town of Bischofswerder.

The King of Saxony dined with the Emperor on the 13th.

The second division of the young Guards, commanded by General Barrois, is expected to arrive to-morrow at Dresden.

PROCLAMATION OF THE EMPEROR TO THE ARMY.

Soldiers!—I am satisfied with you. You have fulfilled my expectations. You have supplied every thing by your good will, and by your

valour. On the memorable 2d of May, you defeated and routed the Russian and Prussian army, commanded by the Emperor Alexander and the King of Prussia. You have displayed all that the French blood is capable of. The battle of Lutzen will be placed above those of Austerlitz, Jena, Friedland, and the Moskwa. In the last campaign, the enemy found no refuge against our arms, but by following the ferocious course of his barbarous ancestors. Armies of Tartars laid waste his fields,—his cities,—sacred Moscow itself. They are now arrived in our regions, preceded by all the bad subjects and deserters of Germany, France, and Italy, for the purpose of preaching up revolt, anarchy, civil war, and murder. They became the apostles of every crime. They wished to light up a moral conflagration between the Vistula and the Rhine, in order, according to the usage of the despotic governments, to place deserts between us and them. The madmen! they little knew the attachment of the Germans to their Sovereigns,—their wisdom, their orderly disposition, and their good sense. They little knew the power and bravery of the French.

In a single battle you have counteracted all those paracidal plots. We will drive back these Tartars into their frightful regions, which they ought never to have left. There let them remain, amidst their frozen deserts,—the abode of slavery, of barbarism, and of corruption, where man is debased to an equality with the brute. You have deserved well of civilized Europe. Soldiers—Italy, France, and Germany, return you thanks.

(Signed) NAPOLEON.

From the Imperial Camp at Lutzen, May 3, 1813.

(A)—Paris, May, 14.—In the name of the Emperor:

The Empress Queen and Regent to M. the Bishop of———,

M. Bishop of ———, the victory gained on the fields of Lutzen, by his Majesty the Emperor and King, our very dear husband and sovereign, can only be considered as a special act of the Divine protection. We desire, that on receiving this letter, you cause *Te Deum* to be sung, and return thanks to the God of armies, and that you will thereto add such prayers as you shall judge most suitable for drawing down the Divine protection on our arms, and especially for the preservation of the sacred person of the Emperor and King, our very dear husband and sovereign. May God preserve him from all danger! His safety is as necessary to the happiness of the Empire as to the welfare of Europe, and to religion, which he has raised up, and which he is called to re-establish. He is the most sincere and faithful protector of it. This letter having no other object, we pray God, M. Bishop, to have you in his holy keeping.

Given at our Imperial Palace at St. Cloud, this 11th May, 1813.

(Signed) MARIA LOUISA.

By the Empress Regent.

The Duc de CADORE, Secretary of State.

(B.)—Cardinal Maury's orders issued for singing a solemn Te Deum *in the cathedral, and all the churches in the city and diocese of Paris, conformably to the pious intentions of Her Majesty the Empress and Queen Regent,*

At the moment when the Emperor on his throne received the last address of the Legislative Body, he spoke these remarkable words, "I am shortly going to put myself at the head of my troops, and to confound the fallacious promises our enemies have made themselves."

The campaign is scarcely opened, and we already see the oracle fulfilled.

Our enemies, emboldened by the defection of the most versatile of our allies, who already expiates the blindness of his folly, entertained no doubt of the full success of their new coalition against France. Thus, whilst their frozen climate suspended the course of our victories, the Russians considered the fugitive protection of the elements as a periodical and lasting triumph. They believed, when they put themselves into the pay of England, that the Emperor would never return to re-organize his army. They flattered themseves to drive us out of Germany, and even to carry the seat of war into our ancient territories, should we refuse to submit to such laws as their arrogance should please to dictate to us from the banks of the Rhine; nor did they awake from this dream of glory until the moment of their disenchantment on the plains of Lutzen.

Four months of prodigies on the one side, and of illusions on the other, have sufficed to enable France to meet them, by showing herself to astonished Germany, more powerful than ever. The winter's rest has repaired every thing. A noble emulation of devotion and voluntary sacrifices has relieved the finances, without reducing us to make use of any ruinous expedient. God, who enjoys the presumption and temerity of mortals; God, according to the expression of the Prophet, blew on the ambitious chimeras of our enemies, and they immediately vanished. See them now, humiliated and already vanquished, these imaginary conquerors, who so lightly reckoned on our dishonour!

The glorious victory, for which we are this day going to render to the All-powerful the most solemn acts of thanksgiving, announces triumphs, still more decisive in our favour. *We shall drive* these Tartars back to their frightful climate, which can no longer save them.

Powers who are enemies to France! ye had numbered our legions, ye had calculated of how many arms they are composed; but ye had forgotten at the same time to appreciate the extraordinary genius of their Chief, whose sublime combinations know how to balance their actions, to concert the whole, to supply their means, and double their force. You still believe this great man to be far from his army; while his history, as well as your dreams, should have taught you, that in his marches, his post is always at the head of his victorious phalanxes. You hastened by three days the moment of a triumph which he had secretly prepared in in his mind; but by eluding his combinations, you made no alteration in his dispositions, excepting solely of the manner to conquer you. The *inferority* of our cavalry, which the Emperor wished to spare, and for which he gave as a supplement his thundering artillery, showed at once his intentions, by one of those *sudden illuminations*, of which Bossuet

speaks: "It is an Egyptian battle," said he to his troops; "a good infantry, supported by artillery, ought to be sufficient of itself."

One stands transported with admiration before the extraordinary man who has raised our Empire to such a prodigious degree of power and glory. He is the soul of this Government as well as of his army. One cannot conceive how a mortal could possibly surmount so many difficulties, be sufficient for the performance of so many duties, unite so much activity to so mush foresight, such wisdom to such impetuosity, such vast extent of conception to so much vigilance in the details. It is religion only, which by joining all the interests of the Sovereign with the subject, of the rich and the poor, assures the true pomp of national annals, and gives an expression to the common joy, both august and sacred, and which the universal enthusiasm renders still more touching and magnificent. Without her, nothing is solemn—nothing is truly popular. The world has its amusements, but Christianity alone has real festivals. Men are never in a perfect communion of sentiments and interests but in the Temple. It is in assembling before the Altars, that we feel ourselves proud of being Frenchmen, and that every one believes himself associated in the glory of the army. God being here in the midst of us, is actully *felt to be near us,* and appears to declare for us.

The Festival, which assembles us together in the first of our temples, all resplendent with our Monarch's benefactions and his victories, acquires a still greater interest, and a greater lustre, by the presence of the august Sovereign, who comes to preside at this pious ceremony, in showing herself apparelled in all the glory of her Consort.

Ah! what a touching sight, to view in our sanctuary, the reverend Spouse of our Sovereign, the Mother of the Heir to the Throne, the Regent of the Empire, rendering solemn thanks to God, for the glory of the great man whose triumphs she is come so proclaim, in declaring to the French, that his preservation is as necessary to the Empire, as for the welfare of Europe, and to the religion which he has again raised, which he is called to strengthen and re-establish, and of which he is the most sincere protector.

FIFTEENTH BULLETIN.

PARIS, *May* 24th.

HER Majesty the Empress Queen and Regent has received the following information of the situation of the armies, on the 16th, in the evening:—

On the 15th, the Emperor and King of Saxony reviewed four regiments of Saxon cavalry (one of hussars, one of lancers, and two of cuirassiers), which form part of General Latour Maubourg's corps. Their Majesties afterwards visited the field of battle, at the *tete-de-pont* of Prielnitz.

The Duke of Tarentum put himself in motion on the 15th, at five in the morning, to march apposite Bautzen. He met, at the debouch from

———, the enemy's rear-guard; some charges of cavalry were attempted against our cavalry, but unsuccessfully; the enemy, however, wishing to maintain himself in this position, a fire of musketry took place, and he was driven from the post. We had 250 men killed or wounded in this rear-guard affair; the enemy's loss is estimated at from 7 to 800 men, of whom 200 are prisoners.

The second division of the young guard, commanded by General Barrois, arrived at Dresden yesterday.

All the army has passed the Elbe. Independently of the grand bridge at Dresden, two bridges of boats have been established, the one above, the other below the town,

The Berlin Gazette of the 8th, contains the regulation for the *Landsturm*. Folly cannot be carried further; but it may be foreseen, that the inhabitants of Prussia have too much good sense, and are too much attached to the real principles of propriety, to imitate barbarians, who hold nothing sacred.

At the battle of Lutzen, a regiment composed of the *Elite* of the Prussian nobility, and who were called Prussian Cossacks, were entirely destroyed; only fifteen men belonging to it remained, which has covered all their families with mourning. These Cossacks, really feigned Cossacks of the Don: tender, delicate, young men, had lances in their hands which they could scarcely support, and were dressed like real Cossacks. What would Frederick say, if he saw his Great Nephew at this day seek models of uniform and appearance from them? The Cossacks are ill clothed, they are mounted upon small horses, almost without saddles and harness, because they are irregular militia, which the inhabitants of the Don furnish, and which are established at their expence. To go there to seek for a model for the Nobility of Prussia, is to shew to what point the spirit of folly and incompetency is carried which directs the affairs of that kingdom.

SIXTEENTH BULLETIN.

PROPOSED MEETING OF A CONGRESS.

PARIS, *May* 25.

HER Majesty the Empress Queen and Regent has received the following accounts of the situation of the armies on the 18th of May:—

"The Emperor was still at Dresden. On the 15th the Duke of Treviso left it with General Latour Maubourg's corps of cavalry, and General Dumoutier's infantry division of the young guards.

"On the 16th the division of the young guards, commanded by General Barrois, also left Dresden.

"The Duke of Reggio, the Duke of Tarentum, the Duke of Ragusa, and Count Bertrand, were in line opposite to Bautzen.

"The Prince of the Moskwa and General Lauriston had reached Hoyers Verda.

"The Duke of Belluno, General Sebastiani, and General Regnier, were marching upon Berlin. What was foreseen has happened: at the approach of danger the Prussians ridiculed the regulations respecting the landsturm. A proclamation has announced to the inhabitants of Berlin that they were covered by Bulow's corps; but at all events, should the French arrive, they were not to take up arms, but receive them according to the principles of war. There is no German who is inclined to burn his habitation, or to assassinate any one. This circumstance constitutes the eulogy of the German nation. When desperadoes, without honour and without principles, preach up disorder and assassination, the character of this good people repel them with indignation. The Schlegels, the Kotzebues, and other agitators equally criminal, would transform the upright German into poisoners and assassins; but posterity will remark, that they have not been able to seduce a single individual, a single authority beyond the line of duty and of probity.

"Count Bugba arrived on the 15th at Dresden; he was the bearer of a letter from the Emperor Napoleon. He set off on the 17th on his return for Vienna.

"The Emperor Napoleon has proposed the meeting of a Congress at Prague for a general peace. On the side of France there would arrive at this Congress the Plenipotentiaries of France, those of the United States of America, of Denmark, the King of Spain, and all the allied Princes; and on the opposite side those of England, Russia, Prussia, the Spanish insurgents, and the other allies of that belligerent mass. In this Congress would be established the basis of a long peace. But it is doubtful whether England is inclined to submit her egotistic and unjust principles to the censorship and opinion of the universe; for there is no power, however inconsiderable, that does not preliminarily claim the privileges attached to its sovereignty, and which are consecrated by the articles of the Treaty of Utrecht, respecting martime navigation.

"If England, from that feeling of egotism, upon which her policy is founded, refuses to co-operate in this grand work of the peace of the world, because she wishes to exclude the universe from that element which constitutes three-fourths of the globe, the Emperor, nevertheless, proposes a meeting at Prague, of the Plenipotentaries of all the Belligerent powers, to settle the peace of the Continent. His Majesty offers, even to stipulate at the moment when the Congress shall be formed, an armistice between the different armies, in order to put a stop to the effusion of human blood.

"These principles are conformable to the views of Austria. It now remains to be seen what the Courts of England, Russia, and Prussia will do.

"The distance of the United States of America ought not to form a reason for excluding them. The congress might still be opened, and Deputies of the United States would have time to arrive before the conclusion of the discussions, in order to stipulate for their rights and their interests."

SEVENTEENTH BULLETIN.

PARIS, *May 26th.*

HER Majesty the Empress Queen and Regent has received intelligence from the army, dated from Hochkirchen, the 21st, at five in the evening —it also states, that in consequence of the advantages gained the preceding day, a second battle took place on the 21st, in which the most complete success crowned the Emperor's arms. Our loss in the two days has not been considerable. The Emperor was in perfect health.

EIGHTEENTH BULLETIN.

PARIS, *May 29th.*

HER Majesty the Empress Queen and Regent has received the following intelligence respecting the events which have passed at the army during the days of the 19th, 20th, 21st, and 22d, and of the position of the army on the 23d :—

The Emperor Alexander and the King of Prussia attributed the loss of the battle of Lutzen to the fault their Generals had committed in the direction of the combined forces, and particularly to the difficulties attached to an offensive movement of from 150 to 180,000 men. They resolved upon taking the position of Bautzen and Hochkirch, already celebrated in the history of the seven years' war; to unite all there reinforcements which they expected from the Vistula, and other points in their rear, to add to that position every thing for which art could furnish the means, and there run the chance of a fresh battle, of which all the probabilities appear to be in their favour.

The Duke of Tarento, commanding the 11th corps, left Bischofswerda on the 15th, on the evening of which day, he found himself within cannon-shot of Bautzen, where he found all the enemy. He took a position.

From this moment the French army marched upon the camp at Bautzen.

The Emperor left Dresden on the 18th; he slept at Harla, and on the 19th, at ten in the morning, arrived before Bautzen. He employed all the day in reconnoitring the enemy's positions. We learned that the Russian corps of Barclay de Tolly, Langeron, and Sass, and Kleist's Prussian corps, had rejoined the combined army, and that its force might be estimated at from 150 to 160,000 men.

On the 19th, in the evening, the enemy's position was as follows:—his left was supported by mountains, covered with woods, and perpendicular to the course of the Sprie, nearly a league from Bautzen. Bautzen contained his centre—this town had been intrenched and covered by redoubts. The right of the enemy leaned upon fortified rising points, which defended the debouches from the Sprie; this very strong position was but a first position.

We distinctly perceived, at 3000 toises distance in the rear, the ground newly dug up, and works which marked their second position. The left

was still supported by the same mountains at 2000 toises in the rear of those of the first position, and considerably in advance of the village of Hochkirch. The centre leaned upon three intrenched villages, where so many works had been erected, that they might have been considered as strong places. A marshy and difficult ground covered three-quarters of the centre. Lastly, their right leaned in rear of the first position, upon villages and a rising ground, likewise intrenched.

The enemy's front, either in the first or second position, extended a league and a half. After this reconnoissance, it was easy to conceive how, notwithstanding a lost battle, like that of Lutzen, and eight days retreating, the enemy could still have hopes in the chances of fortune, according to the expression of a Russian Officer, who was asked what they intended to do—"*We neither wish to advance nor retire.*" "*You are masters of the first point,*" replied a French Officer, "*and the event, in a few days, will prove whether you are masters of the other.*" The head-quarters of the two Sovereigns were in the village of Natchen.

On the 19th the position of the French army was as follows:—Upon the right was the Duke of Reggio leaning upon the mountains to the left of the Sprie, and separated from the left of the enemy by the valley. The Duke of Tarento was before Bautzen on horseback, upon the left of Bautzen, opposite the village of Niemenschutz.—General Bertrand was upon the left of the Duke of Ragusa, leaning upon a windmill and a wood, and appearing to intend debouching from Jaselers upon the enemy's right.

The Prince of Moskwa, General Lauriston, and General Regnier, were at Hoyerswerda, out of the line, and in the rear of our left.

The enemy having learnt that a considerable corps was to arrive by the road of Hoyerswerda, was doubtful that it was the Emperor's intention to turn their position by the right, to alter the field of battle, and to cause all his intrenchments to fall, which had been erected with so much pains, and the objects of such great trouble. Not being yet informed of General Lauriston's arrival, he did not suppose that this column could consist of more than 16 or 20,000 men. On the 19th, he therefore detached against them, at four o'clock in the morning, General York with 12,000 Prussians, and General Barclay de Tolly with 18,000 Russians.

The Russians posted themselves at the village of Klix, and the Prussians at the village of Weissig.

Count Bertrand had, in the mean time, sent General Perin, with the Italian division, to Koenigswerda, to keep up our communication with the detached corps. Being arrived there at noon, General Perin made bad dispositions. He did not cause the neighbouring forest to be properly reconnoitred, he placed his posts badly, and at four o'clock he was assailed by a *hourra!* which threw some battalions into disorder. He lost 600 men, among whom was General Balathier of the Italian brigade, wounded, two cannon and three caissons; but the division having taken to their arms, kept themselves to the wood, and faced against the enemy.

The Count De Valmy having arrived with the cavalry, put himself at the head of the Italian division, and retook the village of Koenigswartha. At this very moment, the corps under Count Lauriston, which marched at the head of the Prince of Moskwa, to turn the enemy's position, and had departed from Hoyerswerda, arrived on Weissig. The battle commenced, and the corps of General York would have been destroyed, had it not been for the circumstance of the troops having to pass a defile by which means they could come up only in succession.

After a battle of three hours, the village of Weissig was carried, and D'York's corps being overthrown, was driven to the other bank of the Sprie.

The battle of Weissig was, in itself, an important event. A detailed report will shortly make known the particulars concerning it.

On the 19th, Count Lauriston therefore remained in the position of Weissig: the Prince of Moskwa at Markersdorff: and Count Regnier at the distance of a league in the rear. The right of the enemy's position was evidently in disorder. On the 20th, at eight o'clock in the morning, the Emperor went to the heights in the rear of Bautzen. He gave orders to the Duke of Reggio to pass the Sprie and attack the mountains which supported the enemy's left; to the Duke of Tarento, to throw a bridge, *en chevalets*, over the Sprie, between Bautzen and the mountains; to the Duke of Ragusa, to throw another bridge, *en chevalets*, across the Sprie, in the turn which that river takes to the left, at half a league from Bautzen; to the Duke of Dalmatia, to whom his Majesty had given the command in chief of the centre, to pass the Sprie and disturb the enemy's right; and finally, to the Prince of Moskwa, under whose orders were the third corps, General Lauriston and General Regnier, to push forward on Klix, to pass the Sprie, and turn the enemy's right, and to carry his head-quarters from Wurtschen to Weissenburg.

At noon the cannonade commenced. The Duke of Tarento had no occasion to throw his bridge of Chevalets across the river, as he found a stone bridge before him, over which he forced his passage. The Duke of Ragusa threw his bridge across, and the whole of his corps passed over to the other bank of the Sprie.—After six hours brisk cannonade, and several charges by the enemy without success, General Compans caused Bautzen to be occupied; General Bonnet occupied the village of Nudkaya, and by a running charge took a plain which rendered himself master of the whole centre of the enemy's position. The Duke of Reggio got possession of the heights, and at seven o'clock in the evening, the enemy was driven back on his second position. General Bertrand passed one of the arms of the Sprie, but the enemy kept the heights which supported his right, and by this means maintained himself between the Prince of Moskwa's corps and our army.

At eight o'clock in the evening the Emperor entered Bautzen, and was received by the inhabitants, and the constituted authorities, with sentiments due from allies who were happy in finding themselves delivered from Stein, from Kotzebue, and the Cossacks. This day, which were

it single, might be called the battle of Bautzen, was merely the prelude to the battle of Wurtschen. However, the enemy began to comprehend the possibility of being forced in his position. His hopes were no longer the same; and he must from this moment have had the presage of his defeat. Already were all his dispositions changed. The fate of the battle was no longer to be decided behind his intrenchments.—His immense works and 300 redoubts became useless. The right of his position which was opposed to the four corps became his centre, and he was obliged to offer his right, which formed a good part of his army, to oppose the Prince of Moskwa, in a place which he had not studied, and which he believed beyond his position.

On the 21st, at five in the morning, the Emperor marched towards the heights, three quarters of a league in advance of Bautzen.

The Duke of Reggio sustained a lively fire of musketry towards the heights, which defended the enemy's left. The Russians, who felt the importance of this position, had placed a strong part of their army, in order that their left should not be turned. The Emperor ordered the Dukes of Reggio and Tarento to keep up this combat, to prevent the enemy's left from disengaging itself, and to hide from him the real attack, the result of which could not be felt before noon or one o'clock. At eleven o'clock the Duke of of Ragusa advanced 1,000 toises from his position, and engaged in a dreadful cannonade before all the enemy's redoubts and intrenchments.

The guard and the reserve of the army, concealed by rising ground, had easy debouches to advance by the left or right, according as the vicissitudes of the day might require. The enemy was thus held in uncertainty respecting the real point of attack.

During this time the Prince of Moskwa overthrew the enemy, at the village of Klix, passed the Sprie and led fighting what he had before him to the village of Prulitz. At ten o'clock he carried the village, but the enemy's reserve having advanced to cover the head-quarters, Prince Moskwa was driven back, and lost the village of Prulitz. The Duke of Dalmatia began to *debouch* an hour after noon. The enemy, who comprehending all the danger with which he was threatened by the direction the battle had taken, knew that the only means of advantageously supporting the battle against the Prince of Moskwa, was to prevent us from debouching. He endeavoured to oppose the Duke of Dalmatia's attack. The moment for deciding the battle had then arrived. The Emperor, by a movement to the left, in 20 minutes, marched with the guards, General Latour Maubourg's four divisions, and a great quantity of artillery upon the right flank of the enemy's position, which had become the centre of the Russian army. Morand's and the Wirtemberg division carried the rising ground which the enemy had made his point *d'appui*.

General Duvaux established a battery, the fire of which he directed upon the masses which attempted to take the position. Generals Dulaulay and Drouet, with 60 pieces of reserve, advanced. Lastly, the

Duke of Treviso, with the divisions Dumontier, Drouet, and Barrois, of the young guard, took the road to the Inn of Klein Baschwitz, crossing the road from Wurtschen to Bautzen.

The enemy was obliged to uncover his right, to prepare for this new attack. The Prince of Moskwa took advantage of it by advancing in front; he took the village of Prelsig, and having come up with the enemy's army, marched on to Wurtschen.

It was at three o'clock in the afternoon, and whilst the army was in the greatest incertitude of success, that a heavy firing was heard along a line of three leagues, and announced to the Emperor that the battle was won.

The enemy finding that his right was turned, began to retreat, and this retreat soon became a flight. At seven o'clock in the evening the Prince of Moskwa and General Lauriston arrived at Wurtschen. The Duke of Ragusa then received orders to make an inverse movement to that which the Guard had made, occupied all the intrenched villages, and all the redoubts, which the enemy were obliged to evacuate, advanced in the direction of Hochkirch, and thus took the whole of the enemy's left in flank, which then fell into an unavoidable rout. The Duke of Tarento, on his side, briskly pushed the left wing, and did it considerable mischief.

The Emperor slept on the road in the midst of his Guards, at the Inn of Little Baschwitz. Then the enemy being forced from all his positions, left the field of battle in our power, covered with his dead and wounded, and several thousands of prisoners.

On the 22d, at four o'clock in the morning, the French army put itself in motion. The enemy had fled the whole night, by all the roads, and in every direction. We had not found his first posts until past Weissenberg; he did not offer to make any resistance, until he had gained the heights in the rear of Ruckenback. The enemy had not seen our cavalry.

General Lefebvre Desnouelles, at the head of 1500 horse of the Polish lancers, and the Red lancers of the Guards, charged and overthrew the enemy's cavalry in the plain of Reitenbach.

The enemy believing that these were alone, caused a division of their cavalry to advance, and several divisions were successively engaged. General Latour Maubourg, with his 14,000 horse, and the French and Saxon Cuirassiers, arrived to their assistance, and several charges of cavalry took place. The enemy, quite astonished to find 15 or 16,000 cavalry before him, whilst he believed us to be unsupplied with any, retired in disorder.

The Red Lancers of the guards are for a great part composed of the volunteers of Paris and neighbourhood. General Lefebvre Desnouelles, and General Colbert, their Colonel, bestow the greatest eulogium on them. In this affair of cavalry General Bruyere, of the light cavalry, and an officer of the highest distinction, had his leg carried off by a cannon ball.

General Regnier, with the Saxon corps, gained the heights behind Reitenbach, and pursued the enemy as far as the village of Hottendorf. Night overtook us at a league from Goerlitz, although the day had been extremely long. We finding ourselves now at the distance of eight leagues from the field of battle, and that the troops had undergone so much fatigue, (the French army was to have slept at Goerlitz, but the enemy having placed a corps of their rear-guard on the heights in front, and as it would have required half an hour more day-light to turn his left,) the Emperor ordered the army to take a position.

In the battle of the 20th and 21st the Wirtemberg General Franguement, and General Lorenaz, were wounded. Our loss on these days may be estimated at 11 or 12,000 men, killed and wounded.

At seven o'clock in the evening of the day of the 22d, the Great Marshal Duke De Frioul, being on a small eminence, along with the Duke De Treviso and General Kirgener, all three with their feet on the ground, and at a sufficient distance from the fire, one of the last balls fired by the enemy struck down close to the Duke of Treviso, tore the lower part of the Great Marshal, and killed Gen. Kirgener on the spot.

The Duke of Frioul immediately felt that he was mortally wounded, and expired twelve hours after. As soon as the posts were placed, and that the army had taken its bivouacques, the Emperor went to see the Duke of Frioul. He found him perfectly master of himself, and shewing the greatest *sang froid.*—The Duke offered his hand to the Emperor, who pressed it to his lips. "My whole life," said he to him, "has been consecrated to your service, nor do I regret its loss, but for the use it still might have been of to you!" "Duroc!" cried the Emperor, "there is a life to come, it is there you are going to wait for me, and where we shall one day meet again!" "Yes, Sire! but that will not be these thirty years, when you *will have triumphed over your enemies, and realised all the hopes of your country. I have lived an honest man—I have nothing to reproach myself with. I leave a daughter behind me—your Majesty will fulfil the place of a father to her.*" The Emperor, grasping the right hand of the great Marshal, remained for a quarter of an hour, with his head reclined on his right hand, in deep silence. The great Marshal was the first who broke this silence—"*Ah, Sire,*" cried he, "*go away, this sight gives you pain!*" The Emperor, supporting himself on the Duke of Dalmatia and the great Master of the Horse, quitted the Duke of Frioul without being able to say more than these words—"Farewell, then, my friend!"—His Majesty returned to his tent, nor would he receive any person the whole of that night.

On the 23d, at nine o'clock in the morning, General Regnier entered Goerlitz. Bridges were thrown over the Niess, and the army crossed that river.

On the 23d, in the evening, the Duke of Belluno was near Botzenburg. Count Lauriston had his head-quarters at Hochkirch: Count Regnier before Trotkendorf, on the road of Lauban; and Count Bertrand in the

rear of the same village; the Duke of Tarento at Schoenberg, and the Emperor was at Goerlitz.

A flag of truce sent by the enemy, brought several letters, from which it is believed that he wishes to negociate for an armistice.

The enemy's army has retired by the road of Banzlau and Lauban, into Silesia. All Saxony is delivered from her enemies, and by to-morrow, the 24th, the French army will be in Silesia. The enemy has burnt a great quantity of his baggage, blown up a number of parks, and distributed through the villages a great many wounded. Those whom he was able to take away in carriages had not their wounds dressed. The inhabitants state their numbers at upwards of 18,000, and more than 10,000 remain in our power. The town of Goerlitz, which contains 8 or 10,000 inhabitants, has received the French as their liberators.

The city of Dresden and the Saxon ministry have shewn the greatest activity in providing for the army, which has never had a greater abundance of every thing. Although great quantities of ammunition have been consumed, yet the workmen of Torgau and Dresden, and the convoys which arrive through the attention of General Sobur, keep our artillery well provided. We have received intelligence from Glogaw, Custrin, and Stettin, that these places are in good condition. This recital of the battle of Wurtschen can only be considered as a sketch. The general Etat-Major will collect the reports, which will point out such officers, soldiers, and corps as have distinguished themselves. In the small combat of the 22d, at Reitenbach, we ascertained that our young cavalry is superior to that of the enemy in equal numbers. We could not take any colours, as the enemy always carries them off the field of battle. We have only taken 19 cannon, the enemy having blown up his parks and caissons; and besides, the Emperor keeps his cavalry in reserve till it is of sufficient numbers, and wishes to spare it.

(A.) Prussian account of the battle of Bautzen.

BERLIN, *May 25th.*

THE following letter, from an eye-witness, of the battle of the 20th and 21st instant, has been imparted to us, till further official details:—

"On the 20th, at noon, the enemy attacked the combined army in its position at Bautzen; but his efforts, although they were directed against single points, with a great superiority of force, were of no effect; and the united army remained in their position during the night from the 20th to the 21st. On that day, at four *a. m.* the battle commenced on our left wing with great spirit: but the attack made by the enemy on this side, as it afterwards appeared, was merely a feint. General Miloradovitsch, under whom General Emanuel commanded the light troops, had the command of the left wing, under the Duke of Wurtumberg.—Some while afterwards the battle commenced with still greater impetuosity towards the centre, where the artillery in particular had great effect, and all the enemy's attacks were repulsed. General Lauriston's corps

now appeared, and endeavoured to turn our right wing, but was detained by General Barclay de Tolly, who was posted at Gottamilde to observe the enemy, till General Kleist's corps, and Klux and Roeder's brigades, fell on the rear of the enemy, and by a close cartridge fire, caused great destruction, and forced him to retreat. But by detaching these brigades, General Blucher's position at the heights of Kreckwitz was weakened, and the moment was seized by the enemy to attack this corps with great superiority, before it could receive any support. General Blucher therefore found himself obliged to fall back upon a position a small distance in his rear, in order to join General Yorck, who formed his reserve.

"Meanwhile, to counteract this disadvantage, our left wing moved considerably forward, and took some cannon and prisoners from the enemy. The intended purpose was thereby attained, and the enemy was deterred from pressing any further on our right wing. Night put an end to this battle, which had lasted two days, and cost the enemy so much blood. The Allied Army took up a position in the greatest order, and ready for battle, near Weissenberg, at a small distance from the field of battle. We have lost neither artillery nor prisoners, except a few who were severely wounded. On the other hand, we have taken both artillery and prisoners from the enemy, and many of his cannon were dismounted. A battalion of Wurtembergers, who were to have stormed a battery at Kreckwitz, came over to us, as likewise did a part of the Saxon troops. We cannot yet state the amount of the loss on our side, or that of the enemy; but the enemy's loss has been in the proportion of three to one more than our's, as the ground, the superiority of our artillery, and the valour of our troops, gave us the advantage over him in all his attacks. Our reserves of the centre and the left wing, among which were the flower of the Russian troops and their artillery, were not engaged, and their strength must be reserved for more important services. Since the report we gave from the head-quarters at Wurtschen, of the 18th of May, we have received the following farther intelligence from thence:—"On the 18th, General Hoyaiski again took prisoners another company of the Dutch lancers of the guards, 94 men strong; and in a reconnoisance with General Miloradovitch in the afternoon, we took 142 prisoners, and caused the enemy a loss of 100 men killed and wounded. Deserters are likewise daily coming in from the enemy, and the loss he suffers by this petty warfare is very considerable."

(B.)—PRUSSIAN ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE OF WURCHAU.

This moment we have received the following intelligence from our grand army:—

"*Wurchau, near Bautzen, May* 20.

THE accounts respecting the enemy for some days past coincided in reporting that Lauriston's corps, about 12,000 strong, was in motion

against our flank, by making a large circle by the Luckau and Hoyerswerda road, and that it was followed at the distance of a day's march by Marshal Ney, with a force of 18,000 men. It was accordingly resolved to march against Gen. Lauriston, engage, and defeat him before supports could reach him. General Barclay de Tolly received directions for this purpose, and he accordingly, in the afternoon of the 19th, made a brisk movement forward to Konigswartha, whilst General Yorck marched through Weissig to join Gen. Barclay's corps. The Russians fell in with the enemy at Konigswartha, and after a severe battle forced the town with the bayonet, took 10 cannons, and put the enemy totally to the rout. Meanwhile Gen. Yorck had fallen in with a strong detachment of the enemy not far from Weissig. The battle was here extremely obstinate, and it soon appeared, that we had to do with three divisions of Marshal Ney's corps, being the very same that were supposed to be still at some leagues distance. The Prussian troops, though much inferior in numbers, sustained this glorious combat against such superior force until night, and kept possession of the field of battle. It was this courageous resistance only that rendered it possible to attain the proposed end of driving General Lauriston's corps entirely out the field.

"This morning, as the enemy had retreated during the night, the corps of Generals Barclay and Von Yorck have again moved nearer to the army. The result of this day, exclusive of the 10 pieces of artillery taken, is 1500 prisoners, besides a General of Division, a General of Brigade, and the total destruction of an enemy's column of 9000 men."

Berlin, May 22.

An official report from Gerbersdorf, between Goizen and Dahme, dated the 20th inst. at 11 o'clock at night, states as follows:—"The enemy had taken his position between Luckau and Dahme, and pushed his patroles to Dahmsdorff. The corps was strong, and was intended to push forward into the Mark of Brandenburg; but the arrival of the Russian corps, and the approach of Bulow and Borstel's corps, have frustrated their designs. Two days ago, the Russians captured 100 of the enemy near Dahme; and to-day he suddenly broke up, directing his march towards Upper Lusatia. At this moment he is four German miles from us, the single patroles being already returned from that distance. It is supposed that the sudden retreat of the enemy proceeds from his design of joining the Generals Bulow, Borstel, and the Russian General Harpe, which are collected near to Boreuth, will march early to-morrow, partly in pursuit of the enemy, and partly to take a position before Wittenberg.

"Every attempt of the enemy to approach the capital has been frustrated; and, indeed, it was rather a demonstration than an attempt. That the French corps which had passed the Elbe, and by which it was at first dreaded, that a diversion would be made on Berlin, has so suddenly withdrawn towards the Elbe, is in a great measure to be attributed

to the speedy assemblage of the Landsturm of the circles of Beskow and Storkow, who are animated by the best spirit, and who to him appear so formidable."

Berlin, May 24.

The following Proclamation has appeared here :—

In the present high state of expectation in the public for intelligence from the army, we have to communicate to them the following extract from an official statement just received :—

" *Wurchen, 21st May, half-past three o'clock, morning.*

Yesterday forenoon, about twelve o'clock, the enemy attacked Gen. Kleist on the heights, in front of Kreckwitz. The battle soon became general along the whole first line of the army, from Bautzen to the defiles of Lower Gurka. It continued in this manner until night, without the enemy having been able to succeed in forcing us from our positions, although he at first attempted, by superiority of force, to drive back our right, and afterwards our left wing. General Kleist's weak detachment fought the whole day in the van of the army, against an enemy far superior in numbers, until night had come on, when a column of Blucher's corps advanced to cover it. The battle will be recommenced to-day : half of the troops were not in the fire yesterday. Both our troops and the Russians are full of courage, and burning with impatience to beat the enemy. So soon as we receive farther particulars of these victorious events, we shall communicate them to the public without delay.—Berlin, the 23d of May, 1813.—Royal Military Government, appointed for the country between the Elbe and the Oder.

(Signed) " L'Estocq. Sack."

NINETEENTH BULLETIN.

Paris, June 4.

The Empress Queen and Regent has received the following intelligence respecting the situation of the armies on the 27th in the evening :—

On the 26th instant, General Count Lauriston's head-quarters were in Hanau. A battalion of General Maison was unexpectedly charged at five in the evening by 3,000 horse, and obliged to fall back upon a village. It lost two cannon, and three caissons, which were under its guard. The division took to arms ; the enemy endeavoured to charge the 153d regiment, but he was driven from the field of battle, which he left covered with his dead. Among the killed was the Colonel, and about a dozen officers of the body guard, the decorations of which they wore.

On the 27th the Emperor's head-quarters were at Leignitz, where the young and old guards were, and Generals Lauriston and Regnier's corps. The Prince of Moskwa's corps was at Hanau ; that of the Duke of Belluno manœuvred upon Glogau. The Duke of Tarentum was at Goldberg. The Duke of Ragusa and Count Bertrand were upon the road from Goldberg to Leignitz.

It appears that the enemy's army has taken the road of Jouer and Schweidnitz.

A good number of wounded have been collected. The villages are full of the enemy's wounded.

Leignitz is a very pretty town. The authorities had left it by express orders, which has caused much discontent among the inhabitants and peasantry of the Circle. Count Daru has, in consequence, been charged to form new Magistrates.

All the people who belonged to the Court, and all the nobility who evacuated Berlin, retired to Breslaw; now they are evacuating Breslaw, and a part retiring into Bohemia.

The intercepted letters speak of nothing but the consternation of the enemy, and of the enormous losses he experinced at the Battle of Wurchen.

TWENTIETH BULLETIN.

Her Majesty the Empress Queen and Regent has received the following intelligence from the Army, dated the 29th, in the morning:—

The Duke of Belluno was marching upon Glogau; General Sebastiani met, near Sprottau, an enemy's convoy, charged it, took 22 pieces of cannon, 60 caissons, and 500 prisoners.

The Duke of Ragusa arrived on the evening of the 28th, at Jauer, driving the enemy's rear-guard, whose position he had turned, upon that point. The Duke of Tarentum and Count Bertrand had arrived on the heights above that town.

On the 29th, at break of day, the Prince of Moskwa, with Count Lauriston and General Regnier's corps, had marched upon Neumark: thus our advanced guard is within seven leagues of Breslaw.

On the 29th, at ten in the morning, Count Schouvaloff, Aide-de-camp of the Emperor of Russia, and General Kleist, a Prussian General of Division, presented themselves at the advanced posts. The Duke of Vicenza went to negociate *(parlemente)* with them. It is believed that this interview is relative to the negociation of an armistice.

We have accounts from our fortresses all of which are in the best situation.

The works which defended the field of battle of Wurchen are very considerable, the enemy had therefore, the greatest confidence in these intrenchments. An idea of them may be formed, when it is known that they were the labour of 10,000 workmen during three months, for the Russians have been labouring on this position, which they considered unattackable, since the month of February.

It appears that General Wittgenstein has given up the command of the combined army: it is General Barclay de Tolly who commands it.

The army is here in the finest country possible. Silesia is a continued garden, in which the army finds the greatest abundance of every thing.

TWENTY-FIRST BULLETIN.

PARIS, *June* 4.

A LETTER dated the 30th of May, announces that Hamburgh is in our power.

Letters from Copenhagen state, that the Prince Royal has set out for Norway, in order to put himself at the head of the army destined to defend that country in case of attack.

LEIPZIC, *May* 28.

Marshal the Duke of Reggio's corps has been detached from the grand army, to march directly upon Berlin, so that it is probable we shall learn almost at the same time, that the French armies occupy Berlin and Breslaw, the two principal towns of the Prussian monarchy. The Prussians, who had a moment's enthusiasm, are now discouraged by defeats, which no future advantages can balance.

The Polish and Saxon troops which are returning from the environs of Cracow, have already passed the circle of Znaim, in Moravia: they will quickly join the conquerors, who still advance, in consequence of which they will be spared part of that journey they would otherwise have had to make.

Several Saxon regiments are forming; it is to be presumed, that our corps d'armee will be more numerous in this campaign than the preceding one.

TWENTY-SECOND BUTTETIN.

PARIS, *June* 1.

HER Majesty the Empress and Queen has received the following intelligence, respecting the situation of the Armies, on the evening of the 25th :—

The Prince of Moskwa having under his orders Generals Lauriston and Regnier's corps, forced on the 24th the passage of the Neiss; and on the 25th in the morning, that of the Queiss, and had arrived at Buntzlau. General Lauriston had his head-quarters half-way between Buntzlau and Hanau. The Emperor's head-quarters were, on the evening of the 25th, at Buntzlau.—The Duke of Belluno's were at Wehrau, on the Queiss.

General Bertrand, on the 24th, entered Lauban, on the 25th pursued the enemy. The Duke of Tarentum, after having passed the Queiss, had a combat with the enemy's rear-guard. The enemy, encumbered with waggons, loaded with sick and baggage, wished to make a stand. The Duke of Tarentum had his three divisions engaged. The battle was lively. The enemy suffered much. The Duke of Tarentum had, on the 25th, his head-quarters at Sligkight. The Duke of Ragusa was at Ottendorf. The Duke of Reggio had left Bautzen, marching upon Berlin by the Luckau road.

Our advanced posts were but one march from Glogau.

It was at Buntzlau that the Russian General Kutusoff died, six weeks ago. Our armies have not found in this country any enthusiasm. The Landwehr and Landsturm only exist in the journals, at least in this country; and the inhabitants are very far from adhering to the advice of the Russians, of burning their houses and desolating their country. General Durosnel has remained in quality of Governor of Dresden. He commands all the troops and French garrisons in Saxony. Several French corps are marching upon Berlin; where it appears they are removing, and have for some days expected to see the army arrive.

In the name of the Emperor.

THE EMPRESS QUEEN AND REGENT, TO THE BISHOP OF ——.

"M. Bishop of——. The victory of Wurtchen, in Lusace, where his Majesty the Emperor, our very dear and well-beloved husband, commanding in person his armies, has defeated the Russian and Prussian armies, commanded by their Sovereigns, notwithstanding their intrenchments, with which they were covered; the happiness which he has had of re-establishing in his capital, his Ally the King of Saxony, and of delivering all his kingdom; the thanksgivings which Germany renders to the God of Arms for being delivered, by the assistance which he has given to its august protector, from the spirit of anarchy, with which the enemy had enveloped the cause, a spirit so contrary to the spirit of our religion, and to the precepts of God, induces me to write you this letter, in order that as soon as you shall have received it, you may concert with those whom it is proper, to call our people to the churches, and to address God with the prayers you think most fit, in these great circumstances. This letter having no other end, we pray God may have you in his holy keeping.

"Given in our Imperial Palace of St. Cloud, the 30th of May, 1813.

"MARIA LOUISA."

TWENTY-THIRD BULLETN.

PARIS, *June 9th.*

HER majesty the Empress Queen and Regent has received the following intelligence respecting the situation of the armies on the 2d of June:—

The head-quarters of the Emperor were still at Neumarkt; those of the Prince of Moskwa at Lissa. The Duke of Tarentum and Count Bertrand were between Jauer and Striegau; the Duke of Ragusa at the village of Eisendorf; the 3d corps, at the village of Tetersdorf; the Duke of Belluno between Glogau and Leignitz.

Count Bubna had arrived at Leignitz, and had conferences with the Duke of Bassano.

General Lauriston entered Breslau at 6 o'clock in the morning of the 1st of June. A Prussian corps from 6 to 7000 men, which covered that town, by defending the passage of the Lobe, were driven to the village of Neukirchen.

The Burgomaster and four Deputies from the town of Breslau, were presented to the Emperor at Neumarkt, the 1st of June, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. His Majesty told them, that they might assure the inhabitants he pardoned every thing they might have done, to second the spirit of anarchy which the Steins and the Scharnhorsts wished to excite. The town is perfectly tranquil, and all the inhabitants remain in it.

Breslau offers very great resources.

The Duke of Vicenza, and the Russian and Prussian Plenipotentiaries, Count Schouvaloff and General Kleist, exchanged their full powers, and neutralised the village of Peieherwitz. Forty infantry, and 20 cavalry, furnished by the French Army, and the same number of men furnished by the Allied army, respectively occupy the two entrances of the village.

On the 2d, in the morning, the Plenipotentiaries had a conference to fix the line, which, during the Armistice, should determine the position of the two armies. In the mean time, orders have been given from both head-quarters, that no hostilities should take place. Thus, since the 1st of June, at 2 in the afternoon, there have been no hostilities committed on either side.

TWENTY-FOURTH BULLETIN.

PARIS, *June 10th.*

HER Majesty the Empress and Queen has received the following intelligence respecting the situation of the Armies on the 3d of June:—

The suspension of arms still continues. The respective Plenipotentiaries continue their negociations for the Armistice. General Lauriston has seized, upon the Oder, more than 60 vessels, laden with meal, wine, and warlike ammunition, destined for the Army which besieged Glogau: all these provisions have been forwarded to that fortress.

Our advanced posts are half way to Breig.

General Hogendorf has been named Governor of Breslau. The greatest order reigns in that town. The inhabitants appear very much discontented, and even indignant, at the dispositions made relative to the Landsturm; they attribute these dispositions to General Scharnhorst, who passed for an anarchial jacobin. He was wounded at the battle of Lutzen.

The Prussian Princesses, who hastily withdrew from Berlin, to take refuge at Breslau, have left the latter town, to seek shelter still farther.

The Duke of Bassano has gone to Dresden, where he will receive Count de Kast, Minister from Denmark.

TWENTY-FIFTH BULLETIN.

The Empress Queen and Regent has received the following intelligence of the situation of the army on the evening of the 4th :—

The Armistice was signed on the 4th, at two in the afternoon; the following are the articles :—

His Majesty the Emperor set out on the 5th, at break of day, to proceed to Leignitz. It is thought, that while the Armistice lasts, his Majesty will spend part of his time at Glogau, and the greater part at Dresden, in order to be nearer his States. Glogau is provisioned for a year.

ARMISTICE.

To-day, June 4, (23d May), the Plenipotentiaries, named by the Belligerent Powers,—the Duke of Vicenza, Grand Ecuyer of France, General of Division, &c. &c. appointed Minister Plenipotentiary by his Majesty the Emperor of the French, &c. &c. furnished with full powers by his Highness the Prince of Neufchatel, &c. &c.—Count Schouvaloff, Lieutenant-General and Aide-de-Camp to the Emperor of all the Russias, &c. &c. and Lieutenant-General Kleist, in the service of his Majesty the King of Prussia, &c. &c. furnished with full powers by his Excellency the General of Infantry, Barclay de Tolly, General-in-Chief of the Combined Armies; after having each exchanged their full powers, at Gebersdorff, the 1st June (20th May), and signed a suspension of arms for 36 hours, at the village of Pleiwitz, neutralized for that purpose between the advanced posts of the respective armies, to continue the negociations for an Armistice, proper to suspend hostilities between all the belligerent troops; no matter on what point they are, have agreed upon the articles following:—

ART. I. Hostilities shall cease upon all points upon the notification of the present Armistice.

ART. II. The Armistice shall last to the 8th (20th) of July inclusive. Hostilities shall not commence without giving six days notice.

ART. III. Hostilities shall not consequently re-commence till six days after the denunciation of the Armistice at the respective head-quarters.

ART. IV. The line of demarkation between the Belligerent armies is fixed as follows :—

In Silesia—The line of demarkation of the combined army, setting out from the frontiers of Bohemia, shall pass through Dittersback, Gaffendorff, Landshut; follow the Bober to Boderstadt; pass from thence through Bolkenhayn, Striegau, follow the Strieganeransser to Gauth, and join the Oder by passing through Bettlern, Olfaschin, and Althoff. The combined army shall be at liberty to occupy the towns of Landshut, Rudelstadt, Belkenhayn, Striegau, and Gauth, as well as their suburbs. The line of the French army, also setting out from the frontier which touches Bohemia, shall pass through Serffershauf, Alt Ramuitz, follow the course of the small river which falls into the Bober, not far from Bertelsdorf; afterwards from the Bober to Lahn. From thence to

Veukick upon the Katzbach, by the most direct line, from whence it will follow the course of that river to the Oder.

The towns of Parchwitx, Leignitz, Goldberg, and Laho, no matter on what side the river they are situated, may as their suburbs, be occupied by the French troops.

All the territory between the French and combined armies shall be neutral, and cannot be occupied by any troops, not even by the Landsturm. This disposition consequently applies to the town of Breslau.

From the mouth of the Katzbach, the line of demarkation shall follow the course of the Oder to the frontiers of Saxony and Prussia, and join the Elbe in passing the Oder, not far from Muhlrose, and following the frontiers of Prussia, so that all Saxony, the country of Dessau and the small States surrounding the Princes of the Confederation of the Rhine, shall belong to the French army, and all Prussia shall belong to the combined army.

The Prussian territories in Saxony shall be considered as neutral, and shall not be occupied by any troops.

The Elbe, to its mouth, fixes and determines the line of demarkation between the belligerent armies, with the exception of the points hereafter mentioned.

The French army shall remain in possession of the Isles; of every thing which it occupied in the 32d military division on the 27th May (8th June), at midnight.

If Hamburgh is only besieged, that town shall be treated like other besieged towns. All the articles of the present Armistice, which are relative to them, are applicable to it.

The line of the advanced posts of the belligerent armies at the epoch of the 27th of May, (June 8,) at midnight, shall form for the 32d military division, that of the demarkation of the Armistice, with the military alterations which the respective Commandants shall judge necessary. These alterations shall be made in concert with an Officer of the Staff of each army, upon the principle of perfect reciprocity.

ART. V. The fortresses of Dantzic, Modlin, Zamose, Stettin, and Custrin, shall be revictualled every five days, according to the force of their garrisions, through the care of the Commanders of the blockading troops.

A Commissary, appointed by the Commandant of each place, shall be with one of the besieging troops, to see that the stipulated privisions are exactly supplied.

ART. VI. During the time of the armistice, every fortress shall have beyond its walls an extent of a French league. This ground shall be neutral. Magdeburgh will, consequently, have its frontier a league upon the right bank of the Elbe.

ART. VII. A French officer shall be sent into each of the besieged places, to inform the Commandant of the conclusion of the Armistice, and of its re-victualling. A Russian or Prussian officer shall accompany him during the journey, both going and coming.

ART. VIII. Commissaries named on both sides in each place, shall fix the price of the provisions furnished. This account settled at the end of every month, by the Commissioners charged with maintaining the Armistice, shall be paid at the head-quarters, by the Paymaster-General of the army.

ART. IX. Officers of the staff shall be appointed on either side, to regulate, in concert, the general line of demarkation, respecting points which shall not be determined by running water, and respecting which there may arise any difficulty.

ART. X. All the movements of the troops shall be so regulated that each army shall occupy its new line on the 12th of June (31st May.)

All the corps, or parts of the combined army which may be beyond the Elbe, or in Saxony, shall return into Prussia.

ART. XI. Officers of the French and Combined Armies shall be dispatched conjointly to cause hostilities to cease on all points, and make the Armistice known.

The respective Commanders-in-Chief shall furnish them with the necessary powers.

ART. XII. On both sides two Commissioners, General Officers, shall be appointed to watch over the stipulations of the present Armistice. They shall remain in the line of neutrality at Neumarkt, to decide upon such disputes as may occur.

These Commissioners shall proceed there within 24 hours, in order to expedite Officers and orders that may be sent in consequence of the present Armistice. Done, &c.

TWENTY-SIXTH BULLETIN.

PARIS, *June* 12th.

HER Majesty the Empress Queen and Regent has received the following intelligence respecting the situation of the armies on the 6th of June :—

The Emperor's head-quarters were on the 6th at Leignitz. The Prince of Moskwa was still at Breslau. The Commissioners appointed by the Emperor of Russia for the execution of the Treaty, are Count Schouwalof, Lieutenant-General, Aide-de-camp-General to the Emperor, and M. de Koutowsof, the Emperor's Aide-de-camp-General. Those named on the part of France are the General of Division Count Dumoutier, commanding a division of the Guard, and the General of Brigade Flahault, Aide-de-camp to the Emperor. These Commissioners are at Neumarkt. The Duke of Treviso, with the young Guard, had his head-quarters at Glogau. The old Guard is returning to Dresden, where it is supposed the Emperor is going to establish his head-quarters. The different corps d'armee are marching to form camps in the different positions of Coldberg, Loewenberg, Buntzlau, Leignitz, Sproleau, Logau, &c. The polish corps of Prince Poniatowski, which crossed

Bohemia, is expected at Zittau on the 10th of June.—*(Montieur, June 13.)*

TWENTY-SEVENTH BULLETIN.

PARIS, *June* 13.

HER Majesty the Empress Queen and Regent has received the following intelligence of the situation of the armies on the 7th:—

His Majesty's head-quarters were at Buntzlau. All the corps d'armee were in march for their cantonments. The Oder was covered with boats which descended from Breslau to Glogau, laden with artillery, tools, meal, and articles of every description, taken from the enemy. Hamburgh was retaken on the 30th, by main force. The Prince of Eckmuhl especially praises the conduct of General Vandamme. Hamburgh was lost the last campaign by the pusillanimity of General St. Cyr; it was owing to the vigour displayed by General Vandamme, upon his arrival in the 32d military division, that the preservation of Bremen was owing, and the present retaking of Hamburgh. Several hundred prisoners were made. Two or 300 pieces were found in the town, 80 of which were on the ramparts. Works had been constructed to place the town in a state of defence. Denmark acted with us; the Prince of Eckmuhl intended to march upon Lubeck. Thus the 32d military division, and all the territory of the Empire, is delivered from the enemy. Orders have been given to make Hamburgh a strong place; it is surrounded by a bastioned rampart, having a large fosse full of water, and can in part be covered by inundations. The works are so constructed that at all times the communication with Haarbourg can be maintained by the Isles. The Emperor has ordered another fortress to be constructed upon the Elbe, at the mouth of the Havel. Konigstein, Torgau, Wittenberg, Magdeburg, the fortress of the Havel, and Hamburgh, will complete the defence of the line of the Elbe. The Dukes of Cambridge and Brunswick, Princes of the House of England, arrived in time at Hamburgh to give more eclat to the success of the French. Their journey was reduced to this,—they arrived and saved themselves. The last battalions of the Prince of Eckmuhl's five divisions, which are composed of the 72 battalions, and at their full complement, have set out from Wessel. Since the commencement of the campaign, the French army has delivered Saxony, conquered the half of Silesia, reoccupied the 32d division, confounded the hopes of our enemies.—*(Moniteur, June 14.)*

TWENTY-EIGHTH BULLETIN.

PARIS, *June* 15.

HER Majesty the Empress Queen and Regent has received the following intelligence of the situation of the Armies on the 10th of June;—

"The Emperor arrived at four o'clock in the morning of the 10th at Dresden. The horse guards arrived there at noon. The foot guards were expected the following day, the 11th. The Emperor arrived there at the moment when he was least expected; he thus rendered useless the preparations made for his reception. At noon the King of Saxony went to see the Emperor, who lodges in the suburbs, in the fine house of Marcolini, where there is a grand suite of apartments on the ground floor, and an handsome park; the King's Palace, which the Emperor formerly inhabited, having no garden. At seven in the evening, the Emperor received M. De Kass, Minister of the Interior and of Justice, from the King of Denmark. A Danish brigade, the auxiliary division, placed under the Prince of Eckmuhl's orders, on the 3d of June, took possession of Lubeck. The Prince of Moskwa, on the 10th, was at Breslaw; the Duke of Treviso, at Glogau; the Duke of Belluno, at Grossen; the Duke of Reggio, upon the frontiers of Saxony and Prussia, on the Berlin side. The armistice had every where been published. The troops were making preparations to place their barracks, and encamp in their respective positions, from Glogau and Leignitz, to the frontiers of Bohemia and Goerlitz.

TWENTY-NINTH BULLETIN.

PARIS, *June* 26.

HER Majesty the Empress, Queen, and Regent, has received the following intelligence from the army, dated the 21st June:—

The 8th corps, commanded by Prince Poniatowski, which traversed Bohemia, has arrived at Zittau, in Lusau. This corps consisted of 18,000 men, of whom 6000 are cavalry. All the requisite orders have been given to complete their clothing, and furnish them with every thing of which they may stand in need.—His Majesty went, on the 20th to Pirna and Koenigstern. President de Kass, sent by the King of Denmark, has received his audience of leave, and set out from Dresden.

The Prussian free corps, raised in the same manner as those of Schill, have *continued* since the armistice to levy contributions, and arrest insolated men. The armistice was signified to them on the 8th, but they declared they would make war on their own account; and as they have continued the same conduct, several columns have been sent against them. Captain Lutzow, who commanded one of those bands, has been killed, 400 of his men were killed or taken, and the remainder dispersed. It is not supposed that 100 of these brigands succeeded in repassing the Elbe. Another band, commanded by Captain Colombi, is completely surrounded, and it is to be hoped that in a few days the left bank of the Elbe will be entirely purged of the presence of those bands, who are guilty of all kinds of excesses towards the unfortunate inhabitants.—The officers sent to Custrin returned. The garrison of that place consists of about 5000 men, and has only 150 sick. The fortress is in the best state, and provisioned for six months in corn, rice, vegetables, fresh

meat, and all the necessary objects. The garrison has always been master of the place to the distance of 1000 toises. During these four months the Commandant did not cease to labour in augmenting the means of his artillery, and the fortifications of the place. All the army is encamped. This repose is of the utmost advantage to our troops. The regular distributions of the rice greatly contribute to support the health of the soldiers.

THIRTIETH BULLETIN.

Situation of the French Army.

Paris, *June* 29.

Her Majesty, the Empress, Queen, and Regent, has received the following news from the army, dated Dresden, June 24:

Captain Planat, an officer of the Staff, charged with carrying intelligence of the armistice, has arrived at Dantzic. He had much difficulty in getting into the place, because General Rapp, the Governor, fatigued by the great number of flags of truce which the enemy sent every day, had declared that he would receive no more of them. The officer, therefore, had considerable difficulty in making himself known.

It would be difficult to describe the joy which his presence caused that fine and numerous garrison, which is far from having the appearance of a besieged fortress; it is master of all the neighbourhood. The rations which are to be furnished it during the armistice, have been fixed at 20,000 each day, which has with justice caused remonstrance on the part of the Governor. Several times that garrison during the five months' blockade, threw shells into the enemy's head-quarters, and as one may say, besieged him.

General Rapp has formed a good battalion of foot guards, which is composed of fatigued or frozen men, who took refuge in the fortress. The fortress has sufficient provisions for a year; military men estimate that it could resist open trenches for three months, even supposing that the enemy had a besieging train of 200 pieces of cannon, and without calculating the delay which the sorties from the garrison could occasion to the operations of the siege.

But up to that hour, the enemy had in no manner shewn an intention of attempting so difficult an enterprize.

THIRTY-FIRST BULLETIN.

Paris, *July* 2*d*.

Her Majesty the Empress, Queen, and Regent, has received the following intelligence respecting the situation of the army on the 25th of June:—

On the 24th the Emperor dined with the King of Saxony. In the evening the French Comedians gave in the Court Theatre one of Moliere's pieces, at which their Majesties were present.

The King of Westphalia has arrived at Dresden to see the Emperor.

On the 25th the Emperor visited the different debouches of the Forests of Dresden, and travelled about twenty leagues. His Majesty set out about five in the afternoon, and returned at ten in the evening.

Two bridges have been thrown over the Elbe, opposite to the fortress of Koenigstern. The Rock of Silienstern, which is upon the right bank, within half cannon-shot of Koenigstern, has been occupied and fortified. Magazines and other military establishments have been prepared in that interesting position. A camp of 60,000 men, thus leaning upon the fortress of Koenigstern, and being able to manœuvre upon both banks, would be unattackable by any force whatever.

The King of Bavaria has established round Nymphenburg, near Munich, a camp of 25,000 men.

The Emperor has given the command of the Bavarian corps of observation to the Duke of Castiglione. This army has assembled at Wurtzburgh. It is composed of six divisions of infantry, and two of cavalry.

The Vice-Roy is assembling between the Piave and the Adige the army of Italy, composed of three corps. General Grenier commands one of them.

The new corps which has just been formed at Magdeburg, under the command of General Vandamme, already consists of forty battalions, and eighty pieces of artillery.

The Prince of Eckmuhl is at Hamburgh. His corps has been reinforced by troops coming from France and Holland, so that upon that point there are more troops than there ever were. The Danish division which has joined the Prince of Eckmuhl consists of 15,000 men.

The second corps, which the Duke of Belluno commands, had but one division during the campaign which has just finished; this corps has been completed, and the Duke of Belluno now commands three divisions.

Circumstances were so urgent at the commencement of this campaign, that battalions of the same regiment were disseminated into different corps. All has been regulated, and every regiment has its battalions united. Every day a great number of battalions on their march, which pass the Elbe at Magdeburg, arrive at Wittemberg, Torgau, and Dresden. His Majesty daily reviews those which arrive at Dresden.

The military equipages of the army are now either in caissons of the old model, or in caissons of the new model (called No. 2). or in carriages *a la Cimtoise*, in which provisions are conveyed for the whole army for a month. His Majesty has discovered that the carriages *a la Cimtoise*, as well as the caissons of the ancient model, have inconveniencies, and has ordered that the equipages, as they may henceforth require replacing, shall be established upon the model of the caissons No. 2, drawn by four horses, and which easily carry twenty quintals. The army is provided with portable mills, weighing 16lbs. and each capable of making five quintals of meal daily; three of these mills have been distributed to each battalion. They are working with the greatest activity in augmenting the fortifications of Glogau. His Majesty wishes to make that town

a regular fortress, and as the plan is defective, he has ordered it to be covered by three crowns, by nearly following the method which Senator Count Chassiloup has put in practice at Alexandria.

Torgau is in good condition.

They are also working with great activity in fortifying Hamburgh: the General of Engineers, Haxo, has proceeded thither to mark out the citadel and establish in the islands works to connect Hamburgh with Haarburgh.

The engineers of bridges and causeways are constructing there two flying bridges, upon the same system as those at Antwerp, one for the flowing, the other for the ebb tide.

A new fortress upon the Elbe has been traced out by General Haxo on the Virden side, at the mouth of the Havel. The forts of Cuxhaven, which were in a condition to support a siege, but which were abandoned without reason, and which the enemy had raised, are re-building. They are actively employed on them; they will no longer be simple enclosed batteries, but a fort, which, like the Imperial fort at the Scheldt, will protect the arsenal for construction, and the bason, the establishment of which have been projected upon the Elbe; since that the Engineer Beaupre, who employed two years in sounding that river, discovered it had the same properties as the Scheldt, and that the largest squadrons could be constructed in it, and collected in its roads.

The 3d division of the young Guard, which General Labourde, an officer of consummate merit, commands, is encamped in the woods in advance of Dresden, upon the left bank of the Elbe.

The 4th division of the young Guard, which General Friant commands, debouches by Wurtzburgh. Some regiments of that division have already passed that town, and marched towards Dresden.

The cavalry of the Guard already reckons more than 9000 horses. The artillery consists already of more than 200 pieces of cannon. The infantry forms five divisions, four of which are of the young, and one of the old guard.

The 7th corps, which General Regnier commands, composed of Durette's division, which is a French division, and two Saxons, is receiving its complement.

This corps encamped in advance of Goerlitz. All the Saxon light cavalry have joined it, and are also going to be completed.

The King of Saxony has completed his two fine regiments of Cuirassiers to their full complement. His Majesty has been extremely satisfied with the Kings and Grand Dukes of the Confederation.

The King of Wurtemberg has particularly distinguished himself. He has made, considering his ability, efforts equal to those of France, and his army, infantry, cavalry, and artillery, have been carried to its full complement. Prince Emile of Hesse Darmstadt, constantly distinguished himself in the last campaign, and in the present, by great *sang froid* and intrepidity. He is a young Prince of promise, whom the Emperor greatly esteems.

The Princes of Saxony alone are in arrear with their contingent. Not only is the Citadel of Erfurth in good condition and well provisioned, but the fortifications of the town have been re-established; they are covered by advanced walls, and henceforth Erfurth will be a strong place, and of the first importance.

The congress has not yet assembled; we, however, expect that it will in a few days.—If a month has been lost, the fault is not with France.

England, who has no money, has not been able to furnish any to the coalesced powers; but she has just concerted a new expedient.—A treaty has been concluded between England, Prussia, and Russia, by means of which a new paper for several hundred millions will be created guaranteed by the three powers.

It is upon this resource they depend for meeting the expences of the war.

In the separate articles England guarantees a third of this paper, so that in reality it is a new debt added to the English debt.

It remains to be known in what country this paper will be issued. When this luminous idea was conceived, in was probably conceived that this emission would take place at the expence of the Confederation of the Rhine, and even of France, Holland, Belgium, and the departments of the Rhine. Nevertheless, the Treaty has not on that account not been ratified since the Armistice.

Russia pays the expences of her army with paper, which the inhabitants of Prussia are obliged to receive; Prussia herself pays her debt with paper. England likewise has her paper: it appears that each of these isolated papers has no longer sufficient credit, as those powers have come to the resolution of erecting a common one. It remains for the merchants and bankers to inform us, if the credit of the new paper is to increase by the credit of the three powers, or rather if the credit is to be the quotient of it.

Sweden alone appears to have received money from England to from 5 to 600,000*l.* sterling.

The garrison of Molden is in good state. The fortifications have been augmented. We have decyphered, at head-quarters, the two reports from the Governors of Modlen and Zamose. The garrisons of those two fortresses remained masters of the country a league round them, the troops who blockaded them being only badly armed and equipped militia.

The Emperor has taken into his pay Prince Poniatowski's army, and given it a new organisation. In less than twenty days it will be fresh equipped and in good condition.

However brilliant this situation may be, and although his Majesty has really more power than ever, he only on this account desires Peace with more ardour.

The Administration has purchased a great quantity of rice, in order that during the excessive heat this product should constitute a quarter of the soldier's ration.

THIRTY-SECOND BULLETIN.

PARIS, *July 5th.*

Her Majesty the Empress Queen and Regent has received the following intelligence from the Army :—

Count de Metternich, Minister of State and of Conferences to his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, has arrived at Dresden, and already had several conferences with the Duke of Bassano.—Russia has just obtained from the King of Prussia, that Russian paper should have a forced circulation in the Prussian States; and as the Prussian paper is already at a discount of 70 per cent. this ordinance does not appear calculated to raise the credit of Prussia. The city of Berlin is tormented in every possible manner, and every day those vexations are more felt in it. This capital already compares its situation to that of several towns in France in 1793. His Majesty the Emperor, on the 28th, made an excursion of eight or ten hours' length in the environs of Dresden. We have received accounts from Zamose and Modlen. These fortresses are in the best condition, whether considered in respect to provisions, warlike stores, or fortifications.

THIRTY-THIRD BULLETIN.

PARIS, *July 21.*

HER Imperial Majesty the Empress Queen and Regent has received the following intelligence from the army :

" The Duke of Vicenze, Grand Equerry, and Count De Narbonne, Ambassador from France to Vienna, have been appointed by the Emperor his Ministers Plenipotentiary at Prague.

" Count de Narbonne set out on the 9th.

" It is supposed the Duke of Vicenze will set out on the 18th.

" The Privy Counsellor d'Anstett, Plenipotentiary from the Emperor of Russia, arrived at Prague on the 12th.

" A Convention had been signed at Neumarkt for the prolongation of the Armistice to the middle of August."

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—PARIS, *July 23.*

Her Majesty, the Empress, yesterday set out for Mayence.

THIRTY-FOURTH BULLETIN.

PARIS, *September 5.*

Her Majesty the Empress Queen and Regent on her return from her voyage to Cherbourg to-day, alighted at the Palace of St. Cloud at one o'clock in the morning. At noon the cannon announced her arrival in the Capital.

Her Majesty, the Empress, Queen, and Regent, has received the following intelligence from the army, dated the 26th August :—

"The enemies denounced the armistice on the 11th at noon, and stated that hostilities would commence on the 17th at midnight; at the same time a note from Count Metternich, Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs, addressed to Count de Narbonne, gave him to understand Austria's having declared war against France.

"On the 17th, the dispositions of the two armies were as follows:—

"The 4th, 12th and 7th corps, under the orders of the Duke of Reggio, were at Dahme.

"Prince Eckmuhl with his corps, to which the Danes were joined, encamped before Hamburg, his head-quarters being at Bergedorf.

"The 3d corps was at Leignitz, under the Prince of Moskwa's orders.

"The 5th corps was at Goldsberg, under General Lauriston's orders.

"The 11th corps was at Loewenberg, under the Duke of Tarente.

"The 6th corps commanded by the Duke of Raguse, was at Buntzlau.

"The 8th corps under Prince Poniatowski, was at Zittau.

"Marshal St. Cyr was with the 14th corps, the left leaning upon the Elbe to the camp at Kœnigstein, on both sides the great road from Prague to Dresden, pushing corps of observation to the debouches from Mauenberg.

"The 1st corps had arrived at Dresden, and the 2d at Zittau.

"Dresden, Torgau, Wittenberg, Magdebourg and Hamburg had each their garrison, and were armed and provisioned.

"The enemy's army was, as far as could be ascertained, in the following position:

"Eighty thousand Russians and Prussians entered, on the morning of the 10th, Bohemia, and were, on the 21st, to arrive on the Elbe. That army was commanded by the Emperor Alexander and the King of Prussia, the Russian Generals, Barclay de Tolly, Wittgenstein, and Miloradowitsch, and the Prussian General Kleist. The Russian and Prussian Guards formed a part of it, which, joined to Prince Schwartzenbourg's army, formed the Grand Army, and a force of 200,000 men. This army was to act on the left bank of the Elbe, by passing that river in Bohemia.

"The Silesian army, commanded by the Prussian Generals Blucher and York, and the Russian Generals Sacken and Langeron, appeared to collect upon Breslaw; it was 100,000 men strong.

"Several Prussian and Swedish corps, and the insurrectional corps, covered Berlin, and were opposite Hamburg and the Duke of Reggio. The force of the army which covered Berlin was estimated at 11,000 men.

"All the enemy's operations were made under the idea that the Emperor would repass to the left bank of the Elbe.

"The Imperial Guard left Dresden, marched on the 15th to Bautzen, and on the 18th to Goerlitz.

"On the 19th the Emperor went to Zittau, and instantly ordered Prince Poniatowski's corps to march, forced the debouches of Bohemia, passed the great chain of mountains which separate from Bohemia to

Lusace, and entered Gabel, whilst Generals Lefevre and Desnouettes, with a division of infantry and cavalry of the Guard obtained possession of Rumbourg, cleared the neck of the mountains at Georgenthal, and the Polish General, Reminski, took Friedland and Reichenburg.

"This operation was intended to disturb the enemy at Prague, and acquire certain information respecting their designs. We there learned what our spies had already informed us, that the *elite* of the Russian and Prussian army were traversing Bohemia, and uniting upon the left bank of the Elbe.

"Our light troops pushed to within 16 leagues of Prague.

"The Emperor was at Zittau, on his return from Bohemia on the 20th, at ten o'clock in the morning. He left the Duke of Belluno with the second corps at Zittau, to strengthen the corps of Poniatowski. He placed General Vandamme, with the first corps at Rumbourg, to support Generals Lefevre and Desnouettes; these two Generals occupying the point in force, caused redoubts to be thrown up on the height which commanded the point. The Emperor took the road to Laubau, in Silesia, where he arrived on the 28th, before seven o'clock in the evening. The enemy's army of Silesia had violated the neutrality, and passed through the neutral territory, since the 12th. They had on the 15th insulted all our advanced posts, and carried off some videttes.

"On the 16th, a Russian corps placed itself between the Bober and the post of Speller, occupied by 200 men of the division of Charpentiere. These brave men, who were reposing themselves on the faith of treaties, flew to arms, passed through the enemy's centre, and dispersed them. They were commanded by the Chief of Division Guillermie.

On the 18th, the Duke of Tarente gave orders to General Zueetic to take the small town of Lahn; he marched there with an Italian brigade; he bravely executed his orders, and caused the enemy a loss of 500 men. General Zueetic is an officer of distinguished merit. The Italian troops, attacked the Russians, who were superior in number, with the bayonet.

"On the 19th instant, the enemy encamped at Zobteu; a corps of 12,000 Russians passed the Bober, and attacked the post of Liebenieken, which was defended by three light companies.

"General Lauriston caused a part of his corps to take to arms, left Loewenberg, marched to the enemy, and drove him into the Bober. The brigade of General Lafette, of the division of Rochambeau, has distinguished itself.

"Meanwhile the Emperor arrived on the 20th at Laubau, and at break of day on the 21st, he was at Loewenberg, and caused bridges to be thrown across the Bober. General Lauriston's corps crossed the river at noon. General Maison, with his accustomed valour, beat down every thing that endeavoured to oppose his passage, carried all the positions, and drew the enemy fighting near to Goldsberg. He was supported by the 5th and 11th corps. On his left the Prince of Moskwa

caused General Saken to be attacked by the 3d corps, in front of Buntzlaw, overthrew them, put them to rout, and took some prisoners.

"The enemy put himself in retreat. An engagement took place before Goldsberg on the 23d August. General Lauriston was there at the head of the 5th and 11th corps. He had before him the Russians, who covered the position of Flensberg, and the Prussians, who extended themselves to the right on the road to Leignitz. At the moment when General Gerard debouched to the left on Niederau, a column of 25,000 Prussians appeared at this point. He caused them to be attacked in the middle of the barracks of the old camp, which were forced at all parts; the Prussians essayed to make several charges of cavalry, which were repulsed every where; they were driven from their positions, and left near 5000 dead on the field of battle, besides some prisoners, &c. In the night Flensburg was taken and retaken several times; at length the 135th regiment threw itself on the enemy, and entirely overthrew him. The enemy has lost at this point 1000 dead and 4000 wounded. The allied army retired in disorder, and in great haste towards Jauer. The enemy being thus defeated in Silesia, the Emperor took with him the Prince of Moskwa, left the command of the army in Silesia to the Duke of Tarente, and arrived on the 25th at Stotpen. The old and young guards, infantry, cavalry and artillery performed these 40 leagues in four days."

THIRTY-FIFTH BULLETIN.

HER Majesty, the Empress Queen and Regent has received the following intelligence from the army, dated 28th August:—

"On the 26th, at eight o'clock in the morning, the Emperor entered Dresden. The grand Russian, Prussian, and Austrian army, commanded by the Sovereigns, was before it; it crowned all the hills which surround Dresden, at the distance of a short league upon the left bank. Marshal St. Cyr, with the 14th corps, and the garrison of Dresden, occupied the intrenched camp, and lined with sharp-shooters the fortifications which surrounded the suburbs. All was tranquil at noon, but to the skilful eye, this calm was the precursor of a storm; an attack appeared imminent.

"At four in the afternoon, at a signal of the firing of three cannon, ix of the enemy's columns, each preceded by 50 pieces of artillery, formed, and a few moments after descended into the plain; they marched towards the redoubts. In less than a quarter of an hour the fire became terrible. The fire of a redoubt being silenced, the assailants turned it, and made efforts at the foot of the fortifications of the suburbs, where a good number met death.

"It was near five o'clock, a part of the reserves of the 4th corps was engaged. Some shells fell in the town—the moment appeared pressing. The Emperor ordered the King of Naples to march with General Latour Mauberg's cavalry upon the enemy's right flank, and the Duke of Treviso to march against the left flank. The four divisions of the Young

Guard, commanded by Generals Dumoutier, Barroe, Decouz, and Roquet, then debouched, two by the gate of Pirna, and two by the gate of Plauen. The Prince of Moskwa debouched at the head of Barroe's division. Those divisions overthrew every thing before them; the fire immediately got to a distance from the centre to the circumference, and was soon driven back upon the hills. The field of battle remained covered with dead, cannon and wrecks.

"General Dumoutier is wounded, as are likewise Generals Boyeldieu, Tyndal and Combelles. The officer of artillery, is mortally wounded; he was a young man of great hopes. General Gros, of the Guards, was the first to throw himself into the ditch of a redoubt, where the enemy's sappers were already at work; in cutting down the palisades he received a bayonet wound.

"The night became dark and the fire ceased, the enemy having failed in his attack, and left upwards of 2000 prisoners on the field of battle, which was covered with dead and wounded.

"On the 27th the weather was dreadful, and the rain fell in torrents. The soldiers had passed the night in mud and water. At nine in the morning we could plainly perceive the enemy, lengthening his left, and covering the heights which were separated from his centre by the valley of Plauen.

"The King of Naples departed with the corps of the Duke of Belluno and the division of cuirassiers, and debouched on the road of Breyberg to attack this left wing. He performed it with the greatest success. The six divisions which composed this wing were broken and scattered. The half of them, with their colours and cannon, were made prisoners, and amongst the number are several Generals.

"In the centre a brisk cannonade fixed the enemy's attention, and some columns shewed themselves ready to attack him on his left.

"The Duke of Treviso, with General Nansouty, manœuvred in the plain, with his left to the river and his right to the heights.

"Marshal St. Cyr's corps joined our left with the centre, which was formed of the Duke of Ragusa's corps.

"About two o'clock in the afternoon the enemy decided on making his retreat; he had lost his grand communication with Bohemia on his left and right wings.

"The result of this day is 25 to 30,000 prisoners, 40 pair of colours, and 60 pieces of artillery.

"We may reckon that the enemy has lost 60,000 men. Our loss in killed, wounded and taken amounts to 4,000 men.

"The cavalry has covered itself with glory. The Etat-Major of the cavalry will publish the details, and mention those who have distinguished themselves. The young guards have merited the praises of the whole army. The old guards had two battalions engaged, its other battalions were kept in reserve in the village, to be at disposal. The two battalions which were engaged beat down every thing before them.

"The city of Dresden ran great risks of danger.

"The conduct of the inhabitants has been such as we should expect from an allied people. The King of Saxony and his family remained at Dresden, and have shewn the example of confidence.

THIRTY-SIXTH BULLETIN.

Her Majesty the Empress Queen and Regent has received the following intelligence from the Army, dated the 30th August:—

"On the 28th, 29th, and 30th, we followed up our success; Generals Castix, Doumere, and D'Oudinarde, of General Latour Mauberg's corps, have taken 1000 caissons, or waggons, of ammunition, and collected many prisoners. The villages are full of the enemy's wounded; we already reckon 10,000 of them.

"The enemy, according to the report of prisoners, had eight Generals killed or wounded.

"The Duke of Ragusa has had several affairs of advanced posts, which attest the intrepidity of his troops.

"General Vandamme, commanding the 1st corps, on the 25th debouched by Kœnigstein, and on the 26th took possession of the camp at Pirna, of the town, and of Hoendorf. He intercepted the grand communication from Prague to Dresden. The Duke of Wirtemburg, with 15,000 Russians, was charged with observing the debouche. On the 28th General Vandamme attacked and defeated him, took 2000 prisoners, six pieces of cannon, and drove him into Bohemia. The Prince of Reuss, General of Brigade, an officer of merit, was killed.

On the 29th General Vandamme took a position upon the heights of Bohemia and established himself there. He caused the country to be scoured by different parties of light troops, to obtain intelligence of the enemy, annoy him, and seize upon his magazines.

"The Prince of Eckmuhl was, on the 24th, at Schwerin. He had had no affair of consequence.—The Danes had distinguished themselves in several trifling affairs. The opening of the campaign has been most brilliant, and allows us to form great hopes. The quantity of our infantry is much superior to that of the enemy.

THIRTY-SEVENTH BULLETIN.

PARIS, *September 7th.*

HER Majesty the Empress and Queen, has received the following intelligence from the army, dated September 1.

"On the 28th August, the King of Naples and Duke of Belluno slept at Freyberg, the 29th at Lichtenberg, the 30th at Zittau, the 31st at Saydo. The Duke of Ragusa, with the 6th, slept on the 28th at Dippoldiswalde, where the enemy abandoned 1200 wounded; on the 29th at Falkenham, and the 31st at Zennwald. The 14th corps, under the orders of Marshal St. Cyr, was on the 28th at Maxen, the 29th at Reinbordt Grumma, the 30th at Dillesdorf, the 31st at Bielman. The

1st corps under General Vandamme, was on the 28th at Hollendorf, and the 29th at Peterswalde, occupying the mountains. The Duke of Treviso was in position on the 28th and 29th at Pirna. General Pajal, commanding the cavalry, has made some prisoners. The enemy retired to the position of Dippoldeswalde and Altenberg. His left followed the Plauen road, and fell back by Tharandt upon Dippoldeswalde, not being able to retreat by the Freyberg road. His right could neither retire by the causeway of Pirna, nor that of Dalma, and therefore retired upon Maxen, and from thence upon Dippoldeswalde. All that there were of Partisans or detached were cut off. The Russian, Prussian, and Austrian baggage got entangled upon the causeway of Freyberg; several thousand carriages were taken there. Arrived at Altenberg, where the road from Toeplitz to Dippoldeswalde became impracticable, the enemy took the resolution of abandoning more than 1000 carriages of ammunition and baggage. This grand army re-entered Bohemia, after having lost part of its artillery and baggage.

"On the 29th General Vandamme passed, with 8 or 10 battalions, the neck of the grand chain, and marched upon Kulm; he there met the enemy, 8 or 10,000 strong; they engaged him; not finding himself sufficiently strong, he made his corps d'armee descend; he would have soon overthrown the enemy. In place of re-entering, and again placing himself upon the heights, he remained and took a position at Kulm, without guarding the mountain; this mountain commanded the only causeway; it is high. It was only on the 30th that Marshal St. Cyr, and the Duke of Ragusa arrived at the debouche from Teoplitz. General Vandamme only thought of closing the road against the enemy, and taking all. *To a flying army, a bridge of gold must be made, or a barrier of steel opposed.* He was not strong enough to oppose this barrier of steel.

"However, the enemy perceiving that this corps d'armee of 18,000 remained alone in Bohemia, separated by high mountains, and that all the others were at the foot of the mountains on the other, side saw that he was lost, unless he defeated it; he conceived the hope of successfully attacking it, its position being bad. The Russian guards were at the head of the army, which fought in retreating; to them were joined two fresh Austrian divisions. The remainder of the enemy's army joined them as it debouched, followed by the 2d, 6th, and 14th corps. These troops reached the 1st corps. General Vandamme shewed a good countenance, repulsed all the attacks, penetrated all that presented itself, and covered the field of battle with dead. Disorder increased in the enemy's army, and it was with admiration seen what a small number of men can do against a multitude, whose *morale* is weakened.

"At two in the afternoon, the Prussian column of General Kleist, cut off in his retreat, debouched by Peterswalde, to endeavour to penetrate into Bohemia; it met no enemy, arrived upon the top of the mountains, without resistance; it placed itself there, and there saw the affair which was going on. The effect of this column upon the rear

of the enemy decided the business. General Vandamme immediately marched against this column, which he repulsed; he was obliged to weaken his line at this delicate moment. Fortune turned; he nevertheless succeeded in overthrowing General Kleist's column, who was killed; the Prussian soldiers threw away their arms, and precipitated themselves into the fosses and woods. In this strife, General Vandamme disappeared. It is supposed he was killed.

"Generals Carbouneau, Dumoncieu, and Philippon, determined to profit of the moment to withdraw, part by the great road, and part by the cross road, with their divisions, by abandoning all the *materiale*, which consisted of 30 pieces of artillery, and 300 waggons of all kinds, but bringing away all the horses. In the situation in which affairs were they could not have acted better. The killed, wounded, and prisoners, may carry our loss in this affair to 6000 men. It is thought that the enemy's loss cannot be less than from 4 to 5000 men. The first corps rallied half a league from the field of battle on the 14th corps.—A list of the losses of this catastrophe, owing to a warlike ardeur badly calculated, was made out. General Vandamme merits regret—he possessed a rare intrepidity. He died upon the field of battle, a death worthy of envy to every brave man.

THIRTY-EIGHTH BULLETIN.

PARIS, *September 8th.*

HER Majesty the Empress and Queen has received the following intelligence from the army, dated September 2d.

"On the 21st of August the Russian, Prussian, and Austrian army, commanded by the Emperor Alexander and the king of Prussia, entered Saxony, and on the 22d marched against Dresden, with from 180 to 200,000 men, having an immense *materiale*, and full of hope, not only of driving us from the right bank of the Elbe, but even of marching upon the Rhine, and nourishing the war between the Elbe and the Rhine. In five days it has seen its hopes confounded; 30,000 prisoners, 10,000 wounded fallen into our power, which makes the number amount to 40,000; 20,000 killed or wounded, and as many sick in consequence of fatigue and the want of provisions, (it has been five or six days without bread) have weakened it nearly 80,000 men.

"It does not now amount to 100,000 men under arms, it has lost more than 100 pieces of cannon, entire parks, 1500 ammunition and artillery waggons, which were blown up or fell into our hands; more than 3000 baggage waggons, which it has burnt, or we have taken; there were 40 colours or standards. Among the prisoners there are 4000 Russians. The ardour of the French army, and the courage of the infantry, fixed every one's attention. The first cannon fired from the batteries of the Imperial Guards, on the day of the 27th, mortally wounded General Moreau, who had returned from America to enter the Russian service."

THIRTY-NINTH BULLETIN.

PARIS, *September 15th.*

HER Majesty the Empress Queen and Regent has received the following intelligence from the army, dated September 6, in the evening:

On the 2d of September the Emperor reviewed the 1st corps in Dresden, and conferred the command of it on Count Lobau. This corps is composed of the divisions of Dumonceau, Philippon, and Teste. This corps has lost less than was at first supposed, many men having re-entered. General Vandamme was not killed; he was made prisoner. The Engineer General Haxo, who had been sent on a mission to General Vandamme, being with him at that moment, was also taken prisoner. The *élite* of the Russian guards were killed in this affair. On the 3d the Emperor slept at the castle of Harta, upon the Silesian road; and on the 4th, at the village of Hochkush, (on the other side of Bautzen): since his Majesty's departure from Loewenberg, important events had taken place in Silesia. The Duke of Tarentum, to whom the Emperor had left the command of the army in Silesia, made good dispositions for pursuing the Allies, and driving them from Jauen, the enemy was driven from all his positions; his columns were in full retreat; on the 26th the Duke of Tarentum had taken all his measures to turn him; but in the night between the 26th and 27th, the Bobr, and all the streams which flow into it, overflowed; in less than from seven to eight hours the roads were covered with from three to four feet water, and all the bridges carried away. Our columns found themselves separated: those which were to have turned the enemy were not able to arrive. The allies quickly perceived this change of circumstances. The Duke of Tarentum employed the 28th and 29th in connecting his columns, separated by the inundation. They succeeded in regaining Buntzlau, where the only bridge was that had not been carried away by the waters of the Bobr: but a brigade of General Pulhod's division was not able to arrive there. In place of endeavouring to throw himself upon the sides of the mountains, the General wished to return upon Loewenburg. There finding himself surrounded by enemies, and the river behind him, after having defended himself with all his means, he was obliged to give way to numbers. All those in the two regiments who could swim saved themselves. We reckon of them from 7 to 800: the remainder were taken. The enemy has taken from us, in these different affairs, from 3 to 4000 prisoners, and the two eagles of the two regiments, and the cannon belonging to the brigade. After these circumstances, which had fatigued the army, it successively repassed the Bobr, the Queisse, and the Neisse. The Emperor found it on the 4th upon the heights of Hochkush. He made it the same evening to re-attack the enemy, drive him from the heights of Wohlenberg, and pursued him during the whole day of the 5th *l'epée dans les reins* to Goerlitz. General Sebastiani executed several charges of cavalry at Reichenbach, and made some prisoners. The enemy hastily repassed the Neisse and the Queisse, and our troops took a position upon the heights of Goerlitz, beyond the Neisse. On the 6th and 7th

in the evening, the Emperor returned to Dresden. The Council of War of the 3d corps d'armee has condemned to the pain of death the General of Brigade Jomini, chief of the staff of that corps, who, from the head-quarters of Leignitz, deserted to the enemy at the moment of the rupture of the armistice.

FORTIETH BULLETIN.

PARIS, *Sept. 19th.*

HER Majesty the Empress and Queen has received the following intelligence from the army, of the 11th of September:

"The enemy's grand army, beaten at Dresden, took refuge in Bohemia. Informed that the Emperor had gone to Silesia, the allies assembled a corps of 80,000 men composed of Russians, Prussians, and Austrians, and on the 5th marched upon Hollendorf, the 6th upon Gieshubel, and the 7th on Pirna.

"On the 8th at noon, the Emperor proceeded to Dohna, ordered Marshal St. Cyr to attack the enemy's advanced guard, which was driven by General Bonnet from the heights of Dohna. During the night, the French were upon the camp of Pirna.

"On the 9th, the French army marched upon Borna and Furstenwalde. The Emperor's head-quarters were at Liebstadt.

"On the 10th, Marshal St. Cyr marched from the village of Furstenwalde upon the Geyersberg, which commands the Bohemian plain. General Bonnet, with the 43d division, descended into the plain near Toeplitz. The enemy's army, which endeavoured to rally, after having called all its detachments from Saxony, was seen. If the debouche from the Geyersberg had been practicable for artillery, that army would have been attacked in flank during its march; but all the efforts made to get the cannon down were ineffectual.

"General Ornano debouched upon the heights of Peterswalde, whilst General Dumoncieu arrived here by Hollendorf. We have made some hundreds of prisoners, of which several are officers. The enemy constantly avoided battle, and precipitately retired in all directions.

"On the 11th the Emperor returned to Dresden."

FORTY-FIRST BULLETIN.

PARIS, *Sept. 19th*, 1814.

HER Majesty the Empress Queen and Regent has received the following intelligence from the army, dated the 7th of September:

"The Duke of Reggio, with the 12th, 7th, and 4th corps, marched on the 23d of August upon Berlin. He ordered the village of Trebbin, defended by the enemy's army, to be attacked, and forced it: he continued his movement.

"On the 24th of August, the 7th corps not having succeeded in the battle of Gross-Beren, the Duke of Reggio marched upon Wittemberg.

"On the 3d of September, the Prince of Moskwa took the command of the army, and marched upon Insterburg. On the 5th he attacked

and defeated General Tauentzien; but on the 6th he was attacked on his march by General Bulow. Some charges of cavalry on his rear threw disorder among his parks. He was obliged to retire upon Torgau. He lost 8000 men killed, wounded, or prisoners, and twelve pieces of cannon. The enemy's loss must also have been very great."

Report from the Prince of Moskwa.

Sire,

"The 12th corps d'armée attacked the enemy on the 5th, and drove him with great vigour beyond Seyda; we took three flags, several pieces of cannon, and some hundreds of Prussian prisoners; the field of battle was covered with the enemy's dead.

"The following day, the 6th, the 4th corps debouched at eight in the morning by Neuendorf and Juterboch: the enemy held the heights in the rear of Dennewitz. The 7th corps marched upon Rohrbeck, and the 12th upon Ohna; I thus refused my left, and was in a condition to support the 4th corps, which, in place of attacking, was to turn Juterboch by its right, to mask the movement which I wished to make upon Dahma, and upon which I had determined by the certainty that the whole of the enemy's army was debouching in great haste upon Dennewitz. The enemy's advanced guard was overthrown by General Morand's division, which performed prodigies of valour. General Lorge's division of light cavalry indiscreetly engaged *(mal engagée)*, and brought back in disorder, caused some confusion, which the good countenance of the infantry soon corrected. The enemy being rapidly reinforced, the whole of the 4th corps found itself engaged. The 7th, which had been expected, at last arrived; and I ordered General Regnier to briskly charge the enemy's right, whilst General Morand should renew his attack. This general charge had much success; the enemy had just lost much ground. Durutte's division conducted itself well: sixty pieces of artillery fired grape-shot upon the enemy's troops, who were in disorder in the hollow ground, between Golsdorf and Wilmersdorf; in short, the 12th corps, which entered briskly into action, drove the enemy's right upon his centre, separated from his left by the 4th corps. At this moment the battle was gained; but two divisions of the 7th corps failed, and the whole of that corps suddenly falling back, carrying part of the 12th with it, changed the state of things.

"The enemy succeeded in throwing his masses between the 4th and 12th corps, which still fought with the greatest fury. I insensibly brought the 4th from the right of the 12th. The artillery, from the position placed upon heights between the Ohna and Dennewitz, filled the interval; and I then ordered a retreat. The 4th corps effected it in good order upon Dahma, and the 7th and 12th marched upon Schweinitz.

"This morning the enemy, in number from 3 to 4000 infantry, with cannon, and 120 horse, coming from Luckau, vehemently attacked Dahma. The 23d regiment of the line marched against him, and forced him to precipitately retire. The bridge of Herzberg, upon the Elbe,

has been burnt. We have preserved two others, one above, and one below that town. To-morrow, the 4th corps, with a division of light cavalry, will proceed from Herzberg to Torgau. The 7th and 12th corps, and two other divisions of cavalry, will occupy positions upon Torgau.

"The loss suffered yesterday is about 8000 men, and twelve pieces of cannon: that of the enemy must have been as considerable, the artillery of the different corps having consumed a great part of their ammution. We had many prisoners in our power, but they disappeared during the night march.

"I am, with the most profound respect, Sire, your Majesty's very obedient and very humble servant and faithful subject."

(Signed) The Prince of MOSKWA.

Torgau, Sept. 7th, 1813.

FORTY-SECOND BULLETIN.

PARIS, *September 24th.*

HER Majesty the Empress Queen and Regent has received the following intelligence from the army, dated 13th September:—

"The Emperor's head-quarters were at Dresden.

"The Duke of Tarentum, with the 5th, 11th, and 3d corps, was placed upon the left bank of the Spree. Prince Poniatowski, with the 8th corps, was at Stolpen. All these forces were thus concentrated upon the right bank of the Elbe, within a days' march of Dresden.

"Count de Lobau, with the 1st corps, was at Nollendorf, in advance of Peterswalde, the Duke of Treviso at Pirna, Marshal St. Cyr upon the heights of Borna, occupying the debouches from Furstenwalde and the Geyersberg. The Duke of Belluno was at Altenberg.

"The Prince of Moskwa was at Torgau, with the 4th, 7th, and 12th corps.

"The Duke of Ragusa and the King of Naples, with General Latour Maubourg's cavalry, were marching upon Grossen Hayn.

"The Prince of Eckmuhl was at Ratzbourg.

"The enemy's army of Silesia was upon the right of the Spree. That of Bohemia, the Russians and Prussians, in the plain of Toeplitz, and an Austrian corps at Marienbourg. The enemy's army of Berlin was at Juterboch.

"The French General Margeron, with a corps of observation, occupied Leipzic.

"The Castle of Sonnenstein, above Pirna, had been occupied, fortified, and armed.

"His Majesty had given the command of Torgau to Count de Narbonne. The four regiments of Guards of Honour were attached; the first to the mounted chasseurs of the guard; the second to the dragoons; the third to the horse grenadiers; and the fourth to the 1st regiment of lancers. Those regiments of the guards will furnish them with instructors, and whenever they march to battle, be joined to old soldiers, by whom they will be guided, and whose skeletons they will reinforce.

"A squadron of each regiment of Guards of Honour will always perform the duty about the Emperor, with a squadron furnished by each regiment of the guards, which will carry to eight the number of squadrons on duty."

FORTY-THIRD BULLETIN.

PARIS, *September 25th.*

HER Majesty the Empress Queen and Regent has received the following intelligence from the army, dated the 17th September:—

"On the 14th the enemy debouched from Toeplitz upon Nollendorf, to turn Dumoncieu's division which was upon the height.—This division retired in good order upon Gushabel, where Count de Lobau collected his corps. The enemy having wished to attack the camp at Gushabel, was repulsed, and lost many men.

"On the 15th the Emperor left Dresden, and marched to the camp at Pirna, he directed General Monton Duvernet, commanding the 42d division, by the villages of Langenhenersdorf, and Bera, thus turning the enemy's right. At the same time Count de Lobau attacked him in front; the enemy was led *l'epée dans les reins* all the remainder of the day.

"On the 16th he still occupied the heights beyond Peterswalde, at noon we began to pursue him, and he was dislodged from his position. General Ornano made some fine charges with the division of the cavalry of the guard, and Prince Poniatowski's brigade of Polish light horse. The enemy was followed and driven in the greatest disorder into Bohemia. He made his retreat with so much activity, that we were only able to take some prisoners from him, among whom was General Blucher, commander of the advanced guard, and son of the Prussian General in Chief, Blucher.

"Our loss was trifling. On the 16th the Emperor slept at Peterswalde, and on the 17th his Majesty returned to Pirna.

"Thielmann, a General who deserted from the Saxon service, with a corps of partizans and deserters, has marched upon Saal.—An Austrian Colonel has also, as a partizan, marched upon Colditz. Generals Margeron, Lefevre, Desnouettes and Piré, have gone with columns of infantry and cavalry in pursuit of those parties, hoping to give a good account of them."

FORTY-FOURTH BULLETIN.

PARIS, *September 26th.*

HER Majesty the Empress Queen and Regent has received the following intelligence from the army, dated 19th September:—

"On the 17th, at two o'clock in the afternoon, the Emperor mounted on horseback, and in the place of going to Pirna, proceeded to the advanced posts. Having perceived the enemy had prepared a great quantity of fascines *(abattis)* to defend the descent from the mountain, his Majesty ordered him to be attacked by General Duvernet, who with the 42d division, seized upon the village of Arbesan, and drove the enemy into the plain of Toeplitz. He was charged with manœuvring in such a

manner as to thoroughly reconnoitre the enemy's position, and oblige him to unmask his forces. This General perfectly succeeded in executing his instructions. He engaged in a brisk cannonade without cannon shot, and which did little injury; but an Austrian battery of 24 pieces, having left its position to approach Duvernet's division, General Ornano ordered it to be charged by the red lancers of the guard; they took these 24 pieces and sabred all the artillerymen, but were only able to bring off the horses, two pieces of cannon, and an advanced train *(avant train)*.

"On the 18th, Count de Lobau remained in the same position, occupying the village of Arbesan, and all the debouches from the plain. At four o'clock in the afternoon the enemy sent a division to surprise the height above the village of Keinitz. This division was repulsed *l'epée dans les reins*, and fired at with grape-shot during an hour. On the 18th, at nine in the evening, his Majesty arrived at Pirna, and on the 19th Count de Lobau again resumed his positions before Hollendorf and the camp of Gushabel. The rain fell in torrents.

"The Prince of Neufchatel is a little indisposed by an access of fever.

"His Majesty is very well."

FORTY-FIFTH BULLETIN.

PARIS, *Oct. 1st.*

HER Majesty the Empress Queen and Regent has received the following intelligence from the army, dated Sept. 26:—

The Emperor passed the days of the 19th and 20th at Pirna. His Majesty ordered a bridge to be thrown across there, and a *tête-de-pont* to be established on the right bank.

On the 21st the Emperor came to sleep at Dresden, and on the 22d went to Hartaw. He immediately ordered to debouch beyond the forest of Bischoffwerder the 11th corps, commanded by the Duke of Tarentum; the 5th corps, commanded by General Lauriston; and the 3d corps commanded by General Souham. The enemy's army of Silesia—which had marched, the right commanded by Sacken, upon Camenz; the left, commanded by Langeron, upon Neustadt, to the debouches of Bohemia; and the centre, commanded by Yorck, upon Bischoffwerder, instantly retreated on all sides. General Girard, commanding our advanced guard, briskly followed it, and made some prisoners.

The enemy was led fighting to the Spree. General Lauriston entered Neustadt.

The enemy thus refusing battle, the Emperor returned on the 24th to Dresden, and ordered the Duke of Tarentum to take a position upon the heights of Weissig.

The 8th corps, commanded by Prince Poniatowski, has repassed upon the left bank.

Count de Lobau, with the 1st corps, still occupies Gushabel.

Marshal St. Cyr occupies Pirna, and the position of Dohna. The Duke of Belluno occupies the position of Freyberg.

The Duke of Ragusa with the 6th corps, and General Latour Maubourg's cavalry, was beyond Grossenhayn: he had repulsed the enemy upon the right bank, beyond Torgau, to facilitate the passage of a convoy of 20,000 quintals of meal, which was going up the Elbe in boats, and which has arrived at Dresden.

The Duke of Padua is at Leipsic; the Prince of Moskwa between Wittenberg and Torgau.

General Count Lefebvre Desnouettes was, with 4,000 horse, in pursuit of the traitor Thielmann. This Thielmann is a Saxon, and loaded with favours by the King. As a return for so many benefits, he has shewn himself the most irreconcilable enemy to his King, and to his country. At the head of 3,000 horse, partly Prussians, partly Cossacks and Austrians, he has plundered the King's stud, every where levied contributions for his own profit, and treated his countrymen with all the hatred of a man tormented by guilt. This deserter, decorated with the uniform of a Russian Lieutenant-General, marched to Naumberg, where there neither was Commandant nor garrison, but where he surprised 300 or 400 sick.

However, General Lefebvre Desnouettes met him on the 19th at Freyberg, took from him the 300 or 400 sick, which that wretch had torn from their beds, to make a trophy of them, made some hundreds of prisoners, took some baggage, and retook some carriages which he had seized. Thielmann then took refuge upon Zeitz, where Colonel Munsdorf, an Austrian partisan, joined him. General Lefebvre Desnouettes attacked them on the 24th, at Altenburg, killed them many men, among others a Prince of Hohenzollern, and a Colonel.

Thielmann's march had caused some delays in the communications from Erfurth and Leipsic.

The enemy's army of Berlin appears to be making preparations for throwing over a bridge at Dessau.

The Prince of Neufchatel is unwell of a bilious fever; he has some days kept his bed. His Majesty was never better.

FORTY-SIXTH BULLETIN.

PARIS, *Oct 5th.*

HER Majesty the Empress Queen and Regent has received the following intelligence of the situation of the armies on the 29th of September:—

The Emperor has given the command of one of the corps of the young guard to the Duke of Reggio.—The Duke of Castiglione has put himself in march with his corps, to take a position upon the debouches of the Saale.—Prince Poniatowski has marched with his corps upon Peneg.—General Count Bertrand, on the 26th, attacked the enemy's corps d'armée of Berlin, which covered the bridge thrown over at Wartenbourg, forced it, took some prisoners, and drove it fighting to the tete-de-pont. The enemy evacuated the left bank, and destroyed his

bridge. General Bertrand immediately caused the tete-de-pont to be destroyed. The Prince of Moskwa marched upon Oranienbaum, and the 7th corps upon Dessau. A Swedish division which was at Dessau, hastened to repass upon the right bank. The enemy was likewise obliged to destroy his bridge, and the tete-de-pont has been razed.—The enemy has thrown some shells into Wittenberg from the right bank.

On the 8th, the Emperor reviewed the 2d corps of cavalry, upon the heights of Weissig.

The month of September has been very bad, very wet, contrary to what is usual in this country. It is expected that the month of October will be better.

The Prince of Neufchatel's bilious fever has ceased; the Prince is convalescent.

FORTY-SEVENTH BULLETIN.

PARIS, *Oct. 30th.*

HER Majesty the Empress Queen and Regent has received the following intelligence of the situation of the armies on the 4th October:—

General Count Lefebre Desnouettes was attacked, on the 28th of September, at seven o'clock in the morning, at Altenburg, by 10,000 cavalry and 3000 infantry. He effected his retreat before so superior forces; he made some fine charges, and did the enemy much injury. He lost 300 of his infantry; he arrived upon the Saale. The enemy was commanded by the Hetman Platoff and General Thielmann. Prince Poniatowski marched on the 2d upon Altenburg, by Nossau, Waldheim, and Colditz; he overthrew the enemy, took more than 400 prisoners, and drove him into Bohemia.

On the 27th the Prince of the Moskwa took possession of Dessau, which a Swedish division occupied, and drove that division back upon the *tete-de-pont*. On the following day the Swedes arrived to retake the town. General Guilleminot allowed them to advance till within grape-shot, then unmasked his batteries, and repulsed them with considerable loss.

On the 3d of October the enemy's army of Silesia marched by Konigsbruck and Elsterwerda upon the Elster, threw over a bridge at the bend which the Elbe forms at Wartenburg, and passed that river. General Bertrand was placed on an isthmus, in a fine position, surrounded by banks and marshes. Between nine o'clock in the morning and five in the evening, the enemy made seven attacks, and was always repulsed. He left 6000 dead upon the field of battle; our loss was 500 killed or wounded. This great difference was owing to the good position which Morand and Fontanelli's divisions occupied. In the evening General Bertrand, seeing new forces debouche, thought proper to effect his retreat and took a position upon the Mulda with the Prince of the Moskwa.

On the 4th, the Prince of the Moskwa was at Dalitzch, upon the left banks of the Mulda. The Duke of Ragusa and General Latour Mau-

bourg's corps of cavalry were at Eulenburg. The 3d corps was at Torgau.

Two hundred and fifty partisans, commanded by a Russian Major General, had marched upon Mulhausen, and learning that Cassel was without troops they attempted a surprise upon the gates of Cassel. They were repulsed; but the following day the Westphalian troops having disbanding themselves, the partisans entered Cassel They gave up to pillage every thing which fell into their hands, and a few days after left it. The King of Westphalia had retired upon the Rhine.

FORTY-EIGHTH BULLETIN.

PARIS, *October* 31*st*.

HER Majesty the Empress has received the following intelligence respecting the situation of the armies on the 15th of October, 1813:—

On the 7th, the Emperor left Dresden; on the 8th he slept at Wurtzen, the 9th at Eulenburg, and on the 10th at Duben.

The enemy's army of Silesia, which had marched upon Wurtzen, immediately retreated, and repassed to the left bank of the Mulda: it had some engagements, in which we made some prisoners, and took several hundreds of baggage waggons.

General Regnier had marched upon Wittenberg, and having passed the Elbe, marched upon Roslau, turned the bridge of Dessau, seized upon it, afterwards marched upon Aken, and took possession of the bridge. General Bertrand marched upon the bridges of Wartenburg, and seized upon them. The Prince of the Moskwa marched upon the town of Dessau; he met a Russian division: General Delmas overthrew it, and took 3000 men and six pieces of cannon. Several Cabinet couriers, among others, Sieur Kraft, with dispatches of high importance, were taken.

After having thus obtained possession of all the enemy's bridges, the Emperor's intention was to pass the Elbe, to manœuvre upon the right bank from Hamburgh to Dresden; to threaten Potsdam and Berlin, and to take for the centre of operations Magdeburg, which, for this purpose, had been supplied with warlike stores and provisions: but on the 15th, the Emperor learned at Duben, that the Bavarian army had joined the Austrian army, and threatened the Lower Rhine. This inconceivable defection made the defection of other Princes be foreseen, and induced the Emperor to come to the resolution of returning towards the Rhine—a painful change, as every thing had been prepared to operate upon Magdeburg; but it would have been requisite to have remained separated and without communication with France for a month. This would not have been inconvenient at the moment when the Emperor fixed his plans; but the case was no longer the same, when Austria was about to have two new disposable armies; the Bavarian army, and the army opposed to Bavaria. The Emperor, therefore, changed his plans with these unforeseen circumstances, and removed his head-quarters to Leipsic.

Meanwhile the King of Naples, who remained in observation at Freyberg, received orders, on the 7th, to make a change of front, and march upon Genig and Freyburg, operating upon Wurtzen and Witteaberg. An Austrian division, which occupied Augustusburg, rendered this movement difficult; the King received orders to attack it; he defeated it, took several battalions, and afterwards effected his movement to the right. Meanwhile, the right of the enemy's army of Bohemia, composed of Wittgenstein's Russian corps, had marched upon Altenburg, upon intelligence of the King of Naples's change of front. It marched upon Freyberg, and afterwards by the left on Borna, placing itself between the King of Naples and Leipzic. The King did not hesitate respecting the manœuvre he ought to make; he faced about, and marched upon the enemy, overthrew him, took nine pieces of cannon, 1,000 prisoners, and drove him beyond the Elster, after having made him experience a loss of from 4 to 5,000 men.

On the 15th the position of the army was as follows:—The Emperor's head-quarters were at Reidnitz, half a league from Leipsic. The 4th corps, commanded by General Bertrand, was at the village of Lindenau. The 6th corps was at Libenthal. The King of Naples, with the 2d, 8th, and 5th corps, had his right at Doelitz, and his left at Liber Wolkowitz. The 3d and 7th were in march from Eulenburg to flank the 6th corps.

The grand Austrian army of Bohemia had Guilay's corps opposite Lindenau, a corps at Zwenckaw, and the remainder of the army, with the left leaning on Grobern, and the right on Naumsdorf. The bridges of Wurtzen and Eulenburg, upon the Mulda, and the position of Wachau, upon the Partha, were occupied by our troops. Every thing announced a great battle.

The result of our different movements in these six days, has been 5000 prisoners, several pieces of cannon, and doing much injury to the enemy. Prince Poniatowski has, in these circumstances, covered himself with glory.

FORTY-NINTH BULLETIN.

PARIS, *Nov. 3d.*

Her Majesty, the Empress, Queen, and Regent, has received the following intelligence respecting the situation of the armies on the evening of the 15th of October:—

On the 15th, Prince Schwartzenberg, commanding the enemy's army, announced in general orders, that the following day, the 16th, there would be a general and decisive battle. Accordingly, on the 16th, at nine in the morning, the grand allied army debouched upon us; it constantly operated to extend itself upon its right. At first three large columns were seen marching, one along the river Elster, against the village of Doelitz, the second against the village of Wachau, and the third against that of Liber Wolkowitz. These three columns were

preceded by 200 pieces of cannon. The Emperor immediately made his dispositions.

At ten o'clock the cannonade was most violent, and at eleven the two armies were engaged in the villages of Doelitz, Wachau, and Liber Wolkowitz. These villages were attacked six or seven times; the enemy was constantly repulsed, and covered the approaches with his dead. Count Lauriston, with the fifth corps, defended the village on the left (Liber Wolkowitz); Prince Poniatowski, with his brave Poles, defended the village on the right (Doelitz); and the Duke of Belluno defended Wachau.

At noon the sixth attack of the enemy had been repulsed; we were masters of the three villages, and had made 2000 prisoners. Nearly at the same moment, the Duke of Tarentum debouched by Holzhausen, marching upon an enemy's redoubt, which General Charpentier carried at the *pas de charge*, seizing the artillery, and making some prisoners.

The moment appeared decisive. The Emperor ordered the Duke of Reggio to march upon Wachau with two divisions of the young guard. He equally directed the Duke of Treviso to march against Liber Wolkowitz with two other divisions of the young guard, and take possession of an extensive wood which is upon the left of the village. At the same time he caused to be advanced upon the centre a battery of one hundred and fifty pieces of cannon, which General Drouet directed. The whole of those dispositions had that success which was expected from them. The enemy's artillery went to a distance. The enemy retired, and the whole field of battle remained in our possession.

It was three o'clock in the afternoon; all the enemy's troops had been engaged; he had recourse to his reserve. Count Meerfeldt, who commanded in chief the Austrian reserve, supported with six divisions all the troops in all the attacks; and the Imperial Russian Guards, who formed the reserve of the Austrian army, supported the centre. The cavalry of the Russian guards, and the Austrian cuirassiers, precipitated themselves, by their left, upon our right; they seized upon Doelitz, and came prancing about the Duke of Belluno's squares. The King of Naples marched with Latour Maubourg's cuirassiers, and charged the enemy's cavalry, by the left of Wachau; at the time the Polish cavalry, and dragoons of the guard, commanded by General Lefort, charged by the right. The enemy's cavalry were defeated: two entire regiments remained upon the field of battle. General Lefort made 300 Austrians and Russians prisoners. General Latour Maubourg took some hundreds of men of the Russian guard. The Emperor immediately ordered Curial's division of the guard to advance to support Prince Poniatowski. General Curial marched upon the village of Doelitz, attacked it with the bayonet, carried it without firing a shot, and made 1200 prisoners, among whom was the General in Chief Meerfeldt.

Affairs being thus re-established on our right, the enemy put himself in retreat, and the field of battle was no longer disputed with us. The

reserve artillery of the guard, which General Drouet commanded, were with the tirailleurs: the enemy's cavalry came and charged them. The artillerymen formed their pieces in a square, which they had the precaution to load with grape shot, and fired with so much dexterity, that in an instant the enemy was repulsed. Upon these events the French cavalry advanced to support these batteries.

General Maison, commanding a division of the 5th corps, an officer of the greatest distinction, was wounded. General Latour Maubourg, commanding the cavalry, had his thigh carried off by a ball. Our loss on this day has been 2,500 men killed and wounded. It will not be exaggerating to estimate that of the enemy at 25,000 men. One cannot too much eulogize General Lauriston and Prince Poniatowski's good conduct during this day. To give the latter a proof of his satisfaction, the Emperor appointed him, on the field of battle, a French Marshal, and granted a great number of decorations to the regiments of his corps.

General Bertrand was at the same time attacked in the village of Lindenau, by Generals Guilay, Thielmann, and Lichtenstein. They deployed from different parts about 50 pieces of cannon. The combat lasted six hours, without the enemy's being able to gain an inch of ground. At five in the evening, General Bertraud decided the victory by making a charge with his reserve, and not only rendered vain the enemy's designs, who rushed to seize upon the bridges of Lindenau and the suburbs of Leipsic, but even constrained him to evacuate his field of battle.

Upon the right of the Partha, a league from Leipsic, and nearly four leagues from the field of battle where the Emperor was, the Duke of Ragusa was engaged. By one of those fatal circumstances which often have an influence over the most important affairs, the 3d corps, which was to support the Duke of Ragusa, hearing nothing on that side at ten in the morning, and, on the contrary, hearing a terrible cannonade on that side where the Emperor was, thought proper to march thither, and thus lost the day in marches.

The Duke of Ragusa, abandoned to his own forces, defended Leipsic, and maintained his position during the day, but he suffered losses which were not compensated by those he inflicted upon the enemy; however great they were. Some battalions of marine artillerymen conducted themselves but indifferently. Generals Compans and Frederich were wounded. In the evening the Duke of Ragusa, himself slightly wounded. was obliged to contract his position upon the Partha. He was obliged to abandon in this movement several dismounted cannon and several waggons.

FIFTIETH BULLETIN.

PARIS, *Nov.* 1*st.*

HER Majesty the Empress has received the following intelligence respecting the situation of the armies on the 24th of October, 1813.

The battle of Wachau disconcerted all the enemy's projects; but his army was so numerous that he had still resources. He hastily called in, during the night, the corps which he had left upon his line of operations, and the divisions which remained upon the Saale; and he pressed the march of General Bennigsen, who was coming up with 40,000 men.

After the movement in retreat, which he made on the 16th in the evening, and during the night, the enemy occupied a fine position two leagues in the rear. It was requisite to employ the 17th in reconnoitring and fully determining upon the point of attack.—That day was besides necessary to allow the parks of reserve to arrive, and replace the 80,000 cannon balls which had been expended in the battle. The enemy had therefore time to re-assemble his troops which he had scattered, when he delivered himself up to his chimerical projects, and to receive the reinforcements which he expected.

Having received information of the arrival of these reinforcements, and knowing that the position of the enemy was very strong, the Emperor resolved to draw them upon another ground. The 18th, at two o'clock in the morning, he approached Leipsic within two leagues, and formed his army with the right at Connewitz, his centre at Probstheyde, and the left at Stoetteritz; placing himself at the mill of Ta.

The Prince of the Moskwa, on his part, had placed his troops in front of the army of Silesia, on the Partha; the 6th corps at Schoenfeld; and the 3d and 7th along the Partha, at Neutsch and at Teckla. The Duke of Padua, with General Dombrowski, guarded the position and the suburbs of Leipsic, on the road of Halle. At three o'clock in the morning the Emperor was at the village of Lindenau, and ordered General Bertrand to march to Lutzen and Weissenfels, to sweep the plain, and secure the debouches of the Saale, and the line of communication with Erfurt. The light troops of the enemy dispersed, and at noon General Bertrand was master of Weissenfels and the bridge on the Saale. Having thus secured his communications, the Emperor waited the approach of the enemy with firmness.

At nine o'clock the scouts announced that they were marching on all the line. At ten o'clock the cannonade commenced. Prince Poniatowski and General Lesol defended the bridge of Connewitz. The King of Naples, with the 2d corps, was at Probstheyde, and the Duke of Tarentum at Holzhauzen. All the efforts of the enemy, during the day, against Connewitz and Probstheyde, failed. The Duke of Tarentum was out flanked at Holzhausen. The Emperor ordered him to take a position at the village of Stoetteritz: the cannonade was terrible. The Duke of Castiglione, who defended a wood in the centre, maintained himself there the whole of the day. The old guard was drawn up in reserve, on a rising ground, in four massy columns, directed towards the four principal points of attack. The Duke of Reggio was sent to support Prince Poniatowski; and the Duke of Treviso to guard the debouches of the city of Leipsic. The principal success of the battle was at the village of Probstheyde: the enemy attacked it four times in

considerable force, and four times they were repulsed with great loss. At five o'clock in the evening the Emperor caused the artillery of the reserve to advance, and drove back the fire of the enemy, who withdrew to the distance of a league from the field of battle.

In the mean time, the army of Silesia attacked the suburb of Halle. All its atttacks, repeated a number of times during the day, failed. It attempted, with the greater part of its force, to pass the Partha at Schoenfeld and St. Teckla. Thrice it succeeded in gaining a footing on the left bank; and thrice the Prince of the Moskwa repulsed and overthrew it at the point of the bayonet. At three o'clock *p. m.* the victory was ours, as well on this side against the army of Silesia, as on the side of the Emperor against the grand army.

But at this instant the Saxon army, infantry, cavalry, and artillery, and the Wurtemberg cavalry, passed over in a body to the enemy. Of the Saxon army there remained only General Zeschau, the commander-in-chief, and 500 men. This act of treason not only caused a vacancy in our lines, but also delivered up to the enemy the important debouche confided to the Saxon army, who carried their infamy so far as instantly to turn their 40 pieces of cannon against the division of Durutte. A moment of disorder succeeded; the enemy passed the Partha, and marched upon Reidnitz, which they occupied; they were now, therefore, only half a league from Leipsic. The Emperor sent his horse-guards, commanded by General Nansouty, with 20 pieces of artillery, to take in flank the troops that were advancing along the Partha to attack Leipsic.

He proceeded in person with a division of the guards to the village of Reidnitz. The promptitude of these movements restored order. The village was retaken, and the enemy driven to a great distance. The field of battle remained entirely in our power, and the French army remained victorious in the fields of Leipsic as they had in those of Wachau. At night fall, the fire of our cannon had, at all points, repulsed that of the enemy to the distance of a league from the field of battle. The Generals of Division Vial and Rochambeau fell gloriously. Our loss on this day may be estimated at 4000 men killed and wounded; that of the enemy must have been considerable in the extreme. They took no prisoners from us, and we took from them 500 men,

At six in the evening, the Emperor ordered his dispositions for the following day; but at seven o'clock, Generals Sorbier and Dulauloy, commanding the artillery of the army and of the guards, came to his bivouac to inform him of the expenditure of the day: 95,000 cannon balls had been fired. They informed him that the ammunition in reserve was exhausted, and that there remained only 16,000 cannon balls; that this would scarcely suffice for a cannonade of two hours, after which no ammunition would remain for ulterior events; that the army had in five days fired upwards of 220,000 cannon-balls, and that a further supply could only be furnished at Magdeburg or Erfurt. This state of things rendered necessary a prompt movement upon one of our two largest

depôts. The Emperor decided for that of Erfurt, for the same reason which induced him to come to Leipsic, to enable him to appreciate the defection of Bavaria.

The Emperor immediately gave orders that the baggage, the parks, and the artillery should pass the defiles of Lindenau; he gave similar orders with respect to the cavalry, and the different corps of the army; and then repaired to the Prussian Hotel, in the suburbs of Leipsic, where he arrived at nine o'clock in the evening.

This circumstance obliged the French army to renounce the fruits of the two victories in which they had, with so much glory, beaten troops greatly superior in numbers, and the armies of the whole Continent. But this movement was not without difficulty. From Leipsic to Lindenau there is a defile of two leagues, with from five to six bridges on the road. It was proposed to place 6000 men and 60 pieces of cannon in Leipsic, which is a walled town; to occupy that town as a *tête de defile;* to burn its vast suburbs in order to prevent the enemy from effecting a lodgment therein, and to give full scope for our artillery on the ramparts to play. However odious the treason of the Saxon army was, the Emperor could not resolve to destroy one of the finest cities in Germany: to deliver it up to the disorders of every kind inseparable from such a defence; and that, too, under the eyes of the King, who had been pleased to accompany the Emperor from Dresden, and who was so sensibly afflicted by the conduct of his army. The Emperor chose rather to expose himself to the loss of a few hundred waggons than to adopt this barbarous measure.

At break of day, all the parks, the baggage, the whole of the artillery, the cavalry, the guards, and two-thirds of the army, had already passed the defile. The Duke of Tarentum and Prince Poniatowski were charged to hold the suburbs, and to defend them long enough to allow the whole to debouch, and then to execute, themselves, the passage of the defile towards eleven o'clock. At six o'clock in the morning the Magistrates of Leipsic sent a deputation to the Prince of Schwartzenberg, to beg that he would not make the city the scene of an action that would occasion its ruin. At nine o'clock the emperor mounted his horse, entered Leipsic, and paid a visit to the King. He left this Prince at full liberty to do as he pleased, and not to quit his dominions, leaving them to be exposed to that seditious spirit which had been fomented amongst the soldiers. A Saxon battalion had been formed at Dresden, and joined the young guards. The Emperor caused it to be drawn up at Leipsic, in front of the King's palace, to serve him as a guard, and protect him from the first movement of the enemy. Half an hour after, the Emperor repaired to Lindenau, there to await the evacuation of Leipsic, and to see the last troops pass the bridges before putting himself in march.

Meanwhile the enemy was speedily apprised that the greater part of the army had evacuated Leipsic, and that there remained there only a strong rear-guard. They briskly attacked the Duke of Tarentum and Prince Poniatowski; they were repeatedly repulsed; and in the act of

defending the suburbs, our rear-guard effected its retreat. But the Saxons that had remained in the city fired upon the troops from the ramparts, which obliged them to accelerate their retreat, and occasioned some disorder.

The Emperor had ordered the engineers to form *fougades* under the grand bridge which is between Leipsic and Lindenau, in order to blow it up at the latest moment; and thus to retard the march of the enemy, and give time for our baggage to file off. General Dulauloy had entrusted this operation to Colonel Montfort. This Colonel, instead of remaining on the spot to direct it, and to give the signal, ordered a corporal and four sappers to blow up the bridge the instant the enemy should appear. The corporal, an ignorant fellow, and but ill comprehending the nature of the duty with which he was charged, upon hearing the first shot discharged from the ramparts of the city, set fire to the *fougades* and blew up the bridge. A part of the army was still on the other side with a park of 80 pieces of artillery, and some hundreds of waggons. The advance of this part of the army, who were approaching the bridge, seeing it blow up, conceived it was in the power of the enemy. A cry of dismay spread from rank to rank—"The enemy are close upon our rear, and the bridges are destroyed!" The unfortunate soldiers dispersed and endeavoured to effect their escape as well as they could. The Duke of Tarentum swam across the river; Count Lauriston, less fortunate was drowned; Prince Poniatowski, mounted on a high spirited horse, darted into the water, and appeared no more. The Emperor was not informed of this disaster until it was too late to remedy it. In fact no remedy would have been possible. Colonel Montfort, and the Corporal of Sappers, have been handed over to a Court-martial.

It is impossible as yet to ascertain the losses occasioned by this unfortunate event: but they are estimated at 12,000 men, and several hundred waggons. The disorder which it has occasioned in the army has changed the state of affairs. The French army, though victorious, is arriving at Erfurt, as a defeated army would have arrived there. It is impossible to describe the regret which the army feels for Prince Poniatowski, Count Lauriston, and all the brave men who perished in consequence of this fatal event.—We have no accounts of General Regnier; it is not known whether he is taken or killed. The profound grief of the Emperor may be easily conceived, who sees, from inattention to his wide dispositions, the results of so many fatigues and labours completely vanishing.

On the 19th the Emperor slept at Markranstadt; the Duke of Reggio remained at Lindenau. On the 20th the Emperor passed the Saale at Weissenfels. On the 21st the army passed Unstrut at Freyburg; General Bertrand took a position upon the heights of Coesen. On the 22d the Emperor slept at the village of Ollendorf. On the 23d he arrived at Erfurt. The enemy, who had been struck with consternation by the battles of the 16th and 18th, has, from the disaster of the 19th, resumed the courage and ascendancy of victory. The

French army, after such brilliant successes, has lost its victorious attitude We have found at Erfurt provisions, ammunition, clothing, all that the army stood in need of. The Staff will publish the reports of the different Chiefs of the army as to the Officers who distinguished themselves in the grand battles of Wachau and Leipsic.

FIFTY-FIRST BULLETIN.

PARIS, *Nov. 4th.*

HER Majesty the Empress Queen and Regent has received the following accounts respecting the situation of the army on the 31st October.

The two regiments of the King of Saxony's cuirassiers, forming part of the first corps of cavalry, had remained with the French army. After the Emperor left Leipsic, he made the Duke of Vicenza write them the accompanying letter, and sent them back to Leipsic to serve as guard to the King. When we were certain of the defection of Bavaria, a Bavarian battalion was still with the army; his Majesty caused the letter to be written to the Commandant of that battalion, by the Major-General. The Emperor left Erfurt on the 25th. Our army tranquilly operated its movement upon the Mein. Arrived on the 29th at Gilnhausen, an enemy's corps of from 5 to 6000 men, cavalry, infantry, and artillery, which we knew by prisoners to be the advanced guard of the Austrian and Bavarian army, was seen. This advanced guard was repulsed, and obliged to retire, We quickly re-established the bridge the enemy had destroyed. We soon learned from prisoners, that the Austrian and Bavarian army, announced from 60 to 70,000 men strong, coming from Branau, had arrived at Hanau, and pretended to close the passage to the French army. On the 29th, in the evening, the tirailleurs of the enemy's advanced guard were driven beyond the village of Langensbolde, and at seven in the evening, the Emperor and his headquarters were at the Castle of Issenbourg, in that village.—The following day, the 30th, at nine in the morning, the Emperor mounted on horseback. The Duke of Tarentum advanced with 5000 tirailleurs under the orders of General Charpentier. General Sebastiani's cavalry, the division of the guard commanded by General Friant, and the cavalry of the whole guard followed; the remainder of the army was a march in the rear.

The enemy had placed six battalions in the village of Ruckengen, in order to cut off all the roads which lead towards the Rhine. Some discharges of grape shot and a charge of cavalry, made these battalions precipitately recoil. Arrived on the skirt of the wood within two leagues of Hanau, the tirailleurs did not long delay engaging. The enemy was driven to that point in the wood where the old and the new roads join. Not being able to oppose any thing to the superiority of our infantry, he endeavoured to profit by his great numbers; he extended the fire upon his right. A brigade of 2000 tirailleurs of the 2d corps, commanded by General Dubreton, was engaged to check him, and General

Sebastiani caused several successful charges to be executed on the enemy's tirailleurs in the open parts of the wood. Our 5000 tirailleurs thus checked all the enemy's army, by insensibly gaining time till three in the afternoon. The artillery having arrived, the Emperor ordered General Curial to march at the *pas de charge* upon the enemy with two battalions of chasseurs of the old guard and drive him beyond the debouch; General Drouet to immediately debouch with fifty pieces of cannon; General Nansouty, with all the corps of General Sebastiani, and the cavalry of the old guard to vigorously charge the enemy in the plain. All those dispositions were executed. General Curial overthrew several enemy's battalions. At the aspect alone of the old guard, the Austrians and Bavarians were terrified. Fifteen pieces of cannon, and successively, to the number of 58, were placed in battery with the activity and intrepid *sang froid* which distinguishes General Drouet. Gen. Nansouty marched on the right of these batteries, and caused 10,000 of the enemy's cavalry to be charged by General Leveque, Major of the old guard, by the division of cuirassiers Saint Germain, and successively by the grenadiers and dragoons of the cavalry of the guard. All these charges had the happiest result. The enemy's cavalry were overthrown and sabred; several squares of infantry were penetrated; the Austrian regiment Jordis, and the Prince of Schwartzenberg's Eulans, have been entirely destroyed. The enemy precipitately abandoned the Frankfort road, which he had closed, and all the ground that his left occupied. He put himself in retreat, and was soon after in complete route.

It was five o'clock—The enemy made an effort on his right to disengage his left, and give the latter time to reform. General Friant sent two battalions of the old guard to a farm-house, situated on the old Hanau road. The enemy was soon driven from his advantageous post, and his right was obliged to fall back, and put itself in retreat; it repassed, in disorder, the small river of the Kintzig. Victory was complete. The enemy, who pretended to shut up all the country, was obliged to evacuate the road of Frankfort and of Hanau. We have made 6000 prisoners, and taken several colours and several pieces of cannon. His loss has been about 10,000 men, in killed, wounded, and prisoners.—Ours is but from 4 to 500 killed or wounded. We had only engaged 5000 tirailleurs, four battalions of the old guard, and about 80 squadrons of cavalry and 120 pieces of cannon. At break of day on the 30th, the enemy retired in the direction of Aschaffenbourg. The Emperor continued his movement, and at three in the afternoon his Majesty was at Frankfort.

The colours taken in this battle, as well as those which were taken in the battles of Wachau and Leipsic, have been sent off for Paris. The Cuirassiers, the mounted Grenadiers, the Dragoons, made brilliant charges. Two squadrons of the Guards d'Honneur of the 5th regiment, commanded by Major Salucas, particularly distinguished themselves, and gives reason for presuming what may be expected from this corps next Spring, when they will be perfectly organized and disciplined.

The General of Artillery of the army, Nourrit, and General Devaux, Major of Artillery of the Guard, have merited to be distinguished. General Letort, Major of Dragoons in the Guards, although wounded in the battle of Wachau, would charge at the head of his regiment, and had his horse killed. On the 31st, in the evening, the grand head-quarters were at Frankfort. The Duke of Treviso, with two divisions of the young guard, and the first corps of cavalry, was at Gilnhausen.

The Duke of Reggio had arrived at Frankfort. Count Bertrand and the Duke of Ragusa were at Hanau. General Sebastiani was upon the Nidda.

Letter from the Duke of Vicenza to the Captain Commanding the two Regiments of Saxon Cuirassiers, employed in Count Latour Maubourg's corps of cavalry.

MACKRANSTADT, *Oct 19th*

I hasten to inform you, M. Le Commandant, that the Emperor authorises the two regiments of Saxon Cuirassiers of the guard, and of Zeschwitz, which are serving in his armies, to proceed to Leipsic, his Majesty thinking that it will be agreeable to your good King to have these troops of his guard near his person, under existing circumstances.

General Latour Maubourg, who is informed of this disposition, will afford you all the necessary facilities, that the return of these troops may suffer no difficulty.

I have, &c. (Signed) CAULAINCOURT, Duke of Vicenza.

Letter from the Major-General to the Lieutenant-Colonel commanding the Bavarian troops.

ERFURT, *Oct. 24th.*

THE King, your Master, forgetting what the Emperor has done for him, has declared war against France. Under such circumstances the Bavarian troops which are with the army might be disarmed and made prisoners of war, but that would be contrary to the confidence which the troops under his orders should have in him. In consequence, Monsieur, his Majesty's intention is, that you should collect your battalion. You shall have magazines given you, four days provisions, and you shall set out from hence to proceed by Cobourg upon Bamberg, where you will take your orders from the Minister of his Majesty the King of Bavaria. It would likewise be equally contrary to the sentiments of honour and loyalty, that you should bear arms against France. In consequence it is the Emperor's wish, that you and your officers should give your word of honour, that neither you nor your soldiers shall serve against France previous to the expiration of one year.

The Prince Vice-Constable Major-General,
(Signed) ALEXANDER.

FIFTY-SECOND BULLETIN.

PARIS, *Nov. 7th.*

HER Majesty the Empress Queen and Regent has received the following accounts of the situation of the army on the 3d November.

"On the 30th October, at the moment when the battle of Hanau was fought, General Lefebvre, at the head of his division of cavalry, and of the 5th corps of cavalry commanded by General Milhaud, flanked all the right of the army, on the side of Bruckoebel and Nieder-Issingheim. He found himself in the presence of a corps of Russian and Allied Cavalry, of from 6 to 7000 men; the combat commenced; several charges, all to our advantage, took place, and that enemy's corps formed by the junction of two or three partizans was broken, and briskly pursued. We took from it 150 mounted prisoners. Our loss consisted of about 60 men wounded. The day following the battle of Hanau the enemy was in full retreat; the Emperor did not wish to pursue him, the army being fatigued, and his Majesty, far from attaching any importance to it, could only have seen with regret, the destruction of 4 or 5000 Bavarians, which would have been the result of that pursuit. His Majesty, therefore, contented himself with causing the enemy's rear-guard to be slightly pursued, and left General Bertrand on the Kintzig river. About three o'clock in the afternoon, the enemy, knowing that the army had fled, retraced his steps, hoping to obtain some advantage over General Bertrand's corps. The divisions Morand and Guillement allowed him to make his preparations for the passage of the Kintzig, and when he had passed it, marched upon him with fixed bayonets and drove him into the river, where the greater part of the people were drowned. The enemy lost 3000 men in this affair. The Bavarian General, Wrede, Commander-in-Chief of that army, has been mortally wounded; and it is remarkable, that all the relations which he had in the army perished in the battle of Hanau; among others, his son-in-law, the Prince of Rettingen. A Bavarian-Austrian division entered Frankfort on the 30th, at noon; but upon the approach of the scouts of the French army, it retired upon the left bank of the Mein, after having destroyed the bridge. On the 2d Nov. the French rear-guard evacuated Frankfort, and marched upon the Nidda. The same day, at five o'clock in the morning, the Emperor entered Mayence. It is supposed among the people, that General Wrede has been the author and principal Agent of the defection of Bavaria. That General had been loaded with favours by the Emperor."

FIFTY-THIRD BULLETIN.

PARIS, *Nov. 9th.*

HER Majesty the Empress Queen and Regent has received the following accounts of the situation of the Army on the 7th November:

"The Duke of Tarentum was at Cologne, where he was organizing an army for the defence of the Lower Rhine. The Duke of Ragusa was

at Mayence. The Duke of Belluno was at Strasburg. The Duke of Valmy had gone to take, at Metz, the command of all the reserve. Count Bertrand, with the fourth corps, composed of four divisions of infantry and a division of cavalry, and about 40,000 strong, occupied the right bank before Cassel. His head-quarters were at Hockheim. For four days they have been working up an intrenched camp, upon the heights, a league in advance of Cassel. Several works had been traced out, and considerably advanced. All the remainder of the army had passed the Rhine. His Majesty, on the 7th, signed the re-organization of the army, and the appointments to all vacant places. The advanced guard under General Bertrand had not yet seen any of the enemy's infantry, but only some troops of light cavalry. All the fortresses on the Rhine are being armed and provisioned with the greatest activity. The national guards lately levied are proceeding from all sides to the fortress, to form the garrisons of them, and leave the army disposable. General Dalauloy had re-organized the 200 pieces of artillery belonging to the guard. General Sorbier was occupied in re-organizing 100 foot and horse batteries, and in repairing the loss of horses which the artillery of the army has suffered. It is believed that his Majesty will not delay proceeding to Paris."

IMPERIAL NOTIFICATION.

PARIS, *Nov.* 10*th*.

THE Emperor arrived at St. Cloud yesterday afternoon at five o'clock. His Majesty had left Mentz at one o'clock in the morning of the 8th.

END OF THE CAMPAIGN IN GERMANY, 1813.

OFFICIAL NARRATIVE

OF

The Campaign

OF THE

EMPEROR NAPOLEON,

IN

FRANCE,

1814.

OFFICIAL NARRATIVES

OF THE

Campaigns

OF

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON.

CAMPAIGN IN FRANCE, 1814.

IMPERIAL NOTIFICATION.

PARIS, *Jan. 25th*, 1814.

THIS morning, at seven o'clock, his Majesty the Emperor and King set out to put himself at the head of his armies.

FIRST BULLETIN.

PARIS, *Feb. 5th.*

HER Majesty the Empress Queen and Regent has received the following advices of the situation of the armies on the 3d of February:—

"The Emperor arrived at Vitry on the 26th of January. General Blucher, with the army of Silesia, had passed the Marne, and was marching upon Troyes. On the 27th the enemy entered Brienne, and continued his march; but he had to lose some time in re-establishing the bridge of Lesmont on the Aube.

"On the 27th, the Emperor caused St. Dizier to be attacked. The Duke of Belluno presented himself before that town; General Duhesme overthrew the enemy's rear-guard, which was still there, and took some hundreds of prisoners. At eight in the morning the Emperor arrived at Dizier; it is difficult to describe the intoxication and joy of the inhabitants at this moment. The excesses of all kinds committed by the enemy, and especially by the Cossacks, are beyond all description.

"On the 28th, the Emperor advanced upon Montiarender.

"On the 29th, at eight in the morning, General Grouchy, who commands the cavalry, gave information, that General Milhaud, with

the 5th corps of cavalry, was between Maizieres and Brienne, in presence of the enemy's army, commanded by General Blucher, and which was estimated at 40,000 Russians and Prussians; the Russians commanded by General Sacken. At four o'clock the small town of Brienne was attacked. General Lefevre Desnouettes, commanding a division of the cavalry of the guard, and Generals Grouchy and Milhaud, executed several fine charges on the right of the road, and made themselves masters of the heights of Perthe. The Prince of Moskwa put himself at the head of the battalions in close columns, and advanced upon the town by the road of Maizieres. General Chateau, chief of the Duke of Belluno's staff, at the head of two battalions, turned to the right, and entered the castle of Brienne by the park. At this moment the Emperor directed a column on the road to Bar-sur-Aube, which appeared to be the enemy's point of retreat; the attack was vigorous, and the resistance obstinate. The enemy did not expect so severe an attack, and had only time to recall his parks from the bridge of Lesmont, where he reckoned upon passing the Aube, in order to march forward. This counter-march had greatly embarrassed him.

"Night put an end to the combat. The division Decoux of the young guard, and a brigade of the division Meusinier, were engaged: the great number of the enemy's forces, and the fine situation of Brienne, afforded him many advantages; but the capture of the castle, which he had neglected to guard in force, occasioned him the loss of them. Towards eight o'clock, seeing that he could not maintain his position, he set fire to the town, and the flames spread with rapidity, all the houses being of wood. Availing himself of this event, he endeavoured to re-take the castle, which the brave chief of battalion of the 56th, defended with intrepidity. He covered with dead all the approaches to the castle; and particularly the staircases on the side of the park. This last check decided the enemy's retreat, which was favoured by the conflagration of the town.

"On the 30th, at eleven in the morning, General Grouchy and the Duke of Belluno pursued him beyond the village of La Rothiare, where he had taken a position.

"The 31st was employed by us in repairing the bridge of Lesmont-sur-Aube, the Emperor wishing to advance upon Troyes, in order to operate upon the columns, which were directing their march upon Sens, by Bar-sur-Aube, and the route of Auxerre.

"The bridge of Lesmont could not be re-established till the 1st of February, in the morning; a part of our troops were instantly made to file across it.

"At three o'clock in the afternoon, the enemy having been reinforced by his whole army, debouched upon La Rothiare and Dienville, which was still occupied. Our rear-guard kept in good order. General Duhesme distinguished himself in preserving La Rothiare; and General Girard in preserving Dienville. The Astrian corps of General Giulay,

which endeavoured to pass from the left bank to the right, and to force the bridge had several of its battalions destroyed. The Duke of Belluno continued the whole day at the hamlet of La Giberie, in spite of the enormous disproportion of his forces to those of the enemy by which he was attacked.

"This day, in which our rear guard supported itself in a vast plain, against the enemy's whole army, and five times its own force, is one of the finest achievements of the French army.

"In the midst of the obscurity of the night, a battery of artillery of the guard, followed the movements of a column of cavalry which rushed forward to repel a charge of the enemy, mistook its way and was taken. When the cannoneers perceived the ambuscade into which they had fallen, and saw that they had not time to form themselves in battery, they immediately formed in squadron, attacked the enemy, and saved their horses and harness. They have lost fifteen men killed or made prisoners.

"At ten o'clock at night, the Prince of Neufchatel visiting the posts, found the two armies so near each other, that he frequently mistook the posts of the enemy for our own. One of his aides-de-camp, finding himself within ten paces of a vidette, was made prisoner. The same accident has happened to many Russian officers, who were carrying orders, and who fell into our posts, thinking that they had reached their own.

"There are few prisoners made on either side. We have taken 250.

"On the 2d of February, at day-break, all the rear-guard of the army was in battalion before Brienne. It took successively different positions, in order to accomplish the passage of the bridge of Lesmont, and to join the rest of the army. The Duke of Ragusa, who had taken up a position upon the bridge of Rosnay, was attacked by an Austrian corps, which had passed behind the woods. He repulsed it, made 300 prisoners, and charged the enemy beyond the little river of Voire.

"On the 3d, at noon, the Emperor entered Troyes.

"We have lost in the battle of Brientr the brave General Baste. General Lefevre Desnouettes has been wounded by a thrust of the bayonet. General Forestier has been severely wounded. Our loss in these two engagements may amount to between 2 or 3000 men, killed or wounded. That of the enemy is at least double.

"A division detached from the corps of the enemy's army, which observes Metz, Thionville, and Luxemberg, and amounting to ten battalions, has advanced upon Vitry. The enemy intended to have entered that town, which General Montmorie and the inhabitants defended. It was in vain that they threw shells, in order to intimidate the inhabitants; they were received by cannon-shot, and driven back a league and a half. The Duke of Tarentum arrived at Chalons, and marched upon that division.

"On the morning of the 4th the Count de Stadion, Count Rasumouski, Lord Castlereagh, and the Baron de Humboldt, reached Chatillon-sur-

Seine, where theDuke of Vicenza had already arrived. The first visits were made on both sides, and on the evening of the same day the first conferences of the plenipotentiaries were to take place."

SECOND BULLETIN

PARIS, *February 11th*, 1814.

HER Majesty the Empress Queen and Regent has to-day received the following intelligence from the army.

"The Emperor, yesterday, (the 10th) attacked, at Champaubert, the enemy, consisting of twelve regiments, and having forty pieces of cannon. The General-in-chief, Ousouwieff, has been taken, with all his generals, all his colonels, officers, cannon, caissons, and baggage. We have made 6000 prisoners; the remainder were driven into a morass *(étang)* or killed upon the field of battle. The Emperor was briskly pursuing General Sachen, who is separated from General Blucher.

"Our loss has been extremely light; we have not 200 men to regret."

THIRD BULLETIN.

PARIS, *February 12th*, 1814.

M. Alfred de Montesquiou, aide-de-camp to the Prince of Neufchatel, dispatched by his Majesty the Emperor, has brought to her Majesty the Empress the following news:—

"On the 11th of February, at day-break, the Emperor having left Champaubert after the day of the 10th, pushed a corps towards Chalons to keep in check the enemy's columns, who had thrown themselves on this side. With the rest of his army he took the road to Montmirail. A league beyond he met the corps of General Blucher, and after an action of two hours, the whole of the enemy's army was overthrown. Never did our troops display more ardour. The enemy, every where broken, is completely routed; infantry, artillery, ammunition, all is in our power, or overthrown. The results will be immense. The Russian army is destroyed. The Emperor is extremely well, and we have lost no person of rank."

FOURTH BULLETIN.

PARIS, *February 13th*, 1814.

HER Majesty the Empress Queen and Regent has received the following accounts of the situation of the armies:—

"On the 12th of February his Majesty followed up his successes. Blucher endeavoured to gain Chateau-Thierry. His troops were driven from position to position. A whole corps, which had remained united, and which protected his retreat, was cut off. This rear-guard was composed of four Russian battalions, three Prussian battalions, and three pieces of cannon. The General who commanded it was also taken. Our troops entered Chateau-Thierry *pell mell* with the enemy, and are pursuing, on the road to Soisons, the wrecks of this army, which is in dreadful confusion. The results of to-day,

the 12th, are 30 pieces of cannon, and an innumerable quantity of baggage waggons. The number of prisoners was already 3000; more are brought in every instant. We have still two hours day-light.

Among the prisoners are five or six Generals, who are sent to Paris. It is believed that the General-in-Chief, Sachen, has been killed."

FIFTH BULLETIN.

PARIS, *February 15th*, 1814.

HER Majesty the Empress Queen and Regent has received the following account of the situation of the armies on the 7th of February:

"On the 3d, two hours after his arrival at Troyes, the Emperor made the Duke of Treviso depart to Maisonsblanches. An Austrian division, commanded by Prince Maurice Lichtenstein, had advanced to this point, which is two leagues from the town; it was vigorously repulsed and driven two leagues beyond. On the 4th, in the evening, the head-quarters of the Emperor of Russia were at Lusigny, near Vandoeuvre, two leagues from Troyes, where the Russian guard was, and the enemy's army. The enemy intended to enter Troyes that evening. He marched on the bridge of La Guillotiere, where he found a warm resistance. His first attack was repulsed: some cavalry, who were made prisoners, told him that the Emperor was at Troyes: then he thought it necessary to take other measures. At the same moment the Duke of Treviso caused an attack to be made on the bridge of Clercy, which was occupied by the division of General Bianchi. The enemy was driven away. The General of division, Briche, made a charge, in which he took 160 men, and killed 100. On the 5th the Emperor was preparing to pass the bridge of La Guillotiere and attack the enemy, when his Majesty learned that he had sounded a retreat and retrograded one march towards Vandoeuvre. On the 6th, arrangements were made to menace Bar-sur-Seine. Some attacks took place on that road: we took from the enemy thirty men, one piece of cannon, and a caisson. During this time the army put itself in march for Nogent, in order to fall on the enemy's columns which have occupied Chalons and Vitry, and which threatened Paris from Ferte-sous-Jouarre and Meaux. On the 7th, in the morning, the Duke of Tarentum had his head-quarters near Chaville, between Epernay and Chalons. The divisions of the national guard *d'elité* from Montereau, Normandy, and Picardy, put themselves in motion, under the command of General Pajol. The division of the army of Spain, under General Laval, is arrived at Provins: the others follow: they are composed of soldiers who made the campaigns in Austria and Poland. They are replaced in the army of Spain by five divisions of reserve.

"To-day, the 7th, at noon, the Emperor is arrived at Nogent. All in motion to manœuvre. The inhabitants are exasperated to the highest degree: the army every where commits the most horrible excesses: all measures are taken for surrounding him on all sides as soon as he retrogrades one step. Millions of arms wait only for the moment to raise themselves. The sacred territory which the enemy has violated will become a land of fire which will devour him."

SIXTH BULLETIN.

BATTLE OF MONTMIRAIL.

PARIS, *February 15th*, 1814.

HER Majesty the Empress Queen and Regent, has received the following news of the situation of the armies to the 12th of February:—

"On the 10th the Emperor had his head-quarters at Sezanne. The Duke of Tarentum was at Meaux, having caused the bridges of La Ferte and Treport to be cut down. General Sachen and General York were at La Ferte; General Blucher at Vertus, and General Alsuffiew at Champ-Aubert. The army of Silesia was only three marches from Paris. This army, commanded in chief by General Blucher, was composed of the corps of Sachen and Langeron, forming sixty regiments of Russian infantry, and of the flower of the Prussian army. On the 10th, at day-break, the Emperor advanced to the heights of St. Prix, to cut the army of General Blucher in two. At ten the Duke of Ragusa passed the marshes *(étangs)* of St. Gond, and attacked the village of Baye. The 9th Russian corps, under General Alsuffiew, of twelve regiments deployed, and presented a battery of twenty-four pieces of cannon. The divisions Lagrange and Ricart, with the cavalry of the first corps, turned the enemy's position by his right. At one o'clock we were masters of the village of Baye, at two o'clock the imperial guard deployed in the fine plains between Baye and Champ-Aubert. The enemy began his retreat: the Emperor ordered General Girardin, with two squadrons of the guard *de service*, to put himself at the head of the first corps of cavalry, and to turn the enemy, in order to cut him off from the road to Chalons. The enemy, who perceived this movement, fell into disorder. The Duke of Ragusa caused the village of Champ-Aubert to be carried. At the same instant the cuirassiers charged on the right, and pressed the Russians against a wood and a lake, between the road to Epernay and that to Chalons. The enemy had but little cavalry. Seeing himself without retreat, his masses became confused; artillery, cavalry, infantry, all fled *pell-mell* into the wood; 2000 men were drowned in the lake; thirty pieces of cannon and 200 carriages were taken The General-in-Chief, the Generals, the Colonels, more than 100 officers, and 4000 men were made prisoners. This corps of two divisions and twelve regiments, ought to have consisted of 18,000, but sickness, long marches, and battles, had reduced it to 8,000; scarcely 1,500 escaped by means of the woods and the darkness. General Blucher remained at his head-quarters at Vertus, where he witnessed the disasters of this part of his army, without being able to remedy them. Not a man of the guard was engaged, except two of the four squadrons *de service*, who behaved valiantly. The cuirassiers of the 1st corps of cavalry have displayed the rarest intrepidity. At eight o'clock, General Nansouty having debouched on the causeway, advanced upon Montmirail with the division of the cavalry of the guard of Generals Colbert and La Ferriere, took the town, and 600 Cossacks who were in it.

"The 11th, at five in the morning, the division of cavalry of General Guyot also advanced upon Montmirail. Several divisions of infantry were delayed by being obliged to wait for their artillery. The roads from Sezanne to Champ-Aubert are execrable; our artillery would not have passed them, but for the diligence of the cannoneers, and by the assistance furnished by the inhabitants, who brought their horses. The action at Champ-Aubert, where a part of the

Russian army was destroyed, did not cost us above 200 men, killed and wounded. The General of division, Lagrange, is among the latter, having a slight wound in the head. The Emperor arrived on the 11th, at ten in the morning, half a league in advance of Montmirail. General Nansouty was in his position, with the cavalry of the guard, and kept in check the army of Sachen, which began to shew itself. Informed of the disasters of a part of the Russian army, this general had quitted Ferte-sous-Jouarre on the 10th, at nine in the evening, and marched the whole night. General York had also quitted Chateau-Thierry. At eleven in the morning of the 11th, he began to form, and all foreboded the battle of Montmirail, the issue of which was of such vast importance. The Duke of Ragusa, with his corps, and the first corps of cavalry, had placed his head-quarters at Etoges, on the road to Chalons. The division Ricart and the old guard arrived at ten in the morning. The Emperor ordered the Prince of Moskwa to line with troops the village of Marchais, by which it seemed the enemy's intention to debouche. This village was defended by the brave division of General Ricart with rare firmness; it was taken and retaken several times during the course of the day. At noon the Emperor ordered General Nansouty to advance to the right, cutting the road of Chateau-Thierry, and formed the sixteen battalions of the old guard, under the command of General Friant, in a single column along the road, the battalion columns being 100 paces from each other. During this time our batteries of artillery successively arrived. At three o'clock the Duke of Treviso, with the sixteen battalions of the 2d division of the old guard which had left Sezanne in the morning debouched on Montmirail. The Emperor would have wished to wait for the coming up of the other divisions, but night was approaching. He ordered General Friant to march with four battalions of the old guard, two of the 2d regiment of gend'armerie, and two of the 2d regiment of chasseurs, upon the farm of Epine-aux-Bois, which was the key of the position, and to carry it. The Duke of Treviso, with six battalions of the 2d division of the old guard advanced to the right of General Friant's attack. The success of the day depended on the position of the farm of Epine-aux-Bois. The enemy was sensible of this; he had placed there forty pieces of cannon, had lined the hedges with a triple row of tirailleurs, and formed behind masses of infantry. Meantime, to render this attack more easy, the Emperor ordered General Nansouty to extend his line to the right, which made the enemy apprehensive of being cut off, and forced to uncover a part of his centre to cover his right. At the same time he ordered General Piscart to yield a part of the village of Marchais, which also induced the enemy to uncover his centre to reinforce this attack, on the success of which he supposed the gaining of the battle depended. As soon as General Friant had begun his movement, and the enemy had weakened his centre, to take advantage of his apparent success, which he believed real, General Friant attacked the farm of Haute Epine, with the four battalions of the old guard. They came up to the enemy running, and produced on him the effect of the head of Medusa. The Prince of Moskwa marched the first and shewed them the road to honour. The tirailleurs retired in affright upon the masses of infantry which were attacked. The artillery could no longer play; the firing of small arms became dreadful, and success was balanced: but at the same moment General Guyot, at the head of the 1st regiment of lancers, of the old dragoons, and old grenadiers of the imperial guard, which filed along the high road in full trot, and with cries of *Vive*

l'Empereur, passed to the right of Haute Epine. They fell on the rear of the masses of infantry, broke them, threw them into disorder, and killed all that were not taken prisoners. The Duke of Treviso, with six battalions of the division of General Michel, seconded there the attack of the old guard, reached the wood, carried the village of Fontenelle, and took a whole park of artillery. The division of the guard of honour filed off after the old guard on the high road, and being arrived at the height of Epine-aux-Bois, turned to the left to carry what had advanced on the village of Marchais. General Bertrand, grand marshal of the palace, and the Duke of Dantzig, at the head of two battalions of the old guard, marched upon the village, and placed it between two fires. All that were in it were killed or taken. In less than a quarter of an hour a profound silence succeeded to the noise of the cannon and a dreadful fire of musketry. The enemy no longer sought safety but in flight. Generals, officers, soldiers, infantry, cavalry, and artillery, all fled, pell mell. At eight *p. m.* the night being obscure, it wass requisite to take a position. The Emperor placed his head-quarters at the farm of Epine-aux-Bois. General Michel of the guard has been wounded by a ball in the arm. Our loss amounts to more than 1000 killed or wounded. That of the enemy is at least 8000 killed or prisoners. We have taken many cannon, and six stand of colours from him. This memorable day, which confounds the pride and boasting of the enemy, has annihilated the *elite* of the Russian army. The fourth of our army has not been engaged. The next day, the 12th, at nine in the morning, the Duke of Treviso followed the enemy upon the road of Chateau-Thierry. The Emperor, with two divisions of the cavalry of the guard, and some battalions, went to Vieux-Maisons, and from thence took the road which goes right to Chateau-Thierry. The enemy covered his retreat with eight battalions, which arrived late the preceding evening, and had not been engaged. He supported them with some squadrons, and three pieces of cannon. Arrived at the small village of Cocquerets, he appeared determined to defend the position which is behind the rivulet, and to cover the road of Chateau-Thierry. A company of the old guard marched upon La Petite Noue, overthrew the enemy's tirailleurs, who were pursued to his last position. Six battalions of the old guard, at proper distances for deploying, occupied the plain on both sides of the road. General Nansouty, with the divisions of cavalry of Generals Lefernere and Defrance, had orders to make a movement to the right, and march between Chateau-Thierry and the rear-guard. This movement was executed with equal skill and intrepidity. The enemy's cavalry marched from all points upon his left to oppose the French cavalry. It was overthrown, and obliged to quit the field of battle. The brave General Letort, with the dragoons of the 2d division of the guard, after having repulsed the enemy's cavalry, moved upon the flanks and rears of eight masses of infantry which formed the enemy's rear-guard. This division, burning with desire to equal what the light horse, the dragoons, and the mounted grenadiers of General Guyot, had done the preceding evening, surrounded on all sides these masses, and made an horible carnage among them.

"The three pieces of cannon, the Russian General Feudeurich, who commanded this rear-guard, were taken; all which composed its battalions have been killed or made prisoners. The number of prisoners made in this brilliant affair amounts to more than 2000. Colonel Curley of the 10th hussars distinguished himself. We then arrived upon the heights of Chateau-Thierry, from whence we saw the remainder of that army flying in the greatest disorder,

and gaining, with all haste, its bridges. The great road was cut off from them; they sought their salvation upon the right bank of the Marne. Prince William of Prussia, who had remained at Chateau-Thierry, with a reserve of 2000 men, advanced to the head of the suburbs, to protect the flight of this disorganized mass.

"Two battalions of the guard, at this time, arrived running. At the sight of them, the suburbs and left bank were cleared; the enemy burnt his bridges, and unmasked upon the right bank, a battery of twelve pieces of cannon; 500 men of the reserve of Prince William were taken.

"On the 12th in the evening, the Emperor had his head-quarters in the small castle of Nisle. On the 13th, from break of day, we were occupied in repairing the bridges of Chateau-Thierry. The enemy not being able to retire, either upon the road of Epernay, from which he was cut off, or by that which passes through the town of Soissons, which we occupy, has taken the cross road, in the direction of Rheims. The inhabitants assert, that of all the army, 10,000 men have not passed through Chateau-Thierry, and they in the greatest disorder. A few days before they had seen it flourishing, and full of boasting. General York said that ten howitzers would be sufficient to render him master of Paris. In going, these troops only talked of Paris; on returning, it was peace which they invoked. One cannot form an idea of the excesses to which the cossacks give themselves up; there are no vexations, cruelties, crimes, which those hordes of barbarians have not committed. The peasantry pursue them, track them in the woods, like ferocious beasts, seize them, and bring them wherever there are French troops. Yesterday they conducted more than 300 of them to Veux-Maisons. All those who hid themselves in the woods, to escape the conquerors, fell into their hands; and every instant augments the number of prisoners."

SEVENTH BULLETIN

PARIS, *Feb. 16th*, 1814.

HER Majesty the Empress Queen and Regent has received the following advices from the army, to the morning of the 15th:

"On the 13th, at three in the afternoon, the bridge of Chateau-Thierry was re-established. The Duke of Treviso passed the Marne, and put himself in pursuit of the enemy, who, in frightful disorder, appeared to have retired upon Soissons and Rheims, by the cross road of Lafere, in Tardenois.

"General Blucher, commanding in chief the whole army of Silesia, had constantly remained at Vertus during the three days which have annihilated his army. He collected 1,200 men of the remains of General Alsuffiew's corps, beaten at Champ-Aubert, which he united to a Russian division of the corps of Langeron, arrived from Mentz, and commanded by General Ouroussoff. He was too weak to attempt any thing: but on the 13th, he was joined by a Prussian corps of General Kleist, composed of four brigades. He then put himself at the head of these 20,000 men, and marched against the Duke of Ragusa, who constantly occupied Etoges. In the night of the 13th and 14th, not deeming his forces sufficient to meet the enemy, the Duke of Ragusa put himself in retreat, and supported himself upon Montmirail, where he was in person on the 14th, at seven in the morning.

"The Emperor set out the same day from Chateau-Thierry, at four in the morning, and at eight arrived at Moptmirail. He immediately caused the enemy to be attacked, who had just taken up a position with the body of his troops, at the village of Vauchamp. The Duke of Ragusa attacked that village at the head of the cavalry, turned the enemy's right by the villages and the woods, and advanced a league beyond the enemy's position; while the village of Vauchamp was vigorously attacked, and as vigorously defended, taken and retaken several times. General Grouchy arrived in the rear of the enemy, surrounded and sabred three squares, and drove the rest into the woods. At the same moment the Emperor caused a charge to be made by our right, by his four squadrons *de service*, commanded by the chief of squadrons of the guard, La Bisse. This charge was as brilliant as fortunate. A square of 2000 men was pierced and taken. All the cavalry of the guard then arrived at a sharp trot, and the enemy was pushed, sword in hand. At two o'clock we were at the village of Fromentieres; the enemy had lost 6000 men made prisoners, ten colours, and three pieces of cannon.

"The Emperor ordered General Grouchy to advance upon Champ-Aubert, a league in rear of the enemy. In effect the enemy continuing his retreat, arrived on that point at night. He was surrounded on all sides, and all would have been taken, had the bad state of the roads permitted twelve pieces of light artillery to follow the cavalry of General Grouchy. Nevertheless, though the night was dark, three squares of their infantry were broken, killed or taken, and the others were briskly pursued as far as Etoges; the cavalry also took three pieces of cannon. The Russian division formed the rear-guard; it was attacked by the 1st regiment of the marine of the Duke of Ragusa, charged with the bayonet, broken, and lost 1000 prisoners, with Lieutenant-General Ouroussoff, who commanded it, and several colonels. The results of this brilliant day are 10,000 prisoners, ten pieces of cannon, ten colours, and a great number of the enemy killed. Our loss does not exceed 3 or 400 men, killed or wounded; which is owing to the readiness with which our troops attacked the enemy, and the superiority of our cavalry; which determined him as soon as he perceived it, to put his artillery in retreat; so that he marched constantly exposed to the fire of sixty pieces of cannon, while, of the sixty cannon which he had, he opposed to us only two or three.

The Prince of Neufchatel, the grand master of the palace, Count Bertrand, the Duke of Dantzig, and the Prince of Moskwa, were constantly at the head of the troops.

General Grouchy bestows the highest praise on the divisions of cavalry St. Germain and Doumere. The cavalry of the guard covered itself with glory; nothing could equal its intrepidity. General Lion, of the guard, was slightly wounded. The Duke of Ragusa makes particular mention of the 1st regiment of marine; the rest of the infantry, both of the guard and the line, did not fire a shot.

Thus this army of Silesia, composed of the Russian corps of Sachen and Langeron, the Prussian corps of D'York and Kleist, and about 80,000 strong, has been in four days, beaten, dispersed, annihilated, without a general action, and without occasioning any loss proportioned to such great results.

EIGHTH BULLETIN.

PARIS, *Feb*, 18*th*, 1814.

HER Majesty the Empress Queen and Regent has received the following news from the army, to the 17th in the morning:

"The Emperor, in setting out from Nogent on the 9th to manœuvre upon the enemy's corps, which was advancing by the Ferté and Meaux upon Paris, left the corps of the Duke of Belluno and of General Gerard before Nogent, the 7th corps of the Duke of Reggio at Provins, charged with the defence of the bridges of Bray and Montereau, and General Pagol near Montereau and Melun.

"The Duke of Belluno having received information that several divisions of the Austrian army had marched from Troyes on the day of the 10th, to advance upon Nogent, made his corps d'armée repass the Seine, leaving General Bourmont, with 1,200 men at Nogent, for the defence of the town.

"The enemy presented himself on the 11th to enter Nogent. He renewed his attacks all the day, and always in vain: he was briskly repulsed with the loss of 1,500 men, killed or wounded. General Bourmont had barricadoed the streets, indented *(crénelé)* the houses, and taken every measure for a vigorous defence. This general, who is an officer of distinction, was wounded in the knee; Colonel Raviere replaced him. The enemy renewed the attack on the 12th, but still to no purpose. Our young troops covered themselves with glory. These two days have cost the enemy more than 2000 men.

"The Duke of Belluno, having learned that the enemy had passed at Bray, judged proper to cause the bridge of Nogent to be destroyed, and marched upon Nangis. The Duke of Reggio ordered the bridges of Montereau and Melun to be blown up, and retired upon the river Yeres.

"On the 16th, the Emperor arrived upon the Yeres, and marched his headquarters to Guignes.

"The evening of the battle of Vauchamp, (the 14th) the Duke of Ragusa caused the enemy to be attacked at eight o'clock at Etoges; he took from him nine pieces of cannon, and he has finished the destruction of the Russian division; there were counted upon this point alone of the field of battle 1,300 dead. The success obtained at the battle of Vauchamp, has been much more considerable than was announced.

"The exasperation of the inhabitants of this country is at its height. The attrocities committed by the Cossacks surpass all that can be imagined. In their ferocious intoxication they have carried their attempts to women of sixty years, and young girls of twelve; they have plundered and destroyed the habitations. The peasants, breathing but vengeance, conducted by old retired military men, and armed with muskets of the enemy, collected upon the field of battle, beat the woods, and lay hands upon all that they met; they estimate already those which they have taken at more than 2000; they have killed several hundreds of them. The Russians, frightened, surrender to our columns, to find an asylum in them. The same causes will produce the same effects throughout all the empire; and those armies which entered, they said, upon our country to carry peace, happiness, the sciences, and the arts thither, shall find on it, their annihilation.

NINTH BULLETIN.

PARIS, *Feb. 20th*, 1814.

HER Majesty the Empress Queen and Regent has received the following news of the situation of the armies to the 19th inst.

"The Duke of Ragusa was marching upon Chalons, where he learned that a column of the Imperial Russian guard, composed of two divisions of grenadiers, was marching upon Montmirail. He faced about, marched upon the enemy, took 300 men, repulsed him upon Sezanne, from whence the movements of the Emperor have forced this corps, to proceed by forced marches towards Troyes. Count Grouchy, with the division of infantry of General Leval, and three divisions of the first corps of cavalry, passed to La Ferte-sous-Jouarre.

"The advanced posts of the Duke of Treviso had entered Soissons.

"On the 17th, at day-break, the Emperor marched from Guignes upon Nangis: the battle of Nangis has been one of the most brilliant.

"The Russian General-in-chief Witgenstein was at Nangis with three divisions, which formed his corps d'armée. General Pahlen commanding the 13th and 14th Russian divisions, and much cavalry, was at Mormant.

"The General of division Girard, an officer of the highest promise, debouched at the village of Mormant upon the enemy. A battalion of the 32d regiment of infantry, always worthy of its ancient reputation, which caused it to be distinguished twenty years ago by the Emperor in the battles of Castiglione, entered the village at the *pas de charge*. Count Valmy, at the head of the dragoons of General Treilhard coming from Spain, and which arrived at the army, turned the village by its left. Count Milhaud with the 5th corps of cavalry, turned it on the right. Count Drouet advanced with numerous batteries. In a moment all was decided; the squares formed by the Russian infantry were broken; all was taken, generals and officers: 6000 prisoners, 10,000 muskets, sixteen pieces of cannon, and forty caissons, fell into our hands. General Witgenstein escaped; he, in great haste, saved himself in the direction of Nogent: he had announced to Sieur Billy, with whom he lodged at Provins, that he would be at Paris on the 18th. On returning, he stopped but a quarter of an hour, and had the frankness to say to his host, 'I have been well beaten; two of my divisions are taken, and in two hours you will see the French.'

"Count Valmy, with the Duke of Reggio, marched upon Provins; the Duke of Tarentum upon Donnemarie; the Duke of Belluno marched upon Villeneuve-le-Comte. General Wrede, with his two Bavarian divisions, was in a position there. General Girard attacked them, and put them to rout: the 8 or 10,000 men who composed the Bavarian corps were lost, if General Sterrber, who commanded a division of dragoons, had charged as he ought to have done; but this general, who has on so many occasions distinguished himself, allowed this one which offered itself to escape him: the Emperor has caused his disapprobation to be conveyed to him. He has not been brought before a council of inquiry, certain, that as at Hoff in Prussia, and at Znaim in Moravia, where he commanded the 10th regiment of cuirassiers, he will merit eulogiums, and repair his fault.

"His Majesty has expressed his satisfaction to Count Valmy; to General Treilhard and his division; to General Girard and his corps d'armee. The Emperor passed the night between the 17th and 18th at the castle of Nangis.

"On the 18th, at day-break, General Chateau marched upon Montereau, The Duke of Belluno was to have arrived there on the evening of the 17th: he halted at Salins; it was a great fault. The occupation of the bridges of Montereau would have gained the Emperor a day, and enabled him to avail himself of a flagrant error of the Austrian army.

"General Chateau arrived before Montereau at ten, *a. m.* but at nine o'clock General Bianchi, commanding the first Austrian corps, had taken a position, with two Austrian divisions and the Wirtemberg division, upon the heights before Montereau, covering the bridges and the town. General Chateau attacked him: not being supported by the other divisions of the corps d'armee, he was repulsed. Sieur Lecouteul, who in the morning had been sent upon a reconnoissance, having had his horse killed, was taken: he is an intrepid young man. General Girard supported the battle during the whole morning. The Emperor proceeded there at full gallop. At two *p. m.* he caused the rising ground *(Plateau)* to be attacked. General Pajol, who marched by the road of Melun, arrived whilst these affairs were going on, executed a brilliant charge, overthrew the enemy, and drove him into the Seine and the Yonne. The brave 7th chasseurs debouched upon the bridges, which the grape shot from more than sixty pieces of cannon prevented from being blown up, and we at the same time obtained the double advantage of being able to pass the bridges at the *pas de charge*, take 4000 men, four pair of colours, six pieces of cannon from the enemy, and kill 4 or 5000 men. The squadrons *de service* debouched in the plain. General Duhesme, an officer of rare intrepidity and long experience, debouched upon the road of Sens; the enemy was driven in every direction, and our army defiled upon the bridges. The old guard had only time to shew itself; the ardour of the troops of General Girard and General Pajol prevented it from participating in the affair. The inhabitants of Montereau did not remain idle; musket shots, fired from the windows, augmented the enemy's embarrassment. The Austrians and Wirtembergers threw away their arms. A Wirtemberg general has been killed, an Austrian general taken, as well as several colonels; among whom is the colonel of the regiment of Colloredo taken, with his etat-major and his colours.

"On the same day, Generals Charpentier and Alix debouched from Melun, traversed the forest of Fontainbleau, and drove the Cossacks and an Austrian brigade from it. General Alix arrived at Moret.

"The Duke of Tarentum arrived before Bray. The Duke of Reggio is pursuing the enemy's parties from Provins towards Nogent.

"The General of brigade Montbrun, who had been charged with 1800 men to defend Moret and the forest of Fontainbleau, abandoned them, and retired upon Essoune, notwithstanding the forest of Fontainbleau might be disputed foot by foot.

"The Major-general has suspended General Montbrun, and sent him before a council of inquiry.

"A loss which has sensibly affected the Emperor, is that of General Chateau. This young officer, who gave the utmost promise, was mortally wounded upon the bridge of Montereau, where he was with the tirailleurs. If he dies, and the report of the surgeons give little reason for hope, he will at least die accompanied with the regret of the whole army; a death worthy of envy, and much preferable to existence to every military man, who cannot preserve it but by surviving his reputation, and by stifling the sentiments with which, in

these great circumstances, the defence of the country, and the honour of the French name ought to inspire him.

"The palace of Fontainbleau has been preserved; the Austrian General Hardeck, who had entered the town, placed centinels to defend it against the excesses of the Cossacks, who, however, succeeded in pillaging some door-keepers, and carrying away the horsecloths from the stables. The inhabitants do not complain of the Austrians, but of those Tartars, monsters who dishonour the Sovereign who employs them, and the army which protects them. These brigands are covered with gold and jewels: there have been found from eight to ten watches upon those whom the soldiers and peasantry have killed; they are true highwaymen.

"The Emperor, on his march, met the national guards of Brest and Poitou. He reviewed them. 'Shew,' said he to them, 'of what the men of the West are capable; they were at all times the faithful defenders of their country, and the firmest support of the monarchy.'

"His Majesty passed the night of the 19th at the castle of Surville, situated upon the heights of Montereau.

"The inhabitants complain greatly of the vexations of the Prince Royal of Wirtemberg.

"Thus the army of Schwartzenberg found itself touched *(entamée)* by the defeat of Kleist, this corps having always constituted part of it, by the defeat of Witgenstein, by that of the Bavarian corps, of the Wirtemberg division, and of General Bianchi's corps.

"The Emperor has granted to the three divisions of the old guard (mounted) 500 decorations of the legion of honour: he has granted a similar number to the old foot guard; he has given 100 to the cavalry of General Treihard, and a like number to the cavalry of General Milhaud.

"We have collected a great number of the decorations of St. George, St. Wladimer, St. Anne, taken from the men who covered the different fields of battle.

"Our loss in the battles of Nangis and Montereau does not exceed 400 men killed and wounded; although exceedingly improbable, is nevertheless the exact truth.

"The town of Epernay having been informed of the success of our army, sounded the tocsin, barricadoed its streets, refused a passage to 2000 men, and made some prisoners. Let this example be every where imitated, and it is presumed that very few men of the enemy's armies will repass the Rhine.

"The towns of Guise and St. Quinten have also shut their gates, and declared that they would not open them, unless a sufficient force of infantry presented itself. They have not acted like Rheims, which had the weakness to open its gates to 150 Cossacks, and which for eight days has complimented and well treated them. Our annals will preserve the recollection of the populations which have failed in what they owed to themselves and to honour; they, on the contrary, will exalt those which, like Lyons, Chalons-sur-Saone, Tournus, Sens, St. Jean de Losnes, Vitry, Chalons-sur-Marne, have paid their debt to the country, and have risen to that height, which the glory of the French name demanded. Franche-Compté, the Vosges, Alsace, will not forget the moment of the retrograde movement of the allies. The Duke of Castiglione, who has collected an army of chosen troops at Lyons, is marching to block up the enemy's retreat."

TENTH BULLETIN.

PARIS, *Feb. 26th*, 1814.

HER Majesty the Empress Queen and Regent has received the following accounts of the situation of the armies on the 24th of February:—

"The Emperor repaired on the 22d, at two o'clock in the afternoon, to the little town of Mery-sur-Seine.

"General Boyer attacked at Mery the remains of the corps of Generals Blucher, Sachen, and York, which had passed the Aube, in order to rejoin the army of Prince Schwartzenberg at Troyes. General Boyer attacked the enemy at the charge step, overthrew him, and made himself master of the town, The enemy, in his rage, set fire to it with so much rapidity, that it was impossible to pass through the flames in order to pursue him.

"From the 22d to the 23d, the Emperor had his head-quarters at the little town of Chatres

"On the 23d, Prince Wenzel Lichtenstein arrived at the head-quarters. This new flag of truce was sent by Prince Schwartzenberg to propose an armistice.

"General Milhaud, commanding the cavalry of the 5th corps, has made prisoners 200 cavalry between Pavillon and Troyes.

"General Girard having set out from Sens, and marching by Villeneuve, l'Archevêque, Villemont, and St. Liebaut, came up with the rear guard of Prince Maurice Lichtenstein, and took from him six pieces of cannon and 600 mounted men, who were surrounded by the brave division of cavalry of General Roussel.

"On the 23d our troops invested Troyes on all sides. A Russian aide-de-camp came to the advanced posts to demand time to evacuate the city, otherwise it would be burnt. This consideration arrested the movements of the Emperor.

"The city was evacuated in the night, and we entered it this morning.

"It is impossible to give an idea of the vexations to which the inhabitants have been a prey during the seventeen days of its occupation by the enemy. It would be equally difficult to describe the enthusiasm and exaltation of feeling which they displayed on the arrival of the Emperor. A mother, who sees her infants snatched from death—slaves who behold their fetters broken after the most cruel captivity, do not experience a joy more lively than that which the inhabitants of Troyes manifested. Their conduct has been been honourable, and worthy of praise. The theatre was open every evening, but neither man nor woman, even of the lowest classes, chose to appear there.

"The Sieur Gau, an old emigrant, and the Sieur Viderange, an old garde-du-corps, declared in favour of the enemy, and wore the cross of St. Louis: they have been brought before a commission of provost-marshal, and condemned to death; the former has undergone his sentence, and the latter has been condemned for contumacy.

"The whole population demanded to march. 'You had good reason,' the inhabitants exclaimed, while surrounding the Emperor, 'to tell us to rise in mass. Death is preferable to the vexations, the bad treatment, the cruelties which we have experienced for these seventeen days.'

"In all the villages the inhabitants are in arms: they every where put to the sword the enemies whom they met. The insulated men, the prisoners,

voluntarily present themselves to the gens d'armes, whom they no longer regard as keepers, but as protectors.

"General Vincent writes from Chateau-Thierry on the 22d, that the enemy having wished to exact requisitions from the communes of Bazzi, Passy, and Vincelle, the national guards assembled and repelled the enemy, after taking from him and wounding several men.

"The same general writes on the same date, that a party of Russian and Prussian cavalry having approached Chateau-Thierry, he caused them to be attacked by a detachment of the 3d regiment of the guards of honour, commanded by the chief of squadron D'Audlaw, and supported by the national guards of Chateau-Thierry, and of the communes of Bienne and Crezensi. The enemy was chased and put to rout; twelve Cossacks and fourteen horses were taken. The national guards were in quest of the remainder of his troop, who saved themselves in the woods. His Majesty has granted three decorations of the legion of honour to the detachment of the 3d regiment of guards of honour, and an equal number to the national guards. Count Valmy marched this day, the 24th, upon Bar-sur-Seine, arrived at St. Paar, he found the rear-guard of General Giulay, charged it, put to the rout, and took 1200 prisoners. It is probable that Count Valmy will be this evening at Bar-sur-Seine.

"General Girard has set out from the bridge of La Guillotiere, supported by the Duke of Reggio; he has advanced upon Lusigny, and passed the Barse. General Dubesme has taken a position at Montieramey, near Vandœuvre.

"Count Flahaut, aide-de-camp of the Emperor Napoleon; Count Ducca, aide-de-camp of the Emperor of Austria; Count Schouvaloff, aide-de-camp of the Emperor of Russia; and General Rauch, chief of the engine corps of the King of Prussia, have assembled at Lusigny, in order to treat of the conditions of a suspension of arms.

"Thus in the day of the 24th, the capital of Champagne has been delivered, and we have taken about 2000 prisoners, of whom a considerable number are officers. There have been also found in the hospitals of the city a thousand wounded officers and soldiers, abandoned by the enemy.

ELEVENTH BULLETIN.

PARIS, *Feb. 28th*, 1814.

HER Majesty the Empress Queen and Regent has received the following account respecting the situation of the armies to the 27th instant:

"On the 26th the head-quarters were at Troyes. The Duke of Reggio was at Bar-sur-Aube with General Girard, and the second corps of cavalry, commanded by Count Valmy

"The Duke of Tarentum had his head-quarters at Massy-l'Eveque, and his advanced posts at Chatillon: he was marching upon the Aube and upon Clairvaux.

"The Duke of Castiglione, who has under his command an army of 40,000 men, mostly chosen troops, was in motion.

"General Marchand was at Chamberry, General Desaix under the walls of Geneva, and General Musnier had entered Macon.

"Bourg and Mantua were also in our power. The Austrian General Bubna, who had threatened Lyons, was retreating on all sides. On the 20th his loss was already estimated at 1500 men, of whom 600 are prisoners.

"The Prince of Moscow is at Arcis-sur-Aube; the Duke of Belluno at Plancy; the Duke of Padua at Nogent. Troops are marching in the rear of the remains of the corps of Blucher, Sachen, York, and Kleist, who had received re-inforcements from Soissons, and were manœuvreing on the corps of the Duke of Ragusa, who was at La Ferté-Gaucher. General Duhesme has taken Bar-sur-Aube at the point of the bayonet, and made some prisoners, among whom are several Bavarian officers.

TWELFTH BULLETIN.

PARIS, *March 11th*, 1814.

Her Majesty the Empress Queen and Regent has received the following intelligence of the situation of the armies to the 9th instant:

"The army of General Blucher, composed of the wrecks of the corps of General Sachen, Kleist, and York, retired, after the battles of Montmirail and Vauchamp, by Rheims upon Chalons. It there received the two last divisions of the corps of General Langeron, which had remained before Mentz. The loss had been such, that it was obliged to reduce its *cadres* half, though several convoys of recruits from its reserves had arrived.

"The army, called the army of the North, composed of four divisions, under the orders of General Winzingerode and Woronzoff, and one Prussian division, under the orders of General Bulow, replaced, at Chalons and Rheims, the army of Silesia.

"The latter passed the Aube at Arcis, whilst the Prince of Schwartzenberg lined the right of the Seine, and, in consequence of the action of Nangis and Montereau, evacuated all the country between the Seine and the Yonne.

"On the 22d of February General Blucher appeared before Mery: he had already passed the bridge, when the general of division, Boyer, marched against him with the bayonet, overthrew him, and drove him to the other side of the river; but the enemy set fire to the bridge and the little town of Mery, and the conflagration was so violent, that for forty-eight hours it was impossible to pass.

"On the 24th the Duke of Reggio proceeded against Vandœuvres, and the Duke of Tarentum upon Bar-sur-Seine.

"It appears that the army of Silesia had marched on the left of the Aube to join the Austrian army and fight a general battle; but the enemy having renounced this project, General Blucher repassed the Aube, and directed his course upon Sezanne.

"The Duke of Ragusa watched this corps; checked its march, and retreated before it without any loss. He arrived on the 25th at Ferté Gaucher, and on the 26th effected, at Ferté Jouarre, his junction with the Duke of Treviso, who observed the right of the Marne and the corps of the army called the army of the North, which were at Chalons and Rheims.

"On the 27th General Sachen moved upon Meaux, and appeared before the bridge placed at the further end of Meaux, upon the road to Nangis, which had been cut. He was received with grape-shot. Some of his stragglers advanced to the bridge of Lagny.

"However, the Emperor left Troyes on the 27th, slept the same night at the village of Herbesse; on the 28th at the castle of Esternay, and on the 1st of March at Jouarre.

"The army of Silesia was thus extremely exposed; it had no other part to take but to pass the Marne. It threw bridges over it, and moved upon the Ourcq.

"General Kleist passed the Ourcq, and proceeded upon Meaux by Varcde. The Duke of Treviso came up with him on the 28th, in position at the village of Gué à Treme, on the left bank of the Térouenné: he attacked him manfully; General Christiani, commanding a division of the old guard, covered himself with glory. The enemy was closely pursued for several leagues; some hundreds were taken, and a great number remained on the field of battle.

"At the same time the enemy had passed the Ourcq at Lisy: the Duke of Ragusa threw them on the other side.

"The retrograde movement of the army of Blucher was decided. All filed off upon Ferté-Milon and Soissons.

"The Emperor arrived early on the 4th at Nismes; prisoners were made, and several baggage waggons were taken.

"The city of Soissons had twenty pieces of cannon, and was in a condition to defend itself. The Dukes of Ragusa and Treviso proceeded upon that city to pass the Aisne, whilst the Emperor marched upon Mery. The enemy's army was in the most dangerous position; but the general commanding at Soissons, by an unaccountable cowardice, abandoned the place at four in the afternoon of the 3d, by a capitulation, stiling itself honourable, because the enemy permitted him to leave the city with his troops and artillery, and to retire with his garrison and artillery to Villars Coterets. At the moment the enemy's army thought itself lost, it was informed that the bridge of Soissons was in its power, and had not been destroyed. The general who commanded in the city, and the members of the Council of Defence, are ordered before a commission of enquiry. They appear so much the more culpable, because, during the whole of the 2d and 3d, they had heard from the city the cannonading of our army, which was approaching Soissons, and because a battalion of the Vistula, which was in the place, and which quitted it with tears in their eyes, had given the greatest proofs of intrepidity.

"General Corbineau, aide de-camp of the Emperor, and the general of cavalry, Laferriere, had proceeded upon Rheims, which they entered at four in the morning of the 5th, by turning an enemy's corps of four battalions, which covered the town, and the troops of which were made prisoners. Every thing in Rheims was taken.

"On the 5th, the Emperor slept at Bery-au-Bac. General Nansouty forced a passage by the bridge of Bery, routed a division of cavalry which covered it, obtained possession of two pieces of cannon, and took 300 cavalry, among whom was Colonel Prince Gagarin, who commanded a brigade.

"The enemy's army was divided into two portions, the eight Russian divisions of Sachen and of Winzingerode, had taken a position on the heights of Craone, and the corps of Prussia, on the heights of Laon.

"On the 6th the Emperor came to sleep at Corbani. The heights of Craone were attacked and carried by two battalions of the guards. The officer of ordnance, Caraman, a young officer of experience, turned the right at the head of a battalion. The Prince of Moskwa marched on the farm of Urtubre. The enemy retired and took position on a height, which was reconnoitred on the 7th, at day-break. This gave rise to the battle of Craone. The position was fine; the enemy having his right and left supported on ravines, and a

third ravine in his front: he defended the only passage, a hundred toises broad, which joined his position to the plateau of Craone.

"The Duke of Belluno marched with two divisions of the young guards to the Abbey of Vaucler, to which the enemy had set fire. He drove them from it, and passed the defile which the enemy defended with sixty pieces of cannon. General Drouet passed it with several batteries. At the same moment the Prince of Moskwa passed the ravine on the left, and debouched on the enemy's right. The cannonade was very heavy during an hour. General Grouchy debouched with his cavalry. General Nansouty passed the ravine on the enemy's right, with two divisions of cavalry. The defile being passed, and the enemy forced in his position, he was pursued four leagues, and cannonaded by 80 pieces of cannon with grape-shot, which caused him to sustain a great loss. The plateau by which he had retreated having also ravines on the right and left, the cavalry could not get to attack him.

"The Emperor moved his head-quarters to Bray. On the next day, the 8th, we pursued the enemy to the defile of Urcel, and on the same day entered Soissons, where they had left a bridge equipage.

"The battle of Craone is extremly glorious to our arms: the enemy lost six generals, and estimate their loss at from 5 to 6,000 men: our's has been 1800 killed or wounded.

"The Duke of Belluno was wounded by a ball; General Grouchy, and General Laferreire, a cavalry officer of great distinction, were also wounded in debouching at the head of their troops.

"General Belliard has taken the command of the cavalry.

"The result of all these operations, is a loss to the enemy of from 10 to 12,000 men, and 30 pieces of cannon.

"The intention of the Emperor is to manœuvre with the army upon the Aisne."

THIRTEENTH BULLETIN.

PARIS, *March 14th*, 1814.

THE Empress Queen and Regent, has received the following news of the situation of the armies to the 12th instant:

"The day after the battle of Craone (the 8th) the enemy was pursed by the Prince of Moskwa to the village of Etonville. General Woronzoff, and 7 or 8,000 men, guarded this position, which was very difficult to be got at, because the road which leads to it runs for a league between two impracticable marshes.

"Baron Gourgault, an officer of distinguished merit, set off at eleven at night from Chavignon, with two battalions of the old guard, turned the position, and proceeded by Challevois upon Chivi. He reached the enemy, whom he attacked with the bayonet, at one in the morning. The Russians were awakened with the cries of *Vive l'Empereur*, and passed to Laon. The Prince of Moskwa debouched by the defile.

"On the 9th, at day-break, we reconnoitred the enemy, who had joined the Prussians corps: the position was such as to be deemed unattackable. We took a position.

"The Duke of Ragusa, who had slept on the 8th at Corbone, appeared at two in the afternoon at Veslud, overthrew the enemy's advanced guard, attacked the villages of Althius, which he carried, and was successful during

the whole day. At half-past six he took up a position; at seven the enemy made a dash of cavalry, one league in the rear, where the Duke of Reggio had a park of reserve. The Duke of Ragusa proceeded there quickly, but the enemy had time to carry off fifteen pieces of cannon. A great part of the *personnel* was saved.

"On the same day General Charpentier, with his division of the young guard, carried the village of Clacy. On the next day the enemy attacked this village seven times, and were seven times repulsed. General Charpentier lost 400 prisoners. The enemy left the avenues covered with his dead. The Emperor's head quarters were on the 9th and 10th at Chavignon.

"His Majesty, judging that it was impossible to attack the heights of Laon, fixed his head-quarters, on the 11th, at Soissons. The Duke of Ragusa occupied, on the same day Bery-au-Bac.

"General Corbineau praises the good disposition of the inhabitants of Rheims.

"On the 7th, at eleven in the morning, General St. Priest, commanding a Russian division, appeared before Rheims, and summoned it to surrender. General Corbineau replied with cannon. General Defrance then arrived with his division of guards of honour: he made a fine charge, and drove off the enemy. General St. Priest set fire to two great manufactories and to fifty houses which were on the outside of the town; a conduct worthy of a turncoat. In all times turncoats have been the most cruel enemies of their country.

"Soissons has suffered much: the inhabitants have conducted themselves in the most honourable manner. There are no praises too great for the regiment of the Vistula, which formed the garrison; there are no praises which the regiment of the Vistula deems too great for the inhabitants. His Majesty has granted this brave corps thirty decorations of the legion of honour.

"The plan of the enemy's campaign appears to have been a kind of general *howra*—dash upon Paris. Neglecting all the strong places of Flanders, and only observing Bergen-op-Zoom and Antwerp with troops inferior by half in number to the garrisons of those towns, the enemy penetrated upon Avesnes. Neglecting the places of the Ardennes, Mezieare, Rocroi, Phillippeville, Givet, Charlemont, Montmedy, Maestrecth, Vanloo, and Juliers, they passed by impracticable roads to arrive upon Avesnes and Rethel. These places communicate, are not observed, and the garrisons alarm the rear of the enemy considerably. Whilst General St. Priest burned Rheims, his brother was arrested by the inhabitants, and sent off prisoner to Charlemont. Neglecting all the places of the Meuse, the enemy advanced by Bar and St. Dizier. The garrison of Verdun is come quite to St. Mihiel. Near Bar, a Russian General, who remained some moments with fifteen men, after the departure of his troops, was killed with his escort by the peasants, in revenge for the atrocities he had ordered. Metz pushes its sorties to Nancy; Strasburg, and the other places of Alsace, being observed but by small parties, there is free ingress and egress, and provisions arrive in abundance. The troops of the garrison of Mentz go as far as Spires. The departments having hastened to complete the corps of battalions which are in all those places, where they are armed, equipped, and exercised, we may say that there are several armies in the rear of the enemy. His position cannot but become more dangerous daily. We see by the reports that have been intercepted, that the regiment of Cossacks, whose force was 230 men, have lost upwards of 120, without having been in action, but only by the hostilities of the peasants.

"The Duke of Castiglione manœuvres on the Rhone, in the department of the Aisne, and in Franche-Comté. Generals Dessai and Marchand have driven the enemy from Savoy. Fifteen thousand men are passing the Alps, to reinforce the Duke of Castiglione.

"The Viceroy has obtained great successes at Borghetto, and has driven the enemy upon the Adige.

"General Grenier, who set out from Placentia on the 2d of March, beat the enemy at Parma, and chased him beyond the Taro.

"The French troops that occupied Rome, Civita Vecchia, and Tuscany, are entering Piedmont to pass the Alps

"The exasperation of the population increases daily in proportion to the atrocities which are committed by these hordes, more barbarous still than their climate, who dishonour the human race, and whose military existence has for its object pillage and crime, instead of honour and renown.

"The conferences of Lusigny for an armistice have failed. We could not agree upon the line of demarcation. We were agreed upon the points of occupation to the north and east; but the enemy wished not only to extend his line upon the Saone and the Rhone, but to enclose Savoy in it. We replied to this unjust pretension, by proposing to adopt on this line the *status quo*, and to leave the Duke of Castiglione and Count Bubna to settle it upon the line of their advanced posts. This was rejected. It was then necessary to renounce the idea of an armistice for a fortnight, which was attended with more inconveniencies than advantages. The Emperor, besides, did not think he had a right to place a numerous population under the iron yoke from which they had been delivered. He would not consent to abandon our communications with Italy, which the enemy had so often and so vainly attempted to intercept, when our troops were not yet united.

"The weather has been constantly very cold; the *bivouacs* are very distressing during this season; but each party has been exposed to the same sufferings. It appears even that sickness makes great havoc in the enemy's army, whilst ours has but few sick."

FOURTEENTH BULLETIN.

PARIS, *March 16th*, 1814.

HER Majesty the Empress Queen and Regent has received the following intelligence of the situation of the armies to the 14th:—

"General St. Priest, commanding in chief the eighth Russian corps, had been for several days in position at Chalons-sur-Marne, having an advanced guard at Sillery. This corps, composed of three divisions, which ought to have formed eighteen regiments and thirty-six battalions, had actually only eight regiments or sixteen battalions, making about 5 of 6000 men.

"General Jagow, commanding the last column of the Prussian reserve, and having under his orders four regiments of the Landwehr of Prussian Pomerania and the Marks, forming sixteen battalions, or 7000 men, who had been employed in the sieges of Torgau and Wittenberg, joined the corps of General St. Priest, whose force must therefore have been about 15 or 16,000 men, cavalry and artillery included.

"General St. Priest resolved to surprise Rheims, in which was stationed General Corbineau, at the head of the national guards, and three battalions of

the levy en mass, with 100 cavalry and eight pieces of cannon. General Defrance's division of cavalry at Chalons-sur-Vesle, two leagues from the town.

"On the 12th, at five in the morning, General St. Priest presented himself at the different gates. He made his principal attack on the gate of Laon, which the superiority of his numbers enabled him to force. General Corbineau operated his retreat with three battalions of the levy en mass, and his 700 cavalry, and fell back upon Chalons-sur-Vesle. The national guard and the inhabitants behaved very well in these circumstances.

"On the 13th, at four o'clock in the evening, the Emperor was on the heights of the windmill, a league from Rheims. The Duke of Ragusa formed the advanced guard. The General of Division, Merlin, attacked, surrounded, and took several battalions of Prussian Landwehr. General Sebastiani, commanding two divisions of cavalry, advanced upon the town. One hundred pieces of cannon were engaged on the one side and on the other. The enemy crowned the heights in front of Rheims.

"While the attack was making, the bridges of St. Brice were repaired, in order to turn the town. General Defrance made a superb charge with the guards of honour, who covered themselves with glory, particularly General Count Segur, commanding the 3d regiment, who charged between the town and the enemy, whom they drove into the suburbs, and from whom they took 1000 cavalry and his artillery.

"Meanwhile General Count Krusinski, having intercepted the communication from Rheims to Bery au-Bac, the enemy abandoned the town, flying in disorder on all sides. The results of this day, which did not cost us 100 men, are twenty-two pieces of cannon, 5000 prisoners, 100 artillery and baggage waggons.

"The same battery of light artillery which killed General Moreau, before Dresden, mortally wounded General St. Priest, who had come at the head of the Tartars of the desert to ravage our beautiful country.

"The Emperor entered Rheims at one in the morning, amidst the acclamations of the inhabitants of that great city, and has established his head-quarters there. The enemy is retreating, partly on Chalons, partly on Rethel, and partly on Laon. He is pursued in all directions.

"The 10th regiment of hussars, as well as the 3d regiment of the guards of honour, particularly distinguished itself. General Count Segur has been severely wounded, but his life is not in danger."

FIFTEENTH BULLETIN.

PARIS, *March 22d*, 1814.

HER Majesty the Empress Queen and Regent has received the following intelligence of the situation of the armies to the 20th instant:

"The Russian General Witgenstein, with his corps of the army, was at Villenoxe. He had thrown bridges at Pont, where he had passed the Seine, and he marched upon Provins.

"The Duke of Tarentum had united his troops at that town. On the 16th, the enemy manœuvred to outflank his left. The Duke of Reggio engaged his artillery, and the whole day passed in cannonade. The movement of the enemy appeared to be upon Provins and Nangis.

"On the other side, the Prince of Schwartzenberg, the Emperor Alexander, and the King of Prussia, were at Arcis-sur-Aube.

"The corps of the Prince Royal of Wirtemberg had moved upon Villars aux Cornielles.

"General Platow, with his 3000 barbarians, had thrown himself upon Fere Champenoise and Sezanne.

"The Emperor of Austria had just arrived from Chaumont at Troyes.

"The Prince of the Moskwa entered Chalons-sur-Marne on the 16th.

"The Emperor slept on the 17th, at Epernay; on the 18th, at Fere Champenoise; and on the 19th, at Plancy.

"General Sebastiani, at the head of his cavalry, came up with General Platow at Fere Champenoise, overthrew him, and pursued him to the Aube, making some prisoners from him.

"On the 19th, in the afternoon, the Emperor passed the Aube, at Plancy. At five in the afternoon he passed the Seine at a ford, and turned Mery, which was occupied.

"At seven o'clock at night General Letort, with the chasseurs of the guard, arrived at the village of Chatres, cutting off the road from Nogent to Troyes, but the enemy was already in retreat; yet General Letort came up with his park of pontoons, which had served for the bridge at Pont-sur-Seine, took them all, and 100 baggage waggons; he made some prisoners.

"On the 17th, General Wrede retrograded rapidly upon Arcis-sur-Aube. In the night of the 17th, the Emperor of Russia retired upon Troyes. On the 18th, the Allied Sovereigns evacuated Troyes, and proceeded in all haste upon Bar-sur-Aube.

"His Majesty the Emperor arrived at Arcis-sur-Aube on the 20th, in the morning."

SIXTEENTH BULLETIN.

The following was posted up at Rheims on the 5th April, 1814.

"The bulletin composed at Troyes could not appear in the Paris Journals, the enemy's army having marched upon that city. The Emperor directed forced marches from Troyes on Paris. On the 31st, his Majesty was at Fontainbleau: there he learned that the enemy, having arrived at Paris twenty-four hours before him, accupied Paris, after having encountered a strong resistance, in which he suffered great loss.

"The occupation of the capital by the enemy is a misfortune which deeply afflicts the heart of his Majesty, from which, however, there is nothing to apprehend. The presence of the Emperor and his army at the gates of Paris will prevent the enemy from committing his usual excesses in so populous a city, which it is impossible to retain without rendering his position extremely dangerous. Besides, it prevents him from detaching any thing but light troops for infesting the neighbouring departments.

"The corps of the Dukes of Treviso and Ragusa, and that of General Compans, which had joined for the defence of the capital, were united between Essone and Paris, where his Majesty had taken a position with the whole army arrived from Troyes."

Rennes, 5th April, 1814.

END OF THE CAMPAIGN OF 1814.

OFFICIAL NARRATIVES

OF THE

Campaigns

OF

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON.

CAMPAIGN AND BATTLE OF WATERLOO, 1815.

BULLETIN

Of the Battles with the Prussians and English.

BATTLE OF LIGNY-UNDER-FLEURUS.

PARIS, *June 21st*, 1815.

ON the morning of the 16th the army occupied the following position:—

The left wing, commanded by the Marshal Duke of Elchingen, and consisting of the 1st and 2d corps of infantry, and the 2d of cavalry occupied the positions of Frasnes.

The right wing, commanded by Marshal Grouchy, and composed of the 3d and 4th corps of infantry, and the 3d corps of cavalry, occupied the heights in rear of Fleurus.

The Emperor's head-quarters were at Charleroi, where were the Imperial Guard and the 6th corps.

The left wing had orders to march upon Quatre Bras, and the right upon Sombref. The Emperor advanced to Fleurus with his reserve.

The columns of Marshal Grouchy being in march, perceived, after having passed Fleurus, the enemy's army, commanded by Field Marshal Blucher, occupying with its left the heights of the mill of Bussy, the village of Sombref, and extending its cavalry a great way forward on the road to Namur; its right was at St. Amand, and occupied that large village in great force, having before it a ravine which formed its position.

The Emperor reconnoitred the strength and the position of the enemy, and resolved to attack immediately. It became necessary to change front, the right in advance, and pivoting upon Fleurus.

General Vandamme marched upon St. Amand, General Girard upon Ligny, and Marshal Grouchy upon Sombref. The 4th division of the 2d corps commanded by General Girard, marched in reserve behind the

corps of General Vandamme. The guard was drawn up on the heights of Fleurus, as well as the cuirassiers of General Milhaud.

At three in the afternoon, these dispositions were finished. The division of General Lefol, forming part of the corps of General Vandamme, was first engaged, and made itself master of St. Amand, whence it drove out the enemy at the point of the bayonet. It kept its ground during the whole of the engagement, at the burial-ground and steeple of St. Amand: but that village, which is very extensive, was the theatre of various combats during the evening; the whole corps of General Vandamme was there engaged, and the enemy there fought in considerable force.

General Girard, placed as a reserve to the corps of General Vandamme, turned the village by its right, and fought there with his accustomed valour. The respective forces were supported on both sides by about 50 pieces of cannon each.

On the right, General Girard came into action with the 4th corps, at the village of Ligny, which was taken and retaken several times.

Marshal Grouchy, on the extreme right, and General Pajol fought at the village of Sombref. The enemy showed from 80 to 90,000 men, and a great number of cannon.

At seven o'clock we were masters of all the villages situate on the bank of the ravine, which covered the enemy's position; but he still occupied, with all his masses, the heights of the mill of Bussy.

The Emperor returned with his guard to the village of Ligny; General Girard directed General Pecheux to debouch with what remained of the reserve, almost all the troops having been engaged in that village.

Eight battalions of the guard debouched with fixed bayonets, and behind them, four squadrons of the guards, the cuirassiers of General Delort, those of General Milhaud, and the grenadiers of the horse guards. The old guard attacked with the bayonet the enemy's columns, which were on the heights of Bussy, and in an instant covered the field of battle with dead. The squadron of the guard attacked and broke a square, and the cuirassiers repulsed the enemy in all directions. At half past nine o'clock we had forty pieces of cannon, several carriages, colours, and prisoners, and the enemy sought safety in a precipitate retreat. At ten o'clock the battle was finished, and we found ourselves masters of the field of battle,

General Lutzow, a partisan, was taken prisoner. The prisoners assure us, that Field Marshal Blucher was wounded. The flower of the Prussian army was destroyed in this battle. Its loss could not be less than 15,000 men. Our's was 3,000 killed and wounded.

On the left, Marshal Ney had marched on Quatre Bras with a division, which cut in pieces an English division which was stationed there: but being attacked by the Prince of Orange with 25 thousand men partly English, partly Hanoverians in the pay of England, he retired upon his position at Frasnes. There a multiplicity of combats took place; the enemy obstinately endeavoured to force it, but in vain.

The Duke of Elchingen waited for the first corps, which did not arrive till night; he confined himself to maintaining his position. In a square attacked by the 8th regiment of cuirassiers, the colours of the 69th regiment of English infantry fell into our hands. The Duke of Brunswick was killed. The Prince of Orange has been wounded. We are assured that the enemy had many personages and Generals of note killed or wounded; we estimate the loss of the English at from 4 to 5,000 men; our's on this side was very considerable; it amounts to 4,200 killed or wounded. The combat ended with the approach of night. Lord Wellington then evacuated Quatre Bras, and proceeded to Genappes.

In the morning of the 17th, the Emperor repaired to Quatre Bras, whence he marched to attack the English army: he drove it to the entrance of the forest of Soignes with the left wing and the reserve. The right wing advanced by Sombref, in pursuit of Field Marshal Blucher, who was going towards Wavre, where he appeared to wish to take a position.

At ten o'clock in the evening, the English army occupied Mont St. Jean with its centre, and was in position before the forest of Soignes: it would have required three hours to attack it; we were therefore obliged to postpone it till the next day.

The head quarters of the Emperor were established at the farm of Caillon, near Planchenoit. The rain fell in torrents. Thus, on the 16th, the left wing, the right, and the reserve, were equally engaged, at a distance of about two leagues.

BATTLE OF MONT ST. JEAN.

AT nine in the morning, the rain having somewhat abated, the 1st corps put itself in motion, and placed itself with the left on the road to Brussels, and opposite the village of Mont St. Jean, which appeared the centre of the enemy's position. The 2d corps leaned its right upon the road to Brussels, and its left upon a small wood, within cannon shot of the English army. The cuirassiers were in reserve behind, and the guard in reserve upon the heights. The 6th corps, with the cavalry of General D'Aumont, under the orders of Count Lobau, was destined to proceed in rear of our right to oppose a Prussian corps, which appeared to have escaped Marshal Grouchy, and to intend to fall upon our right flank, an intention which had been made known to us by our reports, and by the letter of a Prussian general, inclosing an order of battle, and which was taken by our light troops.

The troops were full of ardour. We estimated the force of the English army at 80,000 men. We supposed that the Prussian corps, which might be in line towards the right, might be 15,000 men. The enemy's force, then, was upwards of 90,000 men, our's less numerous.

At noon all the preparations being terminated, Prince Jerome, commanding a division of the second corps, and destined to form the extreme left of it, advanced upon the wood of which the enemy occupied a part. The cannonade began. The enemy supported, with 30 pieces of can-

non, the troops he had sent to keep the wood. We made also on our side dispositions of artillery. At one o'clock, Prince Jerome was master of all the wood, and the whole English army fell back behind a curtain. Count d'Erlon then attacked the village of Mont St. Jean, and supported his attack with 80 pieces of cannon, which must have occasioned great loss to the English army. All the efforts were made towards the ridge. A brigade of the 1st division of Count d'Erlon took the village of Mont St. Jean; a second brigade was charged by a corps of English cavalry, which occasioned it much loss. At the same moment, a division of English cavalry, charged the battery of Count d'Erlon by its right, and disorganised several pieces; but the cuirassiers of general Milhaud charged that division, three regiments of which were broken and cut up.

It was three in the afternoon. The Emperor made the guard advance to place it in the plain upon the ground which the first corps had occupied at the outset of the battle; this corps being already in advance. The Prussian division, whose movement had been foreseen, then engaged with the light troops of Count Lobau, spreading its fire upon our whole right flank. It was expedient, before undertaking any thing elsewhere, to wait for the event of this attack. Hence, all the means in reserve were ready to succour Count Lobau, and overwhelm the Prussian corps when it should be advanced.

This done, the Emperor had the design of leading an attack upon the village of Mont St. Jean, from which we expected decisive success; but, by a movement of impatience so frequent in our military annals, and, which has often been so fatal to us, the cavalry of reserve, having perceived a retrograde movement made by the English to shelter themselves from our batteries, from which they suffered so much, crowned the heights of Mont St. Jean, and charged the infantry. This movement, which, made in time, and supported by the reserves, must have decided the day, made in an isolated manner, and before affairs on the right were terminated, became fatal.

Having no means of countermanding it, the enemy shewing many masses of cavalry and infantry, and our two divisions of cuirassiers being engaged, all our cavalry ran at the same moment to support their comrades. There, for three hours numerous charges were made, which enabled us to penetrate several squares, and to take six standards of the light infantry, an advantage out of proportion with the loss which our cavalry experienced by the grape-shot and musket-firing. It was impossible to dispose of our reserves of infantry until we had repulsed the flank attack of the Prussian corps. This attack always prolonged itself perpendicularly upon our right flank. The Emperor sent thither General Duhesme with the young guard, and several batteries of reserve. The enemy was kept in check, repulsed, and fell back—he had exhausted his forces, and we had nothing to fear. It was this moment that was indicated for an attack upon the centre of the enemy. As the cuirassiers suffered by the grape-shot, we sent four battalions of the

middle guard to protect the cuirassiers, keep the position, and, if possible, disengage and draw back into the plain a part of our cavalry.

Two other battalions were sent to keep themselves *en Potence* upon the extreme left of the division, which had manœuvred upon our flanks, in order not to have any uneasiness on that side—the rest was disposed in reserve, part to occupy the *potenee* in rear of Mont St. Jean, part upon the ridge in rear of the field of battle, which formed our position of retreat.

In this state of affairs, the battle was gained; we occupied all the positions, which the enemy occupied at the outset of the battle: our cavalry having been too soon and ill employed, we could no longer hope for decisive success; but Marshal Grouchy, having learned the movement of the Prussian corps, marched upon the rear of that corps, which insured us a signal success for next day. After eight hours' fire and charges of infantry and cavalry, all the army saw with joy the battle gained, and the field of battle in our power.

At half-past eight o'clock, the four battalions of the middle guard, who had been sent to the ridge on the other side of Mont St. Jean in order to support the cuirassiers, being greatly annoyed by the grape-shot, endeavoured to carry the batteries with the bayonet. At the end of the day, a charge directed against their flank, by several English squadrons, put them in disorder. The fugitives re-crossed the ravine. Several regiments, near at hand, seeing some troops belonging to the guard in confusion, believed it was the old guard, and in consequence were thrown into disorder. Cries of *all is lost, the guard is driven back*, were heard on every side. The soldiers pretend even that on many points ill disposed persons cried out, *sauve qui peut.* However this may be, a complete panic at once spread itself throughout the whole field of battle, and they threw themselves in the greatest disorder on the line of communication; soldiers, cannoneers, caissons, all pressed to this point; the old guard, which was in reserve, was infected, and was itself hurried along.

In an instant, the whole army was nothing but a mass of confusion; all the soldiers, of all arms, were mixed *pêle mêle*, and it was utterly impossible to rally a single corps. The enemy, who perceived this astonishing confusion, immediately attacked with their cavalry, and increased the disorder; and such was the confusion, owing to night coming on, that it was impossible to rally the troops, and point out to them their error. Thus a battle terminated, a day of false monœuvres rectified, the greatest success insured for the next day, all was lost by a moment of panic terror. Even the squadrons of *service* drawn up by the side of the Emperor were overthrown and disorganised by these tumultuous waves, and there was then nothing else to be done but to follow the torrent. The parks of reserve, the baggage which had not repassed the Sambre, in short every thing that was on the field of battle, remained in the power of the enemy. It was impossible to wait for the troops on our right; every one knows what the bravest army in the world

is when thus mixed and thrown into confusion, and when its organization no longer exists.

The Emperor crossed the Sambre at Charleroi, at five o'clock in the morning of the 19th. Philippeville and Avesnes have been given as the points of re-union. Prince Jerome, General Morand, and other generals, have there already rallied a part of the army. Marshal Grouchy, with the corps on the right, is moving on the Lower Sambre.

The loss of the enemy must have been very great, if we may judge from the number of standards we have taken from them, and from the retrograde movements which he made;—our's cannot be calculated till after the troops shall have been collected. Before the disorder broke out, we had already experienced a very considerable loss, particularly in our cavalry, so fatally, though so bravely engaged. Notwithstanding these losses, this brave cavalry constantly kept the position it had taken from the English, and only abandoned it when the tumult and disorder of the field of battle forced it. In the midst of the night, and the obstacles which encumbered their route, it could not preserve its own organization.

The artillery has, as usual, covered itself with glory. The carriages belonging to the head-quarters remained in their ordinary position: no retrograde movement being judged necessary. In the course of the night they fell into the enemy's hands.

Such has been the issue of the battle of Mont St. Jean, glorious for the French armies, and yet to fatal.

MARSHAL NEY'S ACCOUNT.

The Prince of Moskwa (Marshal Ney) to his Excellency the Duke of Otranto.

M. LE DUC,

THE most false and defamatory reports have been spreading for some days over the public mind, upon the conduct which I have pursued during this short and unfortunate campaign. The journals have reported those odious calumnies, and appear to lend them credit. After having fought for twenty-five years for my country, after having shed my blood for its glory and independence, an attempt is made to accuse me of treason: an attempt is made to mark me out to the people, and the army itself, as the author of the disaster it has just experienced.

Forced to break silence, whilst it is always painful to speak of oneself, and above all, to answer calumnies, I address myself to you, Sir, as the President of the Provisional Government, for the purpose of laying before you a faithful statement of the events I have witnessed.

On the 11th of June (1815), I received an order from the Minister of War to repair to the Imperial Presence. I had no command, and no information upon the composition and strength of the army. Neither the Emperor nor his minister had given me any previous hint, from which I could anticipate that I should be employed in the present campaign, I

was consequently taken by surprise, without horse, without accoutrements, and without money, I was obliged to borrow the necessary expences of my journey. Having arrived on the 12th, at Laon, on the 13th at Avesnes, and on the 14th at Beaumont, I purchased, in this last city, two horses from the Duke of Treviso, with which I repaired on the 15th to Charleroi, accompanied by my first aide-de-camp, the only officer who attended me. I arrived at the moment when the enemy, attacked by our troops, was retreating upon Fleurus and Gosselies.

The Emperor immediately ordered me to put myself at the head of the 1st and 2d corps of infantry, commanded by Lieutenant-Generals d'Erlon and Reille, of the divisions of light cavalry of Lieut.-General Pine, of the division of light cavalry of the guards, under the command of Lieut.-Generals Lefebvre Desnouettes and Colbert, and of two divisions of cavalry of the Count Valmy, forming in all eight divisions of infantry and four of cavalry. With these troops, a part of which only I had as yet under my immediate command, I pursued the enemy and forced him to evacuate Gosselies, Frasnes, Millet, Heppegnies. There they took up a position for the night, with the exception of the 1st corps, which was still at Marchiennes, and which did not join me till the following day.

On the 16th, I received orders to attack the English at Quatre Bras. We advanced towards the enemy with an enthusiasm difficult to be described. Nothing resisted our impetuosity. The battle became general, and victory was no longer doubtful, when, at the moment that I intended to order up the 1st corps of infantry, which had been left by me in reserve at Frasnes, I learned that the Emperor had disposed of it without advertising me of the circumstance, as well as of the division of Girard of the second corps, on purpose to direct them upon Amand, and to strengthen his left wing, which was vigorously engaged with the Prussians. The shock which this intelligence gave me, confounded me. Having no longer under me more than three divisions, instead of the eight upon which I calculated, I was obliged to renounce the hopes of victory; and, in spite of all my efforts, in spite of the intrepidity and devotion of my troops, my utmost efforts after that could only maintain me in my position till the close of the day. About nine o'clock, the first corps was sent me by the Emperor, to whom it had been of no service. Thus twenty-five or thirty thousand men were, I may say, paralized, and were idly paraded during the whole of the battle from the right to the left, and the left to the right, without firing a shot.

It is impossible for me, Sir, not to arrest your attention for a moment upon these details, in order to bring before your view all the consequences of this false movement, and, in general, of the bad arrangements during the whole of the day. By what fatality, for example, did the Emperor, instead of leading all his forces against Lord Wellington, who would have been attacked unawares, and could not have resisted, consider this attack as secondary? How did the Emperor, after the passage of the Sambre, conceive it possible to fight two battles on the same day? It

was to oppose forces double our's, and to do what military men who were witnesses of it can scarcely yet comprehend. Instead of this, had he left a corps of observation to watch the Prussians, and marched with his most powerful masses to support me, the English army had undoubtedly been destroyed between Quatre Bras, and Genappes; and this position, which separated the two allied armies, being once in our power, would have opened for the Emperor an opportunity of advancing to the right of the Prussians, and of crushing them in their turn. The general opinion in France and especially in the army, was, that the Emperor would have bent his whole efforts to annihilate first the English army; and circumstances were favourable for the accomplishment of such a project: but fate ordered otherwise.

On the 17th, the army marched in the direction of Mont St. Jean.

On the 18th, the battle began at one o'clock, and the bulletin, which details it, makes no mention of me, it is not necessary for me to mention that I was engaged in it. Lieut.-Gen. Count Drouet has already spoken of that battle in the House of Peers. His narration is accurate, with the exception of some important facts which he has passed over in silence, or of which he was ignorant, and which it is now my duty to declare. About seven o'clock in the evening, after the most frightful carnage which I have ever witnessed, General Labedoyere came to me with a message from the Emperor, that Marshal Grouchy had arrived on our right, and attacked the left of the English and Prussians united. This General Officer, in riding along the lines, spread this intelligence among the soldiers, whose courage and devotion remained unshaken, and who gave new proofs of them at that moment, in spite of the fatigue which they experienced. Immediately after, what was my astonishment, I should rather say indignation, when I learned that so far from Marshal Grouchy having arrived to support us, as the whole army had been assured, between forty and fifty thousand Prussians attacked our extreme right, and forced it to retire!

Whether the Emperor was deceived with regard to the time when the Marshal could support him, or whether the march of the Marshal was retarded by the efforts of the enemy longer than was calculated upon, the fact is, that at the moment when his arrival was announced to us, he was only at Wavre upon the Dyle, which to us was the same as if he had been 800 leagues from the field of battle.

A short time afterwards, I saw four regiments of the middle guard, conducted by the Emperor, arriving. With these troops he wished to renew the attack, and to penetrate the centre of the enemy. He ordered me to lead them on; generals, officers, and soldiers, all displayed the greatest intrepidity; but this body of troops was too weak to resist, for a long time, the forces opposed to it by the enemy, and it was soon necessary to renounce the hope which this attack had, for a few moments, inspired. General Friant had been struck with a ball at my side, and I myself had my horse killed, and fell under it. The brave men who will

remain from this terrible battle, will, I hope, do me the justice to say, that they saw me on foot with sword in hand during the whole of the evening, and that I only quitted the scene of carnage among the last, and at the moment when retreat could no longer be prevented. At the same time the Prussians continued their offensive movements, and our right sensibly retired, the English advancing in their turn. There remained to us still four squares of the Old Guard to protect the retreat. These brave grenadiers, the choice of the army, forced successively to retire, yielded ground foot by foot, till, overwhelmed by numbers, they were almost entirely annihilated. From that moment a retrograde movement was declared, and the army formed nothing but a confused mass. There was not, however, a total rout, nor the cry of *sauve qui peut*, as has been calumniously stated in the bulletin. As for myself, constantly in the rear-guard, which I followed on foot, having all my horses killed, worn out with fatigue, covered with contusions, and having no longer strength to march, I owe my life to a corporal who supported me on the road, and did not abandon me during the retreat. At eleven at night I found Lt.-Gen. Lefebvre Desnouettes, and one of his officers, Major Schmidt, had the generosity to give me his last remaining horse. In this manner I arrived at Marchienne-au-pont at four o'clock in the morning, alone, without any officers of my staff, ignorant of what had become of the Emperor, who, before the end of the battle had entirely disappeared, and who, I was allowed to believe, might be either killed or taken prisoner. General Pamphele Lacroix, chief of the staff of the second corps, whom I found in this city, having told me that the Emperor was at Charleroi, I was led to suppose that his Majesty was going to put himself at the head of Marshal Grouchy's corps, to cover the Sambre, and to facilitate to the troops the means of rallying towards Avesnes, and, with this persuasion, I went to Beaumont: but parties of cavalry following on the rear, and having already intercepted the roads of Maubeuge and Philippeville, I became sensible of the total impossibility of arresting a single soldier to oppose the progress of the victorious enemy. I continued my march upon Avesnes, where I could obtain no intelligence of what had become of the Emperor.

In this state of matters, having no knowledge of his Majesty, nor of the Major-General, confusion increased every moment, and, with the exception of some fragments of the guard and of the line, every one following his own inclination, I determined immediately to go to Paris by St. Quentin, to disclose, as quickly as possible, the true state of affairs to the Minister of War, that he might send to the army some fresh troops, and take the measures which circumstances rendered necessary. At my arrival at Bourget, three leagues from Paris, I learned that the Emperor had passed there at nine o'clock in the morning.

Such, M. le Duc, is a history of the calamitous campaign.

Now, I ask those who have survived this fine and numerous army, how I can be accused of the disasters of which it has been the victim, and of

which your military annals furnish no example. I have, it is said, betrayed my country,—I who, to serve it, have shewn a zeal which I perhaps have carried to an extravagant height; but this calumny is supported by no fact, by no circumstance. But how can these odious reports, which spread with frightful rapidity, be arrested? If, in the researches which I could make on this subject, I did not fear almost as much to discover as to be ignorant of the truth, I would say, that all has a tendency to convince, that I have been unworthily deceived, and that it is attempted to cover with the pretence of treason, the faults and extravagancies of this campaign—faults which have not yet been avowed in the bulletins which have appeared, and against which I in vain raised that voice of truth which I will yet cause to resound in the House of Peers. I expect, from the candour of your Excellency, and from your indulgence to me, that you will cause this letter to be inserted in the Journals, and give it the greatest possible publicity.

I renew to your Excellency, &c.

Marshal Prince of MOSKWA.

Paris, June 26, 1815.

FINIS.

PREFACE.

THE Reader is here presented with the History of the most remarkable æra in Modern Annals, and with a Series of Campaigns, to which the whole compass of History, perhaps, does not offer a worthy parallel.

Such is the History of the Eighteen Campaigns of the Emperor Napoleon, being all those in which he commanded in chief. These Campaigns commenced with the War in Italy in 1796 and 1797, which first introduced Bonaparte as a General in command of an Army; and they conclude with the Battle of Waterloo, by which the Divine Justice finished his career. The History here presented has, moreover, two eminent advantages over every other work of the same kind.

First, The Journals are given by the Eye-witnesses and Parties of the Events which they relate. They are, therefore, rather Personal Journals, and actual descriptions, than mere Historical Narratives. The facts are confirmed by the testimony of the writers themselves, and no one, certainly, is so well able to transmit the picturesque colours and effect of great events at the time of their occurrence, as those who were spectators and actors in the scene.

Secondly, The Reader has here, likewise (and here for the first time), A COMPLETE COLLECTION OF ALL THE BULLETINS OF BONAPARTE from his *first* to his *last* Campaign,—a series of Official Documents and Personal Narratives, which are justly

deemed of the first value by all Military Men. With a due allowance for some exaggerations (but which are easily detected and amended) these French Bulletins are at once the most important documents of History, and the most valuable lessons of Modern War. In a word, they are the DAILY JOURNAL,—the PERSONAL COMMENTARY, of the First General of his age during his Wars of twenty years,—the Military Memoranda of a Man, who wanted only virtue to have been the Hero of his Age.

The *Complete Collection of the Bulletins* is to be found in no other Work but in this History, and in the Moniteur. The price of the Moniteur is not less than Two Hundred Guineas. We consider it unnecessary to add more as to the value of the Work now offered to the Reader.

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Printed by and for J. Davis, 14, Charlotte street, Bloomsbury.

00031275

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 21 October, 2015